[illegible]

J. L. B.

De Ruyter, Feb. 18th, 1842.

On the [illegible]

LECTURE [illegible] THE GENUINENESS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

BY [illegible] LIGHTBODY.

[Concluded.]

9. Is it necessary to add to this list the name of Clemens of Alexandria [illegible]

[illegible]

So far is this, that the language of the New Testament is of ancient date, and those who are competent judges, know that it is just such a language as might be expected from the apostles, from persons of their age and in their situation, and from no others. It is a style neither of classic authors, nor of the ancient christian fathers, but of Hebrews writing in Greek, abounding with Hebraic and Syriac idioms such as would naturally be found in the writings of men who used a language spoken where they lived, but not the common dialect of the country. This peculiarity is a strong proof of the genuineness of these writings; for who could forge them? The christian fathers were for the most part entirely ignorant of Hebrew, and, therefore, were not likely to insert Hebraisms and Syriasms into their writings. The enemies of Christianity would not; therefore, we must conclude that the apostles did write the book [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] with an air of [illegible] Still there was a cloud on his brow—what could be the matter with Mr. A——? To tell the truth, he had that afternoon received in his counting-room the agent of one of the principal religious charities of the day—and had been warmly urged to double his last year's subscription, and the urging had been pressed by statements and arguments to which he did not know well how to reply. "People think," soliloquized he to himself, "that I am made of money, I believe; this is the fourth object for which I have been requested to double my subscription, and this year has been one of heavy family expenses—building and fitting up this house—carpets—curtains—no end to the new things to be bought—I really do not see how I am to give a cent more in charity—then there are the bills for the girls and the boys—they all say they must have twice as much now as before we came into this house—wonder if I did right in building it? And Mr. A—— glanced uneasily up and down the ceiling and around on the costly furniture, and looked into the fire in silence—he was tired, harrassed and drowsy, his head began to swim, and his eyes closed—he was asleep. In his sleep he thought he heard a tap at the door; he opened it, and there stood a plain, poor-looking man, who in a voice singularly low and sweet asked for a few minutes' conversation with him. Mr. A. asked him into the parlor, and drew him a chair near the fire. The stranger looked [illegible] and then turning to Mr. A——, presented him with a paper. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Oh, [illegible] chest [illegible] he spoke these words the figure seemed to vanish, and he awoke with his whole soul stirred within him.

"Oh God and Saviour! what have I been saying? What have I been doing?" he exclaimed. "Take all—take everything—what is all I have to what thou hast done for me?"

MIGHTY MEN IN PRAYER.

Luther excelled other Christians in the tone of his spirit of prayer, as much as he did in actual efficiency. John Knox was second to none in his day, in regard to this quality. The depths of earnestness with which his soul entered into the spirit of prayer, are told in this one petition of his—"*Give me Scotland or I die.*" His heart had seized its object with such an intensity of desire, that its grasp was stronger than death. He plead for a nation's deliverance from the pollutions and prison-house of Popery. The magnitude of the object had absorbed his very being, and thus was he qualified to pour forth that prayer, "Give me Scotland or I die."—And so manifestly was that prayer the secret of his power, that [illegible] were made to confess it. [illegible] Queen of Scots [illegible] rather face [illegible] army [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for two or three years I was in [illegible] so by [illegible] I knew [illegible] always opened the way for me. [illegible] if I would [illegible] the Holy [illegible]

We know of no good reason why christians should not show their confidence in God by their acts, as well as by their words. All are ready to assent to the truth that [illegible] and that they who [illegible] themselves to serve God, [illegible] in this [illegible] But how many are there that are ready to venture [illegible] promises of God? [illegible] weakness of faith that is in- [illegible] with the christian character.— God's word is pledged to those who yield [illegible] to his service, and who act as [illegible] of what is entrusted to them [illegible] as they [illegible] in God's [illegible] In proportion as they [illegible] will God withhold from them. "The liberal soul deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand."

The friends of Sabbath Schools in this town and vicinity, are requested to meet at the [illegible] Church in this village on [illegible] (Sunday) at [illegible] P. M. to [illegible] the propriety of organizing a [illegible] Sabbath Schools.

[illegible]

[illegible] which [illegible] for a number of years echoed back from their empty walls the [illegible] of the [illegible] and constant attendants on the throne of grace to be found in the sanctuary. It is this kind of instruction, as it flows with unabated zeal from the lips of the minister, that will exert a most salutary influence upon the whole community around, and draw crowds to the house of God. It is this that will form a kind of nucleus around which christians will love to linger. It is this that will serve us as a beacon-light to heaven, if administered with a skillful zeal in accordance with the Bible's teachings.

The scriptures abound with evidence which would go to prove the necessity of *instructive* preaching. "The priest's lips should keep *knowledge*," may have a particular bearing on this point, while also it is said in scripture that the Lord would give to pastors according to his own heart, "which shall feed you with *knowledge* and *understanding*." Also the ministers who are instructed of God, are desired "to bring forth out of His treasures things new and old," and "feed the church of God, which He has purchased with His own blood." A moment's glance at the epistle to the Romans, will speak volumes in favor *of apostolic instruction*. So, also, the prayer for the Phillipians abounds in rich allusions to *instructive preaching*. "And this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in *knowledge* and in *judgment*." Also, in Collossians, "whom we preach, *warning* every man, and *teaching every man in all wisdom*." And also, in Paul's solemn and impressive charge to Timothy, it is held forth as a prominent truth, that the minister of God should be *instructive* in his labors for the church and for Christ's kingdom. He commences (2 *Tim*. iv. 1,) his charge in the most solemn and impressive manner: "I charge thee, therefore, before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing, and his kingdom; [illegible] in season, [illegible] exhort with all [illegible] and *doctrine*. For the time will come when they will not endure [illegible] their own lusts [illegible] themselves teachers, [illegible] and they shall turn [illegible] the *truth*, and shall [illegible] He also charges [illegible]

Now, Mr. Editor, I [illegible] that it may be laid down as a rule, that in proportion to the amount of instruction imparted by the ministry, the people will sustain the worship of God in the sanctuary by their presence and their influence. Otherwise, the worship of God will present no more than ordinary inducements, (which alone *ought* to be sufficient) in bringing up the people to a general interest and attendance in this matter. I believe it will hold true, that in many of our societies, where there has been a [illegible] *neglect* on the *part* of the people in their attendance on public worship, the great and prominent reason for such a course of conduct may be attributed to the lack of proper instruction from the [illegible] on this very point. The "highways and hedges" have not been searched, [illegible]

[illegible] and after reading a few verses of scripture, and uniting in a brief prayer, leaving the [illegible] mother to watch over her [illegible] we accompanied the bereaved father to the last resting place designated for the mortal part of his little *Mary*.

At two o'clock P. M. we obeyed the summons which came from another house of mourning. *James* had ceased to breathe; and duty called us to place his body by the side of that of his younger brother *Lewis*, and his elder brother, *Stephen*—the one having been laid there February 2nd, the other January 24th. (On the 9th of July last an infant son of that family became their pioneer in the path to the grave.) Amid our tears, we lifted up our praises to God, that the eldest daughter, and her little sister Caroline, were convalescing, and we prayed that they might be spared to comfort their parents under the bereavement which they had experienced by the departure of *all* their other children.

We had other demands for thanksgiving: we thanked God that the parents were sustained by his grace—that we trusted that he had sanctified the hearts of their infant children whom he had taken from them—and that while the hand of sickness was upon the others, they expressed themselves willing to commit the departing spirit into the hands of Jesus. God was praised for all that he had done, because *he* had seen fit to do it.

At half past three P. M., our tears mingled with those of youthful parents, who, in the agony of their torn hearts bent over the cold face of their only child—their beloved *Josephine*. We read parts of 1 Cor. 15 chapter. A few words of appropriate exhortation were spoken by the pastor who but a few hours previous had seen the form of his first-born laid in its low bed. He [illegible] that he did not know how to sympathise with bereaved parents—but now he had learned the lesson. Prayer [illegible] sanctifying grace [illegible] for the reviving influences of the Holy [illegible] Lord, [illegible] to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." J. E. [illegible]

For the Register.

Br. Bailey:—I observed in the announcement of the death of Stephen Maxson, it was intimated that some further notice of it would appear, and supposed from that fact that some one had intended to furnish that notice. I however subsequently understood that that was not the case, and hasten to supply in as short an account of that venerable brother, as may be consistent with the circumstances.

Br. Stephen Maxson, from the age to which he arrived, will doubtless be associated in the minds of the reader with the early history of our denomination. At what age he became a professor of religion is not exactly known to the writer, but it was in youth he became a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, R. I. In the revolutionary struggle of the country, he became a soldier, and has long been known among us as one of that [illegible] which [illegible] their country's [illegible]

[illegible] which he attended, on the Sabbath about ten days previous to his death seemed deeply affected with the idea that probably this was the last time he should meet his brethren—he spoke several times during the meeting, and having occasion to leave before the close, affectionately bade the brethren farewell. The impression made on the minds of the brethren present was that the premonition might truly prove correct. To his friends it is a happy consideration that he has gone to his rest with a full hope of a glorious immortality. J. M.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

Br. Bailey—Agreeable to instruction I forward for insertion in the Register, a brief account of my travels and labors since my engagement as a missionary. The multiplicity of business, fatigues of the journey, and the commotion with which I am almost constantly surrounded, prohibits my using that care in my journal that I could wish.— The open room of a log cottage, swarming with its occupants, with its jostling floor, often serves as my closet—my bible upon my knee my writing table. And as I am by necessity compelled to offer what I have for publication, as I pen it from day to day, without critical investigation, I hope the more refined will overlook my errors.

It was on the sixth of January that we took leave of our friends, and agreeable to appointment, entered upon our tour in search of the scattered and destitute of our denomination, situated in the north western portion of our denominational territory.

7th—called at Olean Point. Here, in this flourishing village, are two families, and although lonely situated as to society, yet persevering in the cause of truth, fully resolved to obey God at the risk of all things. From thence we came to Great Valley—called on a brother, who, without interrogation, acknowledged his convictions of the justice of our cause, and of his becoming a member of some S. D. Baptist Church. From that we passed on to Mansfield, where we spent the Sabbath with first day people, the thaw preventing our reaching the Church at Persia.

[illegible]—called at Persia, and spent only one evening with the friends there, as our instructions required us to hasten to some remote portion of the Mission, and visit nearer home on our return route.

12th—In North East, Erie County, Pa., called at Br. Abel Babcock's, who had for a long season lived without any knowledge of the prosperity of his covenant brethren.— He said "our visit was to him as cold water to a thirsty soul," and wished to express his thankfulness to the society for looking after him. He was in the enjoyment of religion —strong upon the bible Sabbath, and shunned not to defend its cause.

14th—dined at Br. E. L. Langworthy's, in Gerard; found the family still established, and seeking a better world than this. At evening, found ourselves in Kingsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and received a hearty welcome with the friends there.

15th—being Sabbath, spoke to an audience whose number amounted to six, two of them were first day people. Our friends here are faithful soldiers in the cause of God, and an ornament to the society. Our Br. Julius Todd, is trying to publish salvation in that place—preaches each Sabbath to three [illegible] except on [illegible] occasions, he then preaches in the country around; his example is worthy of imitation.

[illegible] called at Father Bailey's and [illegible] his head is silvered over with the [illegible] winters, yet he was [illegible] and a bold advocate for the [illegible] of the bible. May he live to [illegible]

[illegible] we broke our carriage, costing both time and money to get it repaired again. The charity of many of these people [illegible] but the howling winds playing through the tops of the lofty sycamores, our carriage turned over, greatly endangering our lives, but we were soon enabled to right it up again, and with our gored heads and bruised forms, made our way to an humble cottage, where we dressed our wounds and spent the remainder of the night. Thus we urged our way on, and although we could make but little progress, we felt it our duty to pursue the journey. As to the face of the country, some portions of it are very beautiful, and others low, swampy, and exceedingly gloomy in its aspect.

25—fell in company with a Baptist minister—received an invitation to preach at his appointment—felt much of the presence of the Lord, and addressed a weeping congregation. Our heart yearns over the people here, and although a stranger, sinners came weeping around, imploring us to tarry with them a season. God's people joined them in their request, and we almost gave up to their entreaties, but finally bade them adieu.

27—came to Port Jefferson, Shelby Co. On our arrival, found Br. B. C. Church laboring with his might. He, with his brethren, had just closed a protracted effort which resulted in much good, giving new courage to the saints and an addition of eight to the Church. Twelve have been baptised, many others give evidence of a renewed heart.— This is a day of rejoicing to the friends here. The cloud which has so long enshrouded them, presenting a gloomy aspect, is beginning to give way—hope is springing up and the sun of righteousness is shedding forth his healing rays. Truly they hope for better days. In this wilderness the kingdom of grace is advancing. Bless the Lord.

28th—left for Jackson Township to join Br. Church in one of his appointments, a distance of some ten miles. It would have been interesting to some of our friends to have seen us following our guide through the woodland, winding our way around the hillocks, crossing the log, pole, and rail bridges. Thus, through swamps and brush, we made our way, with our carriage tossing and reeling like a bark upon the wave, our guide often turning to behold us in our tottering situation, until we were obliged to abandon it, and on horseback pursue our journey. We soon however found ourselves in an humble cottage, fitted for the reception of the gathering multitude. The people came in flocks from all parts, and from whence we could not conceive, only as they shot forth from the thickets in every direction, until the house was literally jammed. Anxiety and ambition dwelt in glowing colors on every countenance. These people will cheerfully go, aided by their torches, from two to five miles through the woods to worship God. Surely, "the wilderness shall bud and blossom like the rose." We believe the Lord met with us, and that to bless. The silvery moon came up just in season to lend its borrowed light to aid the returning groups back to their dwellings.— The forests echoed with their songs of praise, as they returned.

29th—this day being Sabbath, the people assembled for divine worship, filling the house to overflowing. As it was the evening before, so it was on the Sabbath—they came flocking from all parts, boiling forth from the forest in every direction. The worship of God was attended with deep solemnity. While christians were made to rejoice, sinners evidently saw the need of a Saviour.

3 o'clock, P. M.—We now approach a scene of deep interest to those present. On our way from meeting, and in the forest, very suddenly the atmosphere was changed from a clear sky to a tremendous gale, and was heightened to a degree surpassing any thing of the kind ever known before in this country. The bellowing thunder aroused our attention, and we soon discovered the electrified clouds arising in quick succession, darkening the western horizon. The roughness of the way forbade our hastening, and as we had just passed a log cottage situated in a small opening, we made our way thither with all possible speed. We had scarcely alighted ere it blew a heavy gale. The [illegible] were now shut in. Casting our eyes [illegible] the [illegible] clouds [illegible] through the ethereal regions, as though the elements had [illegible] all their forces, [illegible]

[illegible] were compelled to [illegible] port. Our pen fails in describing [illegible] —language is inadequate. The [illegible] which had hitherto been at an awful height, so high that we hoped it might pass off the most of its fury above us, began to bow the forest as if it would, while in its awful struggle, seek for a resting place. At this moment the scene was awfully terrific. The forest appeared at once like a mighty army thrown into consternation—lit up by the apparently burning clouds, and for a moment it appeared that the whole atmosphere was in a flame. This was followed by a mighty crash. Much of the timber was literally shivered, the broken fragments filling the air. Our position appeared the more endangered, as the gale was bending its course directly towards us, and each move seemed to redouble its fury. The females began to sink beneath the terror of the scene, beholding the fragments of the deranged forest flying and falling in every direction, but was in a measure calmed by the deliberate expostulations of Br. L. A. Davis, who at this time administered the consolations of religion. But our situation was awful. Our fate on earth must soon be decided, at least for this time. And when all hope failed, either in ourselves or nature—when it appeared that we must inevitably be engulfed in this raging tempest, the winds parted, passing us on the right and left, sweeping the forest before it—and we were preserved. Bless the Lord for this deliverance. Hallelujah! Amen.

31st—preached at the Baptist House in Port Jefferson, and on the evening of the 1st of February in the Methodist Chapel, where they are holding a protracted meeting.

3d—left for Northampton.

5th—being Sabbath, spent the day in public worship—people are beginning to flock together.

6th—Meeting still continues. Backsliders are returning, sinners repenting, saints are beginning to weep between the porch and the altar; and [illegible] stacles, we surely should [illegible] of the Lord to go on and many souls gathered in. May the Lord cause them to be removed.

JAMES L. SCOTT.

Northampton, O. Feb. 6, 1842.

[To be Continued.]

Congressional News.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Tuesday Feb. 15th.

The New Tariff.—Mr. Clay has brought forward, even sooner than was expected, his project for raising an increased and adequate revenue from duties. There is no way in which the plan can be effected, either within or without the terms of the compromise, except by throwing overboard the distribution act, or amending it so as to strike out the proviso that the distribution shall cease whenever the duties exceed 20 per cent. Twenty-six millions can not be raised by duties, without going beyond 20 per cent. Some have estimated that it will require a rate of 39 per cent., and it is supposed that this will be the rate which Mr. Clay will propose.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

There is, of course, much anxiety here in regard to the fate of Mr. Clay's resolutions. They will soon become the all-absorbing topic of the session. It is said that the proviso in the distribution act, which suspends the act whenever the duties shall exceed twenty per cent., was put in the bill by the Southern anti-tariff members, for the purpose of binding the States to the anti-protective policy.

I hear it said on all sides that Mr. Clay's project of revenue will not prevail in both Houses; but I confess that I see no [illegible] project which can prevail; and, therefore, the alternative is *debt*, accumulating debt, debt unprovided for. The U. S. bonds and Treasury notes must, unless provision be made for their redemption, sink low in the market—fall, every day lower and lower, till they fall dead.

As to retrenchment, it is a humbug. Every one conversant with the political history of the country knows that it is [illegible] The Jackson administration came into power, professing economy, [illegible] all that.

The people are now to be [illegible] again with this [illegible] while the expenditures [illegible] with the growth of the country [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (... the Chair.)

[illegible] Appropriation [illegible] to take up this bill [illegible] and to allow Mr. [illegible] the whole bill, and [illegible] strike out the enacting clause.

The Chair decided that that motion was not in order, as the Committee had not the power to destroy, but to amend the bill, and to strike out the enacting clause, did in effect destroy the bill.

From this decision Mr. McKeon appealed.

The decision of appeal was discussed by Messrs. Gilmer, Adams, Hopkins, Fillmore, Atherton, [illegible], Proffit, Underwood, R. A. Cooper, and Pope, when the Chair explained, and

The question on the appeal was taken by tellers and resulted: ayes 78, noes 52. So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The Committee then rose, and
The House adjourned.

News of the Day.

From the Savannah Republican, Feb. 11.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Newbern, Capt. McNulty, we have advices from the seat of war of a later date than appeared in our columns yesterday morning.

We learn from a private letter that on the 2d inst., the garrison at Fort Mellon were surprised by the sudden appearance at the gates of two warriors in rich costume, bearing a flag of truce. They were adorned with silver broaches, rich leggings, and the turban of each was surmounted by the long and drooping feathers of the ostrich. There being no interpreter at the Post, none could tell from whence they came, or what was their business. They were placed under guard, and an express immediately started to [illegible] for an interpreter. Much [illegible] concerning the object of their mission. Some suppose them to be [illegible] the band of *Halleck Tustenugge*, [illegible] by Major Plympton [illegible] a delegation [illegible] but a [illegible] of one of them [illegible] was partly filled with [illegible] and the general appearance of [illegible] indicative rather of the pride of [illegible] than the humiliation of the [illegible].

[illegible] learn that the friendly band of [illegible] which was mounted by order of [illegible], and which absented itself from [illegible], *without leave*, has been pursued [illegible] Gwinn, of the 8th, came up [illegible] surrounded and disarmed, and returned [illegible] *sans ceremonie* to Tampa.— [illegible] have not come in, according [illegible], and are considered decidedly [illegible].

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

PILATKA, Feb. 4th, 1842.

The steamer Gen. Taylor has just returned from Fort Mellon, to which post she departed yesterday with a detachment of [illegible] command of Lieutenant Mur[illegible] that garrison. The two [illegible] came in under a white flag at [illegible] have confessed that their party [illegible] on the Ahapopga, about 37 [illegible] Fort Mellon. The command at [illegible], with the exception of a guard [illegible] the post, was to march this day, under the guidance of one of the Indians, [illegible] to Wild Cat, ([illegible]) to attack the hostile band.

[illegible] Governor of Virginia.—The [illegible] to elect a Governor of Virginia, [illegible] ballotings, has failed. By the Constitution of the State, Mr. John M. Gregory, a member of the Executive Council of the State, will be the acting Governor of Virginia from the [illegible] of March. He [illegible] the President— [illegible] and his intimate friend.— [illegible]

[illegible] Steamboats.—The De[illegible] [illegible]

The Hudson Chronicle states that [illegible] playing on the bank of the [illegible] river, on Wednesday last, they found some quantity of specie which had been buried, but which the late freshet had disclosed to view. It was in silver, and amounted, it is said, to near $1000.

Decline of Theatricals.—The Tremont Theatre at Boston closed on Friday night. After the performances, as the audience were about retiring, the acting manager, Mr. Andrews, appeared before the curtain, and after craving their indulgence for a few moments, informed them that that would be the last night which the theatre would continue open under its then management. He stated that during the twenty-five weeks which the theatre had been open the present season, the expenses had exceded the receipts something like $10,000, and that influenced by those losses, and despairing of better times, the lessees had come to the conclusion to surrender their lease, which had been accepted by the proprietors of the house.

A Singular Fact.—There is, says the Hartford Eagle, a fact of great interest to the people of Connecticut in connection with the Amistad negroes. The total population of the State, by the late census, is 310,015, of which 54 are represented as slaves. These 54 include 37 Amistad negroes, who have been declared by the U. S. Courts to be freemen. If the apportionment bill, allowing one representative to every 62,000, passes, the correction which ought to be made, counting these 37 not as slaves but as freemen, *will entitle the State to an additional Representative.*

The State Prison System.—Mr. Wier, of New York, from the committee on State Prisons, has submitted in the Assembly a long and able report upon the numerous petitions in favor of a change of the present State prison system of labor—concluding with recommending the passage of a bill, in accordance with the petitions. The main features of the bill (which is almost identical with that introduced by Mr. W, at the last session,) are—

The total prohibition of all future contracts for the labor of convicts:

Their employment in occupations necessary for their own safe keeping, accomodation, clothing, &c., or in quarrying or mining, or the manufacture of silk—no convict, in a word, to be taught any other occupation than those specified in the act:

The sale of the products of the labor of the convicts to be made at auction, upon due notice, and

Penalties of fine and imprisonment against the agent or inspector who shall violate any provision of the act.

A bill repealing the law forbidding whites and blacks to intermarry, has passed the Senate of Massachusetts by a vote of 24 to 9.

The Legislature of Ohio.—This body has disgraced itself by passing a resolution denouncing John Quincy Adams as meriting the censure of his country and of Congress for his late patriotic and manly defence of the right of petition! What a contemptible set of Representatives have the good people of Ohio!—*Observer.*

The Last at Last.—The Albany Argus of Tuesday says, "The bills of the State Bank of New York, at Buffalo, are no longer redeemed by their agents in this city." This is the last of the free banks in Buffalo, all the other banks in that city, both Free and Safety Fund, having failed some time ago.

The circulation of the State Bank of Buffalo on the 1st of December last had been reduced to $5600; as security for which it had $9000 Illinois State Sixes, worth at present prices about $1700. Its circulation a year ago was near $60,000.

Expeditious Voyage.—The whale ship Roman, Capt. Alex. Barker, which sailed from this port, 15th of August, 1840, returned here yesterday with a cargo of 3500 barrels of oil, having, during her absence, circumnavigated the globe, via Cape of Good Hope, returning via Cape Horn.—Capt. Barker has been north to the latitude of 57 degrees, and south to latitude 60; and has been in port and making the passage thirteen and a half months of the eighteen months occupied in the voyage—leaving only four and a half months of the eighteen for "catchings."

The New York Eye Infirmary reports that 1162 patients have been under its care during the past year, of whom 920 were cured. Since the foundation of the institution (21 years) 21,642 patients have been treated.

Desperate Affray.—A fatal affray occurred a couple of weeks since at Lewisburg, Ark., between Dr. Menifee and a Mr. Phillips, in which both were killed. Some difference arose about a note in possession of one of them. They accidentally met— [illegible] and fired. Menifee was shot in the groin, and Phillips in the shoulder. [illegible]

&c., but including the engine and [illegible]. The engine started this tremendous [illegible] at the different watering places, without stopping a wheel. Unfortunately [illegible] happened on the return, in consequence of some obstruction on the road, which did considerable damage to the engine.

Dignified Legislation.—The following statement is made by a correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, and is confirmed in other quarters:

"Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, having taken an active part in the debate on the memorial presented by Mr. Adams, and having called Mr. Rayner of North Carolina to order, the gentleman last named went up to him and audibly threatened to 'knock him down.' Soon after, Mr. Dawson of Louisiana, (who, by the way, always goes armed) deliberately took his seat by Mr. Arnold, and after applying to him a number of most violent and abusive epithets, told him, that if he rose from his seat 'he would cut his throat,' at the same time significantly pointing to the bowie knife he carried in his bosom!"

Baptism of the Prince of Wales—more correctly Rantism.—We cut the following from a New York paper:

Great preparations are making for the baptism of the Prince of Wales, and the ceremony is to be performed under circumstances of great splendor and imposing character. St George's Chapel, at Windsor castle, is being fitted up for the august affair, and the King of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe Cobourg and the Duke of Cambridge, are to be sponsors to the infant Prince. It has been attempted to be shown that the Duke of Sussex, her Majesty's favorite uncle, not being named as sponsor, tends to exhibit, in a powerful point of view, the great influence which the tory administration have lately acquired over her Majesty, thus insinuating that his Royal Highness of Sussex has been objected to politically, for merely being a Liberal. Much has been said by both parties; the Conservatives pointing to the circumstance as a proof of her Majesty's "returning sense"—of her change of mind—and predilection for the party now in power; and the Whigs maintaining that it is a sample of the mode in which the Queen is coerced by her present advisers, and how even her private feelings are opposed and outraged. Now I can tell you as a fact that her majesty has not changed her mind; that her own opinions are still as liberal as ever, and that she has specially called Sir Robert Peel's attention to the distress that exists in the country, and to the necessity of, if possible, providing a remedy for the same. The reason why the Duke of Cambridge has been selected is, because his royal brother "stood" for the Princess Royal, and therefore they now have, or will have, each a similar honor and responsibility. The "youngster" is well and thriving, and the young lady whose "nose has been put out," is equally healthy and promising. J. W. C.

Violent and Destructive Tornado.—We learn from the Cleveland Herald of the 8th inst., that the neighborhood of that city and surrounding country were visited by a most violent tornado, which destroyed a great deal of property. A portion of the towns of Mayfield and Kirtland were laid in ruins, barns and houses unroofed and blown down, fences carried away, and a great deal of injury done to trees, grain, cattle, &c.

One man was killed and several persons had limbs broken. The storm is represented as having been perfectly terrific, and accompanied by thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. Nothing withstood its violence. Trees were instantly twisted off and hurled in the air, heavy stones moved from their places, and log houses torn to pieces and scattered. The width of the tornado varied from fifty to one hundred rods.

Afflicting Disappointment.—We mentioned recently the sad casuality that a woman with her infant child fell from Craigie's bridge, and that both were drowned. Last week her husband, Mr. Lavender, recently arrived at New York, as mate of a vessel, returned to Boston in the full expectation of finding his little family all well. All that now remains to him of his once happy home, is an interesting daughter about six years of age.—*Boston Paper.*

Temperance in High Places.—Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Feb. 5th, 1842, to E. C. Delavan:

"At the great and splendid levee given on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, the President of the United States of America had not a drop of wine or other alcoholic drinks furnished. Nothing but cold water was to be had—and on a wedding occasion too! What a noble step—one which will draw to him thousands of hearts, warm and fresh, and will tell on the future destinies of this nation.

MR. TALMADGE'S EXCHEQUER PLAN.

On Monday the Hon. Mr. Talmadge submitted, with an elaborate Report, the following Plan for a National Exchequer:

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Tallmadge, from the Select Committee on the currency, made [illegible]

[illegible]

United States, [illegible] to be composed of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President, [illegible] the advice and consent of the Senate, [illegible] to be removed from office only with the like concurrence of the Senate, and for physical inability, incompetency, neglect or violation of duty. The President to communicate to the Senate [illegible] reasons of the proposed removal. For like cause, the President may suspend a commissioner and appoint a temporary substitute, and within the first week of the ensuing session of the Senate, lay before that body the reasons of such suspension; and if the Senate concur, the commissioner to be removed, if not, to be restored.

II. The Board of Exchequer to establish agencies as it may deem necessary and expedient for the public service, limiting the number to as few as the exigencies of the service will admit, in no case to exceed two in any State or Territory.

III. The Secretary of the Treasury to appoint the inferior officers of the agencies, on the recommendation of the Board, and to remove them for physical inability, incompetency, neglect or violation of duty, on like recommendation.

IV. The exchequer and its officers to be the general agents of the Government for receiving, safe keeping, and disbursing the public money from all sources received, to be paid into the Exchequer and its agencies.

V. The Exchequer and its agencies to receive on deposite gold and silver coin or bullion, and to issue specie notes for the same, to be redeemed at the agency where issued; said notes to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the President of the Board of Exchequer, and made payable to the order of the principal agent, and endorsed by him when issued of such agency.

VI. The Exchequer and agencies, on the deposite of gold and silver coin, or bullion, to draw and accept bills of exchange, and to receive a premium not exceeding two per cent. Also, to collect drafts or bills, but to make no advance or payment till advised of the collection, and to charge a reasonable commission for collection and exchange.

VII. All specie notes issued, either in payment of the public creditor, or on the deposites of individuals, never to exceed the actual amount of specie on hand for their redemption, *dollar for dollar.*

VIII. Dues to the United States to be paid in gold and silver coin, in specie notes, or in the notes of banks immediately convertible into specie at the place where received. The exchequer and agencies to settle weekly, or oftener, balances with the banks.

IX. The Exchequer and agencies to keep separate and distinct sets of books; to enter and record in one set all transactions respecting the collection, keeping, and disbursing of the public revenue, and transmitting the public moneys from place to place, for the service of the Government; and in another, all transactions and accounts arising from the operations in exchange, and other transactions not on Government account.

X. The Exchequer may appoint as agent any specie paying bank; but such bank is not authorized to receive private deposites, or to accept or sell bills or drafts on account of Exchequer.

XI. The Exchequer and agencies to act as commissioners of Loans and pension Agents and generally to render all facilities in transferring and disbursing the public funds. Full and exact accounts of the Board and agencies to be furnished to the Secretary of Treasury, and he to report to Congress; necessary rooms and vaults to be provided; sureties to be taken, and penalties prescribed; and strict examinations made.

The bill was then read twice by its title, and, on motion of Mr. Tallmadge, made the special order of the day for this day two weeks.

Mr. Walker explained that he could not concur in the report. He objected particularly to the use of State Banks as the depositors of the public money, and to the reception by the Government of Bank paper.

Mr. Young, another member of the committee, expressed his dissent from the bill and report.

Three thousand extra copies of the report and bill were ordered to be printed.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says that Mr. Porter has returned to that city from a tour through Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, during which he has received about ten thousand signatures to the Washington pledge.

The total population of Poughkeepsie on the 1st of Jan. last, was 7874.

A red oak tree grows in Louisiana, which is 44 feet in circumference, or 14 feet in diameter. It appears sound, and has no branches within 50 feet of the ground.

[illegible] Prescott, of New-Hampshire, has recovered [illegible] from a faithless swain by the name of Geo. Dame, for a breach of promise of marriage.

contend for the truths of the Bible as held by them. It will embrace in its object the whole range of Christian doctrines and duties, and the various benevolent enterprises of the day. It will be our object to make the "Register" interesting and profitable to all classes of its patrons. We assure those of all denominations who patronize us, that we intend to furnish them with an evangelical paper, which, while it is the organ of a particular branch of the church of God, will "contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." Its columns will be open for a fair discussion of the doctrines advocated by it. In all our labors we hope to be guided by the spirit of the Gospel, and if we can be successful in promoting practical religion, and induce men to love God, our highest wishes will be gratified.

We are grateful for the approbation and support of our readers, and hope to receive their continued support. All who will aid us in procuring subscribers, and making remittances, shall be duly rewarded.

A portion of our columns will be devoted to Literature, Science, Agriculture, and General Intelligence.

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MARRIED,

In Lincklaen, on the eve of the 26th inst., by Rev. S. M. Burdick, Mr. DANIEL COON, of De Ruyter, and Miss DRUSILLA M. CARPENTER, of the former place.

DIED,

At Unadilla Forks, N. Y., on the 18th inst., of Pulmonary Consumption, Mr. BENJAMIN BARBER STILLMAN, aged 22 years.

Mr. Stillman was highly esteemed by his acquaintances as a young man of a pleasant disposition, and promising talents. When about 16 years of age, he gave evidence of experimental piety when he united with the first S. D. B. Church of Brookfield N. Y., of which he remained a member until his death.

In his last sickness he suffered much, and bore his affliction with becoming fortitude, and patience.—The closing scene of his life, remarkably illustrated the faithfulness of God. He was filled with joy at the near approach of death. When he could no longer speak audibly, his last faint whispers were "glory to God! Hallelujah! come Lord Jesus!"

His afflicted parents and relations have much to console them under their loss, and the church has great reason to be humbled under this bereavement.

W. B. M.

Died—At Lost Creek, January 8th, Mrs. HANNAH, wife of ELI VAN HORN. She has for many years suffered much bodily infirmity, but now has entered into rest

LIST OF LETTERS.

E. Battelle, P. M.; E. Whitmore P. M.; Warren Wellman P. M.; W. B. Maxson, J. D. Stillman, Oscar Williams, A. L. Saunders, Levi H. Bond, (we shall write soon;) Joel Geene, (credit given—we will see the agent of the Insurance Co. and arrange it for you. Please get us what subscribers you can.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

J. D. Stillman $2, cr E. Stillman vol 3, O Williams $1, cr H. Sherman; W. Wiliams $2, cr N. Truman, Levi H. Bond $10, cr E. Vanhorn, W. Kennedy $2 25 each, R. Bond $2 50, vol 2, M. H. Ayles $1, sel: $2 vol 3; of S. E. Lampbear $6 75 cr H. C. Foster, S. P. Crandall, W Clarke $2 25 each.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CLOTH DRESSING and CARDING WORKS in the village of De Ruyter.

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WM. D. COCHRAN.
Feb 23d. 52w2

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken [illegible]

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5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

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10 per cent to be paid or secured on subscription.

THE PUBLIC [illegible] time allowed under the [illegible] charter of this company [illegible] 5th day of May next; [illegible] books will continue open [illegible] capital shall have been duly subscribed.

Subscriptions are authorized by the 10th Section of their charter, to be "paid in, or secured to be paid either in stocks of the United States, or the public stocks created by this or any other state, or in the stock of any incorporated bank of this or any other state, which shall be at par in the New York market at the time, or in the stock of the corporation of the city of New York, or on bond and mortgage or unincumbered real estate of this state, of the value of fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, unless the same shall be insured from loss by fire, or in specie, certified checks, of current bank bills."

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ELIAS GOODSPEED,
CALVIN K. AVERILL,
BENJAMIN BALCH.

Agencies of this company will be appointed in [illegible] but only upon [illegible] the stock.

Any communication [illegible] BENJAMIN BALCH [illegible]

50 PIECES BROAD [illegible]

POETRY.

From the American Citizen.

The Temperance Pledge.

Written by some of the Warsaw Tee-totalers.

Sisters, tell us of the night,
What the signs of earth presage;
Brothers, beaming in its might,
Shines the glorious Temp'rance pledge.
Sisters, does its glorious ray
Drunkards' woes and grief dispel?
Brothers, yes, we hear them say—
"Temperance Pledge, I love thee well."

Sisters, does its heavenly light
Gild the drunkard's glad return?
Brothers, yes, behold the sight!
Drunkards' wives have ceased to mourn!
Sisters, does its glad'ning ray
Childhoods' orphan tears assuage?
Brothers, yes, they're wiped away
By the glorious Temp'rance Pledge.

Brothers, Fathers, will you join,—
Sire and son of ev'ry age?
Sisters, Mothers, we will sign
With you, the Tee-total Pledge.
Joy through earth and Heaven proclaim!
Let the theme our hearts engage!
Earth is saved and man redeemed
By the glorious Temp'rance Pledge!

Miscellaneous Department.

POPULARITY—A DIALOGUE.

Scene.—*A Lawyer's Office.*

Enter Presbyterian.

Lawyer.—Good morning, Mr. P.—take a seat sir. I attended your meeting yesterday. I was highly gratified with your new preacher. I admire the warm and powerful style your clergymen are of late adopting. It is certainly calculated to awaken the thoughtless. If you settle Mr. S. in your society, you may consider me as a subscriber. It is true I am not attached to any order of Christians, but I believe the great bulwark of our national liberties must be the diffusion of knowledge; and I have always observed that your people are patronizing and sustaining our seminaries and institutions of learning. By the bye, this reminds me that our election is at hand—I hope, Mr. P. we have the pleasure of numbering you with our friends in the approaching contest.

Presbyterian.—I will think of it. (Exit.)

Enter Baptist.

Lawyer.—Good morning, Mr. B., I am glad you called. Well I went down to the river, yesterday noon, to witness the immersion, and I must say that it is a beautiful ordinance; and it seems to me that mode of administering is the most simple and primitive. To see a little group stand upon the banks of a flowing stream, unite their voices, in that beautiful hymn, "O how happy are they," while the candidate goes down into the water brings forcibly to one's mind the scenes of Jordan and Judea. Besides your clergyman, Elder M. is a very interesting man. Your church government I have always admired—it is so republican. It was Elder L. of your order, I believe, who carried the great Cheshire cheese to Jefferson. He has been a faithful old patriot. Ah, this puts me in mind that the Jeffersonian principles are again to be contested this fall, and I hope I shall find you Mr. B. as firm a patriot as Elder L. has been. (Exit.)

Enter Episcopalian.

Lawyer.—Your most obedient servant Mr. E., happy to see you, sir. Well, I was in New York last week, and I walked four miles in the morning to hear Bishop H. He is a truly polished and eloquent man; and there is something in your mode of worship so systematic and so much in accordance with decency and order, and so much the opposite to that wild ranting kind of worship, that I have fallen in love with it. You see here I have purchased me a common prayer book. The organ and the choir of Bishop H's church, are superior to any I ever heard. I called on the Bishop the next morning, and obtained an introduction to him. He does not, of course, take any open part in politics, yet he gave me to understand, in the course of our conversation, that his feelings were on the right side. (Exit.)

Enter Methodist.

Lawyer.—How do you do brother M., I call you brother, because my parents were methodists. And when I was a child the preachers used to visit our house, and I used to call them all "brothers," from hearing my father call them so. It is singular how strong the impressions of children are. Though I do not profess religion, yet I always feel more at home in a Methodist meeting than any other. And yet I do not know whether this arises so much from the force of my early impressions, as from that simplicity peculiar to your worship, and which is so congenial to my taste. I was riding through G. the other day, and as I came opposite a piece of wood, I heard the sound of singing. I immediately discovered there was a campmeeting in the vicinity, and notwithstanding my business was very urgent I could not resist my inclination. So I tied my beast to the [illegible]

I attended your meeting in the school house the other evening, and was well satisfied with the sermon. Your preachers, whether right or wrong, are certainly men of talent.

Mr. S. used most splendid imagery in his sermon, and his arguments, admitting the premises, were certainly irresistible. I should have been pleased to have invited him home with me, but my wife was rather out of health that evening. I cannot see for my part, why people should be so prejudiced against your sentiments. They are certainly misrepresented. There is one thing people say about your doctrine, which is true; and that is, that "it is extremely captivating;" and as for its influence, I can say that many of our best citizens are Universalists. Let me see, I believe, Squire, that you have always been a warm politician and on the right side.—Well the approaching contest requires our unanimous exertions. (Exit.)

Enter Quaker.

Lawyer.—Well, Thomas, how is thy health? I am glad that thee has taken the trouble to call.

Quaker.—I do not trouble men of thy profession very often; but I have called this afternoon to pay some money to thee. As we do not believe in training men in the art of killing men systematically, they oblige us to pay for the enjoyment of our principles; and I understand thee is—I forgot what military people call it—the man who receives the constitution money.

Lawyer.—Yes, I wish I could get off as well as you do; whereas it costs me ten times the sum, besides eight or ten days drilling every year. But what renders the task more unpleasant is the reflection that always arises when I see the banner flying, and hear the drums beating around me that the object of all this preparation is to train us in the art of destroying each other. And then I always think of the peaceful settlement of Pennsylvania by Penn.—My grandfather was a Quaker, and I have always admired their plainness of dress, simplicity of language and pacific sentiments. In short, Thomas, I have often thought that if we were all Quakers, society would resemble the state of our first parents in Eden.

Quaker.—We shall never be all Quakers, so long as hypocrites have so much influence. If thy grandfather was a Quaker, I am sorry thee has so degenerated from thy ancestors. The scruples thee professes about military duty, condemn thee; for thee must be deluded by the devil to violate thy conscience at so great an expense. Thee speaks our language flippantly, and admires our dress—thy ordinary dialect, and thy fashionable blue coat, figured vest, and gaudy watch embellishments, are incontestible proofs of thy sincerity. Thee eulogizes Penn—I have heard thee eulogize Napolean as highly. I have observed the duplicity thee uses for popularity. Thee reads a sermon for the Presbyterians in the morning when they have no preaching. Thee goes in the afternoon and leads singing for the Churchmen. In the evening the goes to the Universalist meeting. Thee admires the immersion of the Baptist, the camp-meeting of the Methodist and the plain dress and language of the Friend. I will tell thee friend, thee strongly reminds me of my brown horse. I once employed an honest Irishman to labor for me. I sent Patrick out in the morning to catch my brown horse. Now the brown horse ran in the pasture, in the middle of which was a large square pond. Patrick was gone a long time, and at length returned with the beast, after having chased him several times round the pond. "Well, Patrick," said I, "on which side of the pond did you find the horse." "Truth," said Patrick, "and I found him on all sides."

A SCENE IN CONGRESS.

A writer in the N. Y. American gives the following interesting description of the appearance, and manner, and language of John Quincy Adams, when at the close of Mr. Marshall's speech in favor of the resolutions censuring Mr. Adams, he arose to reply.

"When he [Mr. Marshall] concluded, and the Speaker announced to Mr. Adams that his position entitled him to the floor, I thought of a parallel scene,—"Then Agrippa said unto Paul, It is permitted unto thee to speak for thyself. And Paul stretched forth his hand and said." ——

Up rose then, that little, feeble, bald, gray, tottering old man, his eyes dimmed and his hands trembling with constitutional infirmity and age—upon whose consecrated head the vials of tyrannic wrath had now been outpoured, while around him gleamed a hundred lowering brows, in long standing, hereditary hate, kindled into new fury by the arousing of the vilest, most brutal and sordid passions. Among the crowds of slavers who filled the galleries, he could seek no friends, and but a few among those around him, over all of whom, in years gone by, he had held almost imperial sway. The vision of that hour, that moment, I felt was worth more to me than all the rest of my life. No romantic or dramatic scene of fictitious interest ever awakened by the powers of poetic fancy, the high emotions of this solemn, throbbing reality.

Mild, calm, unexcited, undepressed, he turned his meek face on a scene, appalling to many a heart that had a stouter covering, and raised his voice, high-keyed as usual, but clear, [illegible] and firm. [illegible]

all his mock judicial array into air and smoke. '*His grey sand!*' O, it was exquisite! Poor Marshall [illegible] his back, flat in the mud, and will never rise again. But the grandest touch of the whole was where Adams, in a tone of insulted majesty and reinvigorated spirit, said in reply to the audacious and atrocious charge of '*high treason*'—"I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence! Read it! Read it! And see what *that* says of the right of a people to reform, to change, to dissolve their government."

The look, the tone, the attitude and gesture of the venerable insulted patriot at that instant, were most imposing. The voice was that of sovereign command as of a Cæzar to his legions. His slight stooping frame seemed to dilate and heighten; the burden of seventy-five years had rolled off from him; and shone out above the slight things around him, (who had thought themselves his equals in being his associates,) like an annointed king, or an inspired prophet.

When the reader came to that passage of the Declaration that solemnly proclaims the right of Reform, Revolution, and Resistance to oppression, the old man thundered out, "*Read that again!*"—And he looked proudly around on the listening audience, as he heard his triumphant vindication sounded forth in the glorious sentences of our Revolutionary *Magna Charta*. The sympathetic instantaneous revulsion of feel was tremendous and palpable, though voiceless.—Every drop of *free*, honest blood in that vast assemblage, bounded with the high impulse, and every fibre thrilled with the excitement. The whole action, though simple, natural, and unaffected, was dramatic and effective beyond Shakespeare's noblest conception.—John Kemble might have learned in this school of nature's action.

A strong exhibition of the facts in the case, mostly in cold, calm, logical, measured sentences, concluded Mr. Adams' high toned appeal from the profane babblers of this slavish generation, to the sainted fathers of that system of Revolutionary liberty of which he is the coeval and the noblest champion and representative. And then he sat down, vindicated, victorious."

The Mystery of Mesmerism and Somnambulism Explained.—Animal magnetism has for some years amused and bewildered the lovers of the marvellous. Ridiculed as a mere illusion or delusion, it has nevertheless perplexed the scientific; its effects are too palpable to be denied, but any rational solution of the cause or causes in which they have originated has hitherto eluded detection.—The honor of unveiling this mystery was reserved for Mr. James Braid, an eminent surgeon in Manchester, who having witnessed the recent experiments of Monsieur Lafontaine, in the Athenæum of that town, determined, if possible, to bring the system to the test of physiological and anatomical principles. This gentleman, having satisfied his own mind that he could produce the phenomena without personal contact, and even induce sleep when in a different room from the person to be thrown into a state of somnolency, announced a public lecture on the subject, which he delivered at the Manchester Athenæum, on Saturday last before seven hundred persons.

Mr. Braid first placed on a table a common black wine bottle, in the mouth of which was a cork having a plated top. The individual on whom the experiment was to be performed, was seated in a chair and directed to gaze intently at the cork without winking or adverting the eyes. The cork was about two feet from the person operated upon, whose head was inclined backwards, forming with the object an angle of forty-five degrees. In this position he remained for about five minutes, when profound sleep was produced.

The second experiment was completed in the same time. In the third, a bandage was placed round the head, for the purpose of retaining in an immoveable position, a common bottle cork, a little above the roof of the nose, as the object to be gazed at, and in about four minutes a complete state of somnolency ensued. In this case was proved the inability of the patient to open the eye-lids, although consciousness was in no respect suspended, as he was able to reply distinctly to any question. The fourth experiment failed, either through the noise that prevailed, or owing to the person not fixing his gaze continuously on the object.

The fifth was successful, and although the party made a desperate effort to open his eyes, so much as to agitate his whole frame, they remained as though hermetically sealed; when Mr. Braid took from his pocket a wooden ruler, and drew the end of it gently over the upper eye-lids of both eyes, when the spell was broken, and the sense of sight restored with perfect ease. These experiments fully demonstrated that the phenomena was perfectly independent of animal magnetism, as in no instance was there the least approach to personal contact or any manipulation.

Having thus convinced the audience that sleep could be produced without pressure of the thumbs or waving of the hands, as employed by Monsieur Lafontaine, M. Braid proceeded to explain the *rationale* of his discovery.

The artificial mode of producing sleep is to fatigue the rectus and levator muscle of the eye, which is effected by a continuously strained and intent gaze at an object viewed under an acute angle. Under such circumstances, the irritability of these muscles becomes exhausted, as well as the irritability of the optic nerve; giddiness causes a mist to rise up before the eyes and sleep ensues. Congestion is induced in the eyes and carried from them to the [illegible] of the eye, [illegible] proximity to the origin of the [illegible] respiration and circulation [illegible] through sympathy [illegible] ed in the region of the heart, and it is thus stimulated; and in order to remove the inordinate load, it is compelled to increase the frequency of its contractions, in order to compensate for the feebleness of its efforts. The brain, head and face now become conjested in consequence, and varied phenomena, resulting from irregularity in the circulation of that important organ, the brain, follow. The inability to raise the upper eyelid Mr. Braid accounts for on the principal of temporary paralysis of the leviator muscles, owing to excessive and long-continued exertion at the commencement of the operation.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From a Young Lady in —— S. C. to her friends in —— Connecticut.

"I commenced teaching in Mrs. W.'s family in a week after my arrival; and continue here still; but such are the cruelties practised by her that I am resolved not to remain with her. She is a northern lady with southern principles and habits. While on the passage and after her arrival home, she appeared to be a very amiable woman. For some time my presence served as a check, but of late, her cruelty I think would destroy the health and happiness of any but those whose hearts are made of steel. Charlotte, Mrs. W.'s waiter, is whiter than I am.—Seated at the table I cast my eye upon her; she stood submissive, lame and almost blind, one eye so swollen that she has not opened it for three days, perfectly black, with matter continually running down her face. This was done with a blow from a stick of wood. I was so wrought upon that I rose without tasting a morsel, and escaped to my room to weep for the sufferer. This gave offence. Charlotte is beaten every day more or less. She was beaten three times in one hour; first with the broom handle over the head and face; second, with the table sticks—it seemed as if every blow would take life—third with the dust brush. She is beaten with a raw hide upon the bare flesh, but Mrs. W. says that does not hurt her any.

The cook works night and day with little intermission. The tongs have been used for her correction. She has a little babe, not a year old, which has already begun to feel the blows of the tyrant mistress. O! what agony fills the mother's heart. O! could the advocates of slavery see what I have seen, and hear what I have heard, they would pity the slave. The horrors of slavery can never be told; ink will refuse to commit to paper cruelties as I have seen.

"I am afraid that the Abolitionists of Middlesex are relaxing their efforts. O, tell them to labor and pray, spend and be spent for the slave; for it is a noble cause. O what mockery to send Missionaries and Bibles to the heathen, whilst three millions of our own countrymen are in heathenish darkness, and suffering more than heathenish cruelties. Whilst women are groaning as I have heard them groan, when they thought no ear but that of God could hear,—'O God have mercy—O may my life be short,' will women at the north look on and be indifferent?

"Maria says she once repented of all her sins and was about to commit the fatal deed, when she thought one sin could not be repented of. This was all that saved her.

"I will not attempt to write any more, pen and paper cannot convey an idea of what I will tell you when a kind Providence permits me to see your loved faces again."

The Writers of Books.—Goodhue in his Library Manuel, estimates that of about one thousand books published annually in Great Britain, six hundred are accompanied with commercial loss, on two hundred there is no gain, on one hundred the gain is trifling, and only on one hundred any considerable profit. He sets it down as certain that of the whole thousand, six hundred and fifty are forgotten within the year, another hundred and fifty within three years, and scarcely ten are thought of after twenty years.

Of the 50,000 books published in the seventeenth century, not more than 50 are now in estimation, and of the 80,000 books published in the eighteenth century not more than 500 are sought after at the present time. Since the first commencement of writing—that is in thirty-two centuries—only about 500 works of writers of all nations have sustained themselves against the devouring influence of time.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH

PAID for Timothy-seed or Flax-seed, by
Oct. 4. J. N. ELMORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.
De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.
Nov. 24.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the business will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.
De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 20m6

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, January 17, 1842.

"A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians and families 10 per cent *lower* than" BOUGHT by the *STONE STORE* merchant in New York at
S. D. DELLAY'S.

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and requests from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.

Terms of sale, 6 months.

HAIR! HAIR!

BALDNESS.—Important Discovery—the Great Mystery found out at last.

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR.—Dr. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the hair, has after many experiments chemical and physical, been able to discover an article which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair—to prevent it from falling off when baldness is apprehended—to restore it when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning gray. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls—it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces uncommon brilliancy. Thousands have tested its superior virtues and excellence, and in every instance it stands unrivalled. It is an infallible cure in all affections of the skin on the head—as dandruff, &c. &c. Every family should be supplied with a bottle of this oil, that by its application to the head and hair of children, the beautiful and ornamental appendage of a fine head of hair, which nature has supplied us may be preserved.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and use administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH!

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

LOTION, LOTION.

DR. EVANS' BEAUTIFYING LOTION.

HIGHLY esteemed for curing all Eruptions, Coarseness, Redness, and Pimples on the Face, Neck or Hands, and effectually cleaning the complexion and removing all diseases of the skin.

Nothing contributes so much to our general success in life, as an engaging first appearance. This Lotion is admired as a most fragrant, mild, safe wash, and greatly esteemed for its virtues in cleansing, softening, and purifying the skin of all eruptions, so injurious to female beauty, and restoring it to a high degree of purity.

SNUFF.

Only Twenty-Five Cents.

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S newly invented SNUFF; the best article ever discovered by scientific men, in Europe or America, for the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Weak Eyes, Nervous Headaches, Fallen Sickness, Fits, and Infants troubled with Snuffles, partial shocks of Palsy, etc.

The above medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail, by Johnson & Dickinson, Utica, N. Y., Allen & Miller, and A. L. Angle, Truxton, N. Y., and by most Druggists in the country, also, by the subscriber. S. D. DELLAY.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlem Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey
Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organum,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heels occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place. 47m6
S. D. DELLAY.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for [illegible] Colds, Coughs, Asthma, [illegible] Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the [illegible] leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, [illegible] Liverwort, and several other vegetable [illegible]. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, [illegible], N. Y.

The innocence and universally [illegible] virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES,

AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.

January 12, 1842.

I have this day been appointed sole agent in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by me are direct from Doct. Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

I have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that I have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. I have in my possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which I shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds In fluenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.
S. D. DELLAY.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at *S. D. DELLAY'S* than at the *Stone Store*.

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NEW-YORK.

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Alfred James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russel, P. M., Oran Vincent.
Berlin—S. S. Strecter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Wilson, P. M. Daniel S. Truman.
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
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New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford.
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Scott— Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D. Titsworth
Salem.— David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
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MICHIGAN.

Oporto.—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge.—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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☞To office and mail subscribers, [illegible] IN ADVANCE.

Each communication, involving facts, and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

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☞Advertisements inserted on the usual [illegible] terms.

☞All letters and communications to receive attention should be addressed to the publisher free of postage.

L. T. Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO. 2.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor.—A. H. BURDICK, Printer. [WHOLE NO. 106.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.—The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.—Commandment.—If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.—Jesus Christ.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, MARCH 9, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Musings—No. 8.

"What is life but a dream," said I, and Echo answered—"but a dream."

Who that has looked with a thoughtful eye upon the ever changing, yet ever beautiful volume of nature—who that has watched the seed as it bursts its envelope, sending the tiny root into the bosom of the dark brown earth, and its graceful stem to seek the air and bright sunshine, and has then watched the gradual developement of bud, flower, and fruit, and has found himself incapable of reviving one faded blossom, or restoring the withered bud, has not asked in the spirit of true enquiry—what is life? Who will unfold the secret of that invisible agent that pervades the universe, and yet escapes the ken of the most discerning? As he turns from the frail, but lovely flower, to the beautiful insect fluttering around it, or to the yet smaller one that has found a sweet home amid its branches, his wonder, aye, and admiration, too, are again excited. He has turned over another leaf in the great volume his Father has given him, and he finds it replete with beauty and instruction. How varied, how wonderful the changes of those insects. Yet their every change has been a step towards perfection; they have been rising higher and yet higher in the scale of being, till their expanded powers have opened to them a wider world—have enabled them to rise heavenward; and now with the ends of their existence answered, they are prepared to die. The observer looks again, and whether his eye rests upon the minute insect of a day, or upon that noble creature who's century comprising life exhibits so strange a mingling of the unerring instinct of the brute, and the reason of man; or upon any one of the links connecting these extremes, he equally finds himself in a world of wonder. His eye at length reaches the highest, brightest, link in the chain of existence that mortals can perceive. If he has recognized the hand of God in the verdant moss, defying the "storm king" in his power, or the shell fish in its rock-bound home and ocean's depths he sees in that being made in the image of his God, the masterpiece of creation—a work worthy a God. Yet that link, bright as it is, becomes dim. High as it is in the scale of being, the manly form falls to earth and enriches the soil whence it derived its support. The "soul lit eye" closes upon the beauties of its earthly home. The voice once eloquent becomes silent. The features assume the color and fixedness of marble. As the lamp of life burns low in its socket, as its last flickering flame is lost mid the darkness that envelopes the great destroyer, the question again arises, what is life? Should the heart-prompted question awaken old echo, and her response should be—*but a dream*—touching no responsive chord in the feeling heart, who would not bid the aerial messenger carry back so unwelcome an answer, and immure it in echo's rocky home. Again on the wings of the wind is borne the sound of many voices, each laden with the enquiry—what is life? Echo is silent, but the literature of the day has caught her answer and replies —but a dream.

The conclusion is then forced upon the enquiring mind, that false sentiment claims a home among us—that it speaks through the press and in language oft-times beautiful, seduces the thoughtless almost into the belief that life is indeed like a flower that decks the landscape for a few hours, and is then no more—like a cloud that sports for a while with the winds of heaven, and disappears; that it is like the morning dew—like a dream.

Do such sentiments, oft repeated as they are, fall upon the mind as does the breath upon the mirror's polished surface, leaving no trace behind? Let us examine for a moment and see if echo answered truly—see if the life of a

"Sky born, sky guided, sky returning race"

is, indeed, dream-like. Look at that lovely "child, the rose leaf of a day." Beauty has left its impression on every feature. The eye gloriously speaks of the mysterious indwelling spirit. It soon learns to lisp the name parents so love to hear. In a thousand winning ways it has, almost imperceptibly, thrown its tendrils around the parents' heart. So closely has its very life-strings [illegible]

[illegible]

He bound them in his sheaves.'"

Has that lovely child left no trace behind? Though a few summers only have scattered their flowers in its pathway, though its name was scarcely known beyond the circle of home friends, it has not lived in vain. Its influence is traced in imperishable characters upon the hearts of its devoted parents. It has unsealed fountains sweet to the taste and doubly sweet to memory. It has called into exercise feelings that might otherwise have slumbered on unconscious of their existence. Again and again has it suggested thoughts of duty and responsibility till then unknown; and now that it has gone to its Father and its God, will it not lead their mind heavenward? The life of the infant, then, if a dream, is one full of reality—a waking dream that encircles others in its influence.

But does the Reaper pass the opening bud—leaving its fair petals to unfold and its fruit to ripen ere he gathers it? The child soon claims a place in the school room—the play ground—and the circle where children love to congregate. Wherever he may go, his influence, slight though it be, accompanies him, and all unconsciously to himself he is imparting and receiving an impress that after years may not efface. But the meridian of life soon succeeds its dawn. The circle in which he moves becomes wider and yet wider, till mountains and oceans, nature's own barriers, are o'erleaped. Whatever may be his station, whether public or private, his influence is a part of himself from which he cannot escape,—for which he is responsible—"With what a skilful hand should those chords be touched that must vibrate to all eternity." Life truly then, if a dream, is a dream of full, of fearful import. Was Voltaire dreaming while penning those publications that have warped a mass of mind into disbelief of the truth—that pictured our holy religion as a senseless mockery and the Bible a collection of cunningly devised fables? Was Napoleon dreaming when to gratify his insatiable ambition he trampled upon the rights of others and waded through the blood of slaughtered millions to a throne? Were the heroes of '76—were Howard and Wilberforce dreamers? Life, with them, methinks, was not "the stuff that dreams are made of." Though reason may slumber, and with it the consciousness of responsibility, and life seem indeed dream-like, it is nevertheless real; its every act is recorded, and when that record meets us we shall know and feel that "it is life that seals our credentials for the bliss or wo of eternity"—that even "death hath no sting but what [illegible]"

Is the domestic circle the centre of your influence? Responsibilities, high and holy, cluster thick around it. Though woman's province be home—though every public place be effectually closed against her, her influence may and ought to be felt in all. Who are the occupants of the high places in our loved Republic, but the husbands and fathers, sons and brothers of the ladies of our land? Let home, then, woman's appropriate sphere, be the nursery of those virtues we admire and love. Let her hand gently draw the wayward son from his wanderings. Let home be the theatre where the passions are subdued and directed to their appropriate objects—where the kindly, the better feelings of our nature, are carefully cherished—where the principles of our holy religion take deep root in the infant mind, and woman is exerting an influence as wide spread and lasting as it is salutary. Turn to Agrippina, the mother of Nero, and Martha, the the mother of Washington, and read in imperishable characters, a chapter upon woman's influence. No, life is not in any of its phases dream-like. Like the morning dew it may be silent and unobtrusive, but like that it leaves not the earth as it found it. Is it like a flower? Strange indeed must be that flower that is a fitting type of human life—a flower whose essential properties spring from its culture. These properties cannot be neutral—see that they are not deleterious in their influence; but let healing virtue be extracted from the root—beauty and fragrance characterize the flower, and utility be enstamped upon the whole. Is life like a cloud? Let it not be that dark and fearful one upon which the "storm king" rides in his fury—the winds of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Religious Department.

Selected for the Register.

There is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man! I watch him as I do a star in the heavens: clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam again; the blaze of others' prosperity may outshine him, but we know that, though unseen, he illumines his true sphere. He resists temptation not without a struggle, for that is not virtue, but he does resist and conquer; he bears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is the trial of virtue, but he heals the wound with his own pure touch; he heeds not the watchword of fashion if it leads to sin; the atheist, who says not only in his heart, but with his lips, "There is no God," controls him not, for he sees the hand of a creating God, and reverences it, of a preserving God, and rejoices in it. Woman is sheltered by fond arms and guided by loving counsel; old age is protected by its experience and manhood by its strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world like a self-balanced tower.—Happy he who seeks and gains the prop and shelter of Christianity. Onward then, conscientious youth! raise thy standard and nerve thyself for *goodness*. If God has given thee intellectual power, awaken it in that cause; never let it be said of thee, he helped to swell the tide of sin by pouring his influence into its channels. If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that poor drop into a polluted current. Awake, arise young man! Assume the beautiful garments of virtue. It is easy, fearfully easy, to sin; it is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength then; let thy chivalry be aroused against error—let *truth* be the lady of thy love—defend her.—*Mrs. Gillman.*

BIBLE ANECDOTE.

The following was related at the late anniversaries in London, by Rev. Dr. Cox:—*N. Y. Watchman.*

"A circumstance was lately brought to my knowledge, by a person from the East Indies, which tends to illustrate the importance and value of the Bible; and to show in what various ways its benefits may be displayed when we are not, perhaps, conscious of the happy effects which it is secretly producing. Archdeacon Corrie, now bishop of Madras, was, at the time of which I speak, the chaplain of Allahabad. At that time there was no Hindostanee version of the Scriptures; and it was his custom to translate, on small bits of paper, striking passages into the Hindostanee language, and every morning distribute the papers at his door. Twenty years afterward he received a communication from a missionary at Allahabad, who informed him that a person in ill health had arrived there, and that he had [illegible] He had come to see his friends, and to die among them, after an absence of more than twenty years. The missionary had visited him there several times, and was so astonished at his knowledge of the Scripture, and his impression of its great realities, that he put the question, 'How is it, my friend, that you are so well informed in the sacred Scriptures? You have told me you have never seen a missionary in your life nor any to teach you the way of life and salvation.' And what was his answer, my lord? He put his hand behind his pillow, and drew out a bundle of well worn and tattered bits of paper; and he said, 'From these bits of paper which a Sahib distributed at my door, whom I have never seen since, have I learned all. These papers, which I received twenty years ago, and have read every day till they are tumbled and spoiled, are passages of scripture in the Hindostanee language; from them I have derived all the information of eternal realities which I now possess. This is the source of my information. Thence I have derived my knowledge.'"

From the New York Evangelist.

"IT IS EVEN A VAPOR."

Another year of our short life, where is it? Gone forever. Gone are its joys and its sorrow; its hopes and its disappointments. Gone are its fifty Sabbaths, with their sermons and prayers—with their public opportunities and private instructions. We have now one year more to account for, one year less to live, one less to prepare for our great change. How solemn the thought!

Gone too with the past year are millions of the human family;—shivering poverty and sumptuous affluence; sparkling wit and idolized beauty; the master and his slave; the tenant and his lord; smiling infancy, blooming youth and grey decrepitude; wisdom and folly; genius and stupidity; fading laurels and budding honors. Gone alas! are friends and kindred—some has been rent from home, and flesh from flesh. The wife [illegible]

[illegible]

Aged father, art thou ready? See, but few more sands remain in the glass. Thy sun is just setting. How do the keepers of thy frail house tremble, and the strong men bow themselves! If Christ is yours, all is well. If not, wilt thou not hasten, while yet a ray of hope glimmers upon thy mountain top?

Brother in the midst of life, is thy house in order? I see thy abundance, and hear thy self-gratulations. What if God should say, This night thy soul is required? Could you go in peace? Ah! think how brittle is thy thread, how frail thy tenure. To-morrow may dawn upon thy eternal ruin, and hear the first note of thy ceaseless wail. Thou hast no time to lose.

Thoughtless youth! Buoyant hopes, or bounding health cannot stay the destroyer. They will shrivel under his icy touch. Go ask the tombstones, and they will tell you that the young may die—suddenly, hopelessly. O prepare, thou hast no time to lose—another year may howl thy requiem, and moan thy fearful doom. Do not delay, there's madness in it.

W. W.

From the Christian Watchman.

THE SINNER'S BANKRUPT LAW.

The papers contain long lists of the names of individuals who have applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, enacted by Congress for the relief of those who have no means of paying their just dues. This law came into operation on the first of the present month, and already the number of applicants for its aid is exceedingly large.—Counsel is secured, accounts are exhibited, pleadings are made, and men who are indebted in heavy sums and "had nothing to pay," are hoping soon to be realized from their bonds, and to be permitted to commence in business anew.

This is all very natural. Every man who is involved in a hopeless debt, is now advised to "take the benefit of the act."—Those who neglect to do it will be regarded as very impolitic and unwise. "Why," it will be urged, "why remain exposed to the rigor of the law, whose inflexible justice requires the 'uttermost farthing,' or incarceration in a prison, when here is a merciful provision introduced to meet just such cases as yours? True, the law requiring full payment is just and good, but it condemns you to a bondage from which you cannot release yourself. The Bankrupt Act offers a way of relief. Seek its merciful provisions at once."

But there is a Bankrupt Act more important than this. It was enacted in the councils of heaven, for the benefit of men, all of whom had become bankrupts before God. It was signed and sealed in blood on Calvary, more than eighteen hundred years ago. It tells of a provision "to redeem us from the curse of the Law," of One who "though he knew no sin became sin for us, by whose stripes we are healed;" and invites all who will to come, and be "justified from all those things from which we could not be justified by the law of Moses."

Moreover its benefits are freely offered. No expense for commissions, courts, and counsel; no long and tiresome labor in collecting testimony. Jesus, the great Master [illegible] sits ready at all hours to sign, seal, and deliver to every proper applicant, the evidences of a perfect settlement. He himself pays all expenses, and not content with that, He sends agents all about to persuade the miserable bankrupts around them to come and receive the inestimable benefit. All the accumulated debts of a life of prodigality are cancelled, thrown out of sight and cast into the bottom of the sea.

Miserable bankrupts! sinners of every class! will you come and be forgiven? Are you ashamed to do it? Take an example from the long parade of names, not only on the clerk's records, and read publicly in court, but all paraded to public view in the columns of the newspapers! Shall you be ashamed to confess your spiritual bankruptcy, when there are none but bankrupts around you? And that when bankrupts in business are not ashamed to do it before all? Go and hear that Bankrupt Act explained, you will find it to exactly meet your case, for though "your sins be as scarlet they shall become as white as snow; though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool."

WHY I TAKE A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

I had rather dispense with the luxuries of tea and coffee, and take my morning and evening beverage from the running stream than do without a religious newspaper. Let me say why:

1. Because I believe with Solomon, that knowledge is better than choice gold. The cost of such a paper is nothing compared with the information I glean from it. I learn more about the geography, the manner and customs of different and distant nations, than I can get from any other source. Besides the knowledge I thus gain of my own country, of its laws, institutions, domestic and foreign intercourse, internal improvement, &c. is great. But more than all, I thus learn about the prosperity of Zion throughout the world.

2. Because I can not repeat the Lord's Prayer intelligently without information.

3. Because I am unwilling to lose the [illegible] I thus obtain.

4. Because of its benefits to my family. [illegible] read and converse about what [illegible]. Thus they acquire a [illegible], become intelligent, and at [illegible] acquire a good moral and [illegible]. In a pecuniary view, [illegible] a year than not take [illegible] view, it is [illegible]

5. Because of its influence on the heart. I take up my paper, and read a stirring sketch on practical godliness—on revivals in progress, or in prospect—on the conversion of the world, and my heart is softened. It beats quicker with sympathy for the perishing; and warmer with love to God and man.

6. Because of its influence on the community. Who can estimate the influence of a well conducted religious newspaper on 3,000 subscribers, and on five times that number of readers.

7. Because, while a religious paper contains tenfold more important matter to me than a paper exclusively secular, it is tenfold more difficult to sustain it.

Secular papers are principally sustained by their advertising patronage. Religious papers publish few advertisements, and consequently derive little revenue from this source.

For these and many other reasons, I take a religious newspaper, deeming it neither just, nor generous to myself, to my family, to the public, or the publisher that he should be left to bear the pecuniary burthen alone.—*Boston Recorder.*

MORALS OF INFIDELS.

Bolingbroke was a libertine, of intemperate habits and unrestrained lust. Temple was a corrupter of all that came near him—given up to ease and pleasure. Emerson, an eminent mathematician, was "rude, vulgar, and frequently immoral." "Intoxication and profane language were familiar to him. Towards the close of his life, being afflicted with the stone, he would crawl about the floor on his hands and knees, *sometimes praying, sometimes swearing*." The morals of the Earl of Rochester are well known. Godwin was a lewd man by his confession, as well as the unblushing advocate of lewdness. Shaftsbury and Collins, while endeavoring to destroy the gospel, partook of the Lord's Supper, thus professing the Christian faith for admission to office! Woolston was a gross blasphemer. Blount solicited his sister-in-law to marry him; but, being refused, shot himself. Tindal was originally a Protestant—then turned Papist—then turned Protestant again, merely to suit the times—and was, at the same time, infamous for vice in general, and total want of principle. He is said to have died with this prayer in his mouth: "If there is a God, I desire that he may have mercy on me." Hobbs wrote his Leviathan to serve the cause of Charles I.; but finding him fail of success, he turned it to the defense of Cromwell, and made a merit of this fact to the usurper; as Hobbes himself unblushingly declared to Lord Clarendon. Need I describe Voltaire—prince of scoffers, as Hume was prince of skeptics; in childhood initiated into infidelity; in boyhood, infamous for daring blasphemy; in manhood, distinguished for a malignant and violent temper, for cold-blooded disruptions of all the ties and decencies of the family circle; for the ridicule of whatever was affecting, and the violation of whatever was confidential! Ever increasing in duplicity, and hypocritical management, with [illegible] and practice—those whom his wit attracted, and his [illegible] either disgusted or polluted by his loathsome vices. Lies and oaths in their support were nothing to his maw. Those whom he openly called his friends, he took pains, secretly, to calumniate; flattering them to their faces, and ridiculing and reviling them behind their backs. Years only added stiffness to the disgusting features of his impiety, coldness to his dark malignity, and fury to his impetuous temper. Throughout life he was given up "to work all uncleanness with greediness."—Such was the witty Voltaire, who, in the midst of all his levity, had feeling and seriousness enough *to wish he had never been born.—Dwight.*

THE POWER OF TRUTH.—Truth, when proclaimed by holy ministers of the cross who live agreeably to the principles of the gospel, glitters like the sun-beams of a summer's day, and is as powerful as a fire, a hammer, and a two-edged sword. May there be thousands of such men to publish it in every part of the world.

Temperance Department.

THE FOOL'S PENCE.

In the year 183–, in a handsomely furnished parlor which opened out of that noted London gin shop called "The Punch Bowl," sat its mistress, the gaudily dressed Mrs. Crowder, conversing with an obsequious neighbor.

"Why, Mrs. Crowder, I really must say you have things in the first style! What elegant papering! what noble chairs! what a pair of fire screens! all so bright and fresh! Then the elegant stone copings to your windows, and those beautiful French window frames! And you have been sending your daughters to the genteelest boarding school! your shop is the best furnished, and your cellars are the best filled in all this part of Lunnun. Where can you find the needful for all these grand things? Dear Mrs. Crowder, how do you manage?"

Mrs. Crowder simpered, and cast a look of smiling contempt through the half-opened door, into the shop, filled with drouthy customers. "The fool's pence! 'tis the fool's pence that does it for us," she said. And her voice rose more shrill and loud than usual with the triumph she felt.

Her words reached the ears of one of her customers, George Manly, the carpenter, who stood near the counter. Turning his eyes upon those around him, he saw pale, sunken cheeks, inflamed eyes, and ragged garments. He then turned them upon the stately apartment; he looked through the door into the parlor, and saw looking-glasses, and pictures, and gilding, and fine furniture, and a rich carpet, and Miss Lucy in a silk gown, at her piano; and he thought to himself how strange it is! how curious, that all this wretchedness on my left hand should be made to turn into all this finery on my right.

"Well sir—what's for you?" said the same voice that had made the FOOL'S PENCE ring in his ears.

"A glass of gin, ma'am, is what I was waiting for; but I think I have paid the last *fool's pence* that I shall put down on this counter for many a long day."

Manly hastened home. His wife and his two little girls were seated at work. They were thin and pale, really for want of food. The room looked very cheerless, and their fire was so small as scarcely to be felt: yet the dullest observer would have been struck by the neatness that reigned.

It was a joyful surprise to them his returning so early that night, and returning sober and in good humor.

"Your eyes are weak to-night, wife," said George, "or else you have been crying. I'm afraid you work too much by candle-light."

His wife smiled and said, "*working* does not hurt my eyes;" and she beckoned to her little boy, who was standing apart in a corner—evidently as a culprit.

"Why, John, what's this I see," said his father. "Come and tell me what you have been doing."

John was a plain spoken boy, and had a straight forward way. He came up to his father, and looked full in his face, and said, "The baker came for his money to night, and would not leave the loaves without it; but though he was cross and rough, he said mother was not to blame, that he was sure that you had been drinking away all the money; and when he was gone, mother cried over her work, but she did not say anything. I did not know she was crying, till I saw the tears dropping on her hands; and then I said bad words, and mother sent me to stand in the corner."

"Tell me what your bad words were, John," said his father, "not swearing I hope?"

"No," said John, coloring; "I said you were a bad man. I said, bad, father."

"And they were bad words, I am sure," said his mother; "but you are forgiven; so now bring me some coal from the box."

George looked at the face of his wife: and as he met the tender gaze of her mild eyes now turned to him, he felt the tears rise in his own. He rose up, and putting money into her hands, he said, "There are my week's wages. Come, come, hold out both hands, for you have not got all yet. Lay it out for the best, as you always do. I hope this will be a beginning of better doings on my part, and happier days on yours."

George told his wife, after the children were gone to bed, that when he saw what the pence of the poor could do towards keeping up a fine house, and dressing out the landlord's wife and daughters, and when he [illegible] plaining Sarah, and his children in want and almost in rags, while he was sitting drinking, night after night, destroying his health and strength; he was so struck with sorrow and shame, that he seemed to come to himself at last. He determined, from that hour, never again to put the intoxicating glass to his lips.

More than a year afterwards, one Sunday afternoon, as Mrs. Crowder of the Punch Bowl, was walking with her daughters to the tea gardens, they were overtaken by a violent shower of rain; and had become at least half drenched, when they entered a comfortable house, distinguished by its comforts and tidiness from all others near it. Its good natured mistress and her two daughters did all they could to dry and wipe away the rain drops and mud splashes from the ladies' fine silk gowns, all draggled and soiled, and to repair, as far as possible, every mischief done to their dresses and persons.

When all had been done, and as Miss Lucy said, they began to look like themselves again, Mrs. Crowder, who was lolling in a large arm chair, amusing herself by a stare at every one and everything in the room, suddenly started forward, and addressing herself to the master of the house, whose Bible and whose face had just caught her eye—"Why, my good man, we are old friends! I know your face, I am certain; still there is some change in you, though I can't exactly say what it is."

"I used to be in ragged clothes and out of health," said George Manly smiling; "now, thank God, I am comfortly clad, and in excellent health."

"But how is it," said Mrs. Crowder, "that we never catch a sight of you now?"

"Madam," said he, "I am sure I wish you well—nay, I have reason to thank you; for words of yours first opened my eyes to my own foolish and wicked course. My wife and children were half naked and half starved, only this time last year. Look at them, if you please, now; for sweet, contented looks, and decent clothes, I'll match them with any man's wife and children.—And now, madam, I tell you as you told a friend of yours one day last year—*'tis the fool's pence that have done all this for us.* The fool's pence! I ought rather to say, the pence earned by honest industry, and spent so that we can ask the blessing of God upon the pence."

Mrs. Crowder never recovered the one customer she had lost.—*South. Lit. Messenger.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER. VOL. III.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, March 3, 1842.

Traveling Agent.

JOSHUA S. VINCENT, from this office, is now making a tour through Allegany Co. We hope to receive through him an accession to our subscription list in that section of the country.

Family Devotions.

The good results of "Family devotions," are neither few nor small, and there are but few scenes of more interest than the one where all the members of the family enter heartily into the sacred exercise. Religion is almost sure to exert her controling influence over the hearts and conduct of all who come around the family altar. There are many abuses of this sacred rite, that destroy all its good effects, and render it any thing but pleasant or profitable. Among them we may mention a heartlessness on the part of those who engage in it. God is a spirit and seeketh such to worship him as worship in spirit and truth. An inattention on the part of any of the family is destructive of the good influence that otherwise would result. Irreverence in manner or position are alike reprehensible. To enjoy all the good that properly flows from this sacred exercise, it is necessary for all to enter heartily into the exercise, feeling the need of divine assistance and direction. Heaven is begun in every such place, and all are to a greater or less degree, partakers of the divine presence.—Do all of our readers feel guiltless in this matter?

"Original Papers."

Our friend is mistaken in the allusion to our head of "Original Papers." We were well aware that the "Gleanings from Letters from Palmyra, by Mary," were not, in the strictest sense, "original;" yet, that they are "original," in a more common acceptation of the term, is clear. They are, as their title imports, "Gleanings" from an author,—detached parcels; consequently, as they do not embrace the *whole* of the author's reasonings, they are rendered "*original*" to the common newspaper reader, in accordance with the prominent station which has been given them in our columns. We are grateful for the care of our correspondent in this respect, as it exhibits an aversion to "Plagiarism," in the onset.

DR. URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.—We have received the first and second numbers of this work, and from the very slight perusal which we have been enabled to bestow upon it, we are of the opinion that it will prove a valuable auxiliary in the progress of scientific research in this country. Every Mechanic, Artist, Manufacturer, or Student, would no doubt, find in its pages much that would particularly interest them in their various pursuits, and receive additional supplies of knowledge and intellectual cultivation from such a competent source.

The De Ruyter Lyceum.

The Question for Discussion next Monday evening before the Lyceum, "Would the prosperity of the United States be increased by duties on Foreign Importations?" will doubtless elicit much interest, and a full house. It is a question which is receiving much attention throughout our country.

For the Register.

WESTERLY, R. I., Feb. 25, 1842.

Revival at Pawcatuck, R. I.

Br. John Greene commenced a series of meetings in this village near the last of Dec. which continued about three weeks, with increasing interest. God was evidently with Br. Greene, and near one hundred souls were brought into the liberty of the gospel. Most of whom have followed the example of our blessed Lord in the sacred ordinance of Baptism, and connected themselves with one of the churches in this place.

Revival at Hopkinton City.

The Quarterly Meeting commenced in the 2d S. D. Baptist Church in Hopkinton, about two weeks since, and has continued until now. Some more than forty have been brought into the liberty of the gospel. Fourteen were added to the church last Sabbath, and ten came forward for baptism last fourth day, most of whom have been received into the 2nd S. D. Baptist Church at Hopkinton.

A. CAMPBELL.

For the Register.

Review of the Prospectus of the English Version of the Bible.

The author of the Prospectus professes a design to present to the English Scholar "a [illegible] expression of the spirit" in the English [illegible] that when words [illegible] original [illegible] or [illegible]

[illegible] translation remain, for this reason, if no other, viz. that it would afford us such an argument for the antiquity of the scriptures, as could not be derived from any other source. Besides, when we meet with a transferred word, about which there is contention, whose prerogative is it to define this word? Doubtless every man has a right to "return to first principles" and define it for himself, so that if we reject the present significant and generally received meaning of such words, and appeal to the original, we only entangle ourselves in a dispute about words which, in the end amount to nothing, except that of destroying the sacredness of the scriptures, and giving to infidels a precedent of making innovations upon God's word.

If the author supposes that a new translation made by any one denomination, to suit its ablest scholars, will be satisfactory, he will find himself very much mistaken. Other denominations will, with equal propriety, claim the privilege of translating the Bible according to the opinions of their best scholars, and if this plan should be adopted, the Baptist would have his Bible, the Presbyterian his, the Methodist his, the Congregationalist his, the Universalist his, &c., and thus you see the awkwardness of the situation in which we should be placed. Whenever a controverted subject should be brought up for investigation, each one would investigate it by his own Bible. One man would say, my Bible reads *so*—well that is not right, says the other, for my Bible don't read *so*. What discord would thus be introduced into the Church, and instead of securing the object desired, how would they be entirely destroyed!

Again, why should there be a change of words when the meaning and "spirit" is conveyed in those used? Sure the author does not contend for this, and yet in his very first effort partakes of this defect. In Gen. i: 2, our present translation reads as follows: "And the earth was without form and void." According to the EMENDATION we should read it: "And the earth was desolate and empty." I think a thorough Geologist would object to the introduction of the word "desolate," and as to the word "empty" I should like to know how much better it is than the word "void." I cannot perceive that it falls with any greater force upon the ear, or infuses more "spirit" into the heart. Again, Gen. xxxvii: 3. Instead of reading, "And he made him a coat of many colors." we must read, "And he made him a long robe." Now admitting the last translation to be correct, what is gained by it? Is not the first correct also? Does it not sound as well? Does it not infuse as much "spirit" into the reader's mind? Again, "His horns are like the horns of unicorns." Amendment, "His horns are like the horns of a buffalo." Again, "Praise ye the LORD, for the avenging of Israel, when the people willingly offered themselves." Amendment, "Praise ye JEHOVAH that the leaders led in Israel, that the people willingly offered themselves." Now as I have before hinted, such modernisms, without expressing the meaning any more clearly, or imparting any more "spirit," only strips Christianity of its defenses, and opens the sluice-ways of infidelity.

ALEPH.

Religious Discussion.

For the Register.

BROTHER BAILEY,—I see in the Register of Feb. 16th, a letter from Br. N. V. Hull, relating to my published articles on the *Imposition of hands*. The object of it, he says, is to correct an erroneous impression likely to grow out of my statement as to the cause of bringing the subject before the Conference. I had stated that an existing difference of opinion in the denomination, relative to *laying on of hands*, was the probable cause of its claiming the attention of the General Conference. Br. Hull says this was not the cause of its being brought before the Conference; "but because of a refusal upon the part of some of our ministers to ordain a brother, (confessedly otherwise acceptable,) because he held to sentiments differing from those of the denomination at large; but not essentially different from those entertained by a number of ministers, and a respectable number of private brethren." And he supposes that any one can satisfy himself as to the true state of the question, &c., by referring to the minutes of that body.

He also charges me with endeavoring to make it appear that himself and other dissenting brethren are *innovators*, and chargeable with "direful consequences resulting to the denomination for their sin in this case." He considers that in dispensing with *the Imposition of hands*, they enjoy no more than an implied and generally understood right.—That I have groundlessly and unjustly charged them with innovations; and that this part of the subject must be disposed of and finally settled before he can comply with my wishes in giving his views on the subject of my articles.

It may not be so easy a matter for me to settle and dispose of this part of the subject; but I wish to do what I can in removing obstacles out of his way. In doing this, I must try to meet his charge of misstating the cause of the subject being presented to the Conference. Reference to the Minutes for an explanation of this matter, is of but little, or no use in explaining the cause of its being carried to Conference. The subject was referred without any allusion to the particular case which caused its reference. It was desired by the mover of the resolution, to refer this subject to the Conference, that their decision thereon should be a direction, not only in the existing case, but in all other similar cases which might occur; and it was requested by the candidate that his case should not be mentioned in the communication to Conference. Had Br. Hull been present on this occasion, I think he would understand the subject better, and would not have been so ready to charge me with misstating the case. I know of no better way of now explaining this matter, than by stating facts, which it was not thought necessary to state to the Conference; but which Br. Hull's demand on me makes it necessary to be more generally known.

A short time before the meeting of the Conference, myself and several other brethren were requested to meet with the third church in Brookfield, in order to examine and ordain a brother to the work of the ministry. Previously to the meeting of the council, it was supposed by some of them that the candidate dissented from the general views of the denomination relative to *Imposition of hands*. The examination on all other points of faith and practice was public, and satisfactory to the council. But in order to exempt the candidate and ourselves from the mortification which we should feel from a public exposure of any important difference of opinion on this point, we conversed with him apart from the assembly. In this conversation we learned that he considered the *Imposition of hands* as we use the rite, *a superstition, held by tradition of our fathers*, and that his conscience forbid his using it otherwise than as a church formality, and even in doing so, he should feel bound to state that he used it only as such. As this was the only case of the kind that had occurred in a candidate for ordination, at least, supposed to be so by the council, they were unanimously unwilling to assume the responsibility of ordaining him as an administrator without first being satisfied that they would not incur the censure of the denomination, or grieve some of its members. The council reported their conclusion to the church, and proposed to them that they should ask counsel of the Conference what was proper to be done in this case. The candidate gave the church and counsel to understand, that some of our ministers were of his opinion on this subject, and preferred referring the subject to the presbytery; but consented that they should send the matter to Conference, provided they would send with the first question, the two following which relate to ministers already ordained, and members who have been received without the *Imposition of hands*.—They were, therefore, added by the request of the candidate. In the proposition to the church to refer the subject to the Conference, the council had no idea of involving any other existing case in their decision than the one on hand; and if it has, it is owing to the candidate's amendments of the church's resolution.

With these facts in view, I think I shall not be charged with a misstatement in saying that the belief that there is not a uniformity of opinion and practice on this point, was the probable reason of its claiming the attention of Conference. I grant that this difference in opinion and practice entertained by certain ministers and churches, of which the council knew nothing except what had been communicated by the candidate, was not so much the cause of referring the request to the Conference, as the case of the candidate; but the dissenting of the candidate on this point was the cause, and the only cause of sending the matter to Conference, and not the *refusal of ministers to ordain*, as Br. Hull has stated. Will Br. H. say that the subject would have been referred, had this difference of opinion in the candidate not existed? I think not. If *a refusal* on the part of the council to ordain was the difficulty, why send the matter to the Conference? Could the Conference compel the council to ordain? Certainly not. But to say there was a refusal on the part of the ministers to ordain the brother, is using language too strong. They did not refuse to ordain; but merely declined acting until they could be directed. Thus much for the charge of misstating the matter, and I hope it will suffice.

[illegible] other brethren, the odium of being *innovators*, and of being the authors of *direful consequences to the denomination*, I must say that he has been more ready to apply my remark to himself than I have been. In allusion to the difficulties and divisions of the Christian church in time past, I said, "What is matter of history on this subject, should be a sufficient caution to us, not hastily, nor without due consideration, to venture upon the removal of the ancient land-marks of the church. Such as do so, make themselves responsible for all the consequences of such innovations." But I have not charged him or others in acting thus. Br. H. will admit that if it had been the former uniform practice of our ministers to impose their hands upon the baptized candidates for membership in the churches; and if there be now ministers in our churches who do not do it; that, then, a change in our administrations has been introduced; and if this change has been introduced without the knowledge and consent of the denomination, he will also admit that it is an *innovation*, and that the authors of this change were the *innovators*. But I profess not to know who they are.

I believe that Br. Hull has no evidence that there was always a difference of opinion on this subject in our denomination. I admit that, as it respects candidates for membership, since my acquaintance with the churches, it has been an understanding, that although it was the avowed usage of the denomination for hands to be imposed upon such; yet it was not considered absolutely essential to their reception. But this exemption from it was allowed only where the candidate had conscientious scruples concerning it, and I am very doubtful about its being so understood.

During a connection of about twenty years with the churches in Rhode Island, I recollect but one case in which the candidate did not choose to pass under hands, and this circumstance was the subject of many remarks by members, who considered him unsound in his views of christian duty; and within a few months he gave proof of this, by attaching himself to a pedo-baptist church.

But although this indulgence, (if it should be so termed,) was allowed in a private member, I do not believe that it would have been as easily granted to a candidate for the ministry; because the influence of ministers is believed to be much greater than that of private members, and that which an administrator declines doing for a candidate, must of necessity be omitted by him. However much Br. Hull may be startled at the idea that the omission of the imposition of hands by an administrator, is an innovation, I see not how he can avoid the conclusion. For even if it be, as he maintains, the enjoying of an implied, and generally understood right, still it is a *right* that our ministers did not formerly enjoy, and it is, therefore, an innovation. So far as this omission extends, it produces a change in the practical features of the denomination, by *lopping off* a rite usually practised among them. Although the omission of this rite may be an *implied right* of the candidate for membership, it does not follow that an administrator, or candidate for the ministry, has a generally implied right to omit it in his ministrations. But whether those administrators enjoy a *right* in omitting it, or suffer a *wrong*, it is not my place to decide.

In offering my views of the *Imposition of hands*, I have complied with the personal request of Br. Hull, without any design of charging upon him, or any other brother, a "*sin*," or wilful wrong in the course they may have taken on this subject. I should consider myself unfortunate if I should see that I have expressed myself in a manner calculated to give him, or others, the erroneous impressions which I understand by his letter he has imbibed by what I have written.

I shall be glad to see what he may think proper to write on the subject to which my former articles are devoted.

W. B. MAXSON.

Unadilla Forks, March 1st, 1842.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The packet ship Hendrich Hudson, Capt. Morgan, arrived at this port on Tuesday last, and brings intelligence from Europe up to the 17th of January.

Capt. Morgan says that of 106 voyages he has made across the Atlantic, this last was by far the stormiest. From the 6th to the 14th of Feb., the gales he encountered were terrific.

There have been several other unimportant arrivals since our last, but the Hendrich Hudson brings the latest news. The Caledonia has been hourly expected at Boston for the last ten days past, and her non-arrival causes great anxiety. The belief that she was lost in the late gale, is generally entertained.

[illegible]

The Columbus arrived on Jan. 15th, and carried accounts of the Creole case. The Times declares the claim for restitution "the most audaciously untenable" it is possible to imagine.

Parliament was to meet on the 3rd ult.

There is no later China news. The Queen has granted a portion of the Canton ransom to the troops employed in the attack.

The advices from Afghanistan were unsatisfactory. The Anglo-Indian forces had been defeated in a battle with the Ghilzies, with great loss of life.

The British Government had interposed to adjust the quarrel of etiquette between France and Spain.

Lord Ashburton was to embark for New York, on board a steam-frigate, about the 24th of Jan. His stay in the U. S. was expected to be very brief.

Mr. Everett, the American minister, left London on the 5th of January, on a visit to Lord Ashburton.

There appears to have been a diplomatic quarrel between the governments of France and Russia; manifesting itself in several points of etiquette, but not the less adverse to a condition of perfect amity.

Congressional News.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

Washington, Feb. 27.

The Creole Case.

The letter of instruction from Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett, given on Monday, in obedience to a call of the Senate, excites a deep feeling of surprise and indignation, in the minds of a large portion of Northern members, of all parties. The doctrines of the letter, from *such a source* are startling enough. Had Calhoun uttered them, it would, "vox, et preterea nihil." Both Calhoun and Walker of Miss., commended Mr. Webster for them, in the highest terms.

Washington's Birth Day.

Tuesday being the birth day of Washington, both Houses adjourned, "to contemplate his character," as Mr. Saltonstall very quaintly said, with his gravest face, and most solemn tone, in moving an adjournment.

Steam Frigate—David Gelston.

Wednesday the Senate passed a bill appropriating $220,000 to build a bomb and shot proof steam frigate, on Steven's plan, for harbor defense, which was also read twice in the House. The bill to adjust the accounts of David Gelston, formerly Collector of N. Y., was also passed.

Navigation of the Mississippi.

Mr. Benton presented an important memorial for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, which states that more than $700,000 worth of property was lost the last year from obstructions in these rivers, which might be removed at a comparatively small cost.

The Value of Coins.

A bill to change the legal value of the pound sterling from $4,87 to $4,84, its real value, is also before the Senate. It appears from the assays, that nearly all foreign coins are valued too high by our present laws.

The Caroline Affair.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, offered a resolve calling for information as to the progress of the negotiation on the Caroline case, and intimated pretty strongly his opinion that the matter was neglected. But Messrs. Calhoun and Rives were suddenly taken with a fit of "delicacy about embarrassing the President by calls while the negotiation was pending:" and the motion was *tabled*.

Curtailment of Expenses.

The House after passing a resolve calling for information on the tobacco trade, and some minor matters, took up the question of diminishing the expenses of the House, and after some very dull wrangling, voted to discharge two or three useless clerks.

Appropriation Bill.

The civil and diplomatic bill was then resumed, and some progress made in it.

N. E. Bounday.

On Saturday the President communicated his *refusal* to give any information as to the state of negotiations concerning the N. E. Boundary. The truth is, none has been made, and none is likely to be very soon. An hour was devoted to "retrenchment," when a multitude of private bills were twice read, and then came a curious scene. It appears that a democratic clerk in the State Department, without authority, had given Blair and Rives, a MS. copy to print the census. They have done it, and claim their pay; and to show how well they could do it, they laid a copy on each member's table, the members having been previously supplied with copies by Mr. Allen, the legal printer. A long party war of words consumed the day, till the affair was referred to a select committee, and the House adjourned.

Resignation of Mr. Pierce—Veto Power.

To-day, in the Senate, Pierce of N. H., a valuable business member, resigned his seat. The particular cause is not stated, but is supposed to have reference to existing divisions in his party, in New Hampshire. Mr. Pierce's resolution, calling for more full information concerning the N. Y. Custom House, was taken up and passed—after which Mr. Calhoun made a long speech chiefly in defense of the veto power, which he insisted was a *popular* element, tending to make the will of the entire people more influential over our government!

Mr. Clay on the Tari —His Resignation.

To-morrow Mr. Cl gives us his great speech on the tarif so that I shall have the opportunity of hea ng the two together. Mr. Clay's resignation [illegible] the 1st of April, be which time he hopes to carry some of his favorite schemes, and then retire under cover of the glory he will gain by then.

Information about the War Department.

In the House, a resolution was offered by Mr. McClellan, of N. Y., calling for a report from the War Department, concerning some $2 000 extra pay allowed to Gen. Scott, for his services in removing the Cherokee Indians. It seems that Messrs. Poinsett, Bell, and Grundy, when in office, rejected this claim as contrary to law, (as it is, beyond doubt,) and it was allowed by the chief clerk, while acting Secretary, just after the dissolution of the Harrison cabinet. After various efforts to amend, and defeat or delay the resolution, it was adopted, 125 to 26—and the friends of Scott got another adopted, calling for a report of *all* extra allowances to officers in the Department, and in the army since 1835, hoping to cover up one sin under a cloud of other peccadillos.

Another Petition for the Dissolution of the Union.

The states were then called for petitions, beginning with Iowa. A great number on the usual topics were offered and disposed of, without remark, till Mr. Giddings of Ohio presented one from a large number of respectable citizens of Ashtabula, O., praying for the dissolution of the Union, on account of the oppressive control of the *slave power* over the government. This produced a fever at once. The reception of the petition was refused 26 to 116, the House being very thin; and then Kennedy, of Md., moved a resolution to the effect that such petitions were oppressive to the House, and very censurable, and that any member who offered them, hereafter, would be liable to the censure of the House. Pending a motion to consider this resolution the House adjourned in great confusion.

Death of the Hon. Lewis Williams.

Return, again, to the previous week.—On Monday morning Lewis Williams, of N. C., the Father of the House, who for 27 years has been a member of it, was well, and in his place. That evening he was attacked with the pleurisy, and on Wednesday morning was called to his account. He was a man of excellent judgment, amiable manners, and pure life; an esteemed member, for several years of the Presbyterian church. No member was more universally respected and loved. His death was announced on Thursday, by Mr. Graham, in the Senate, and Mr. Rayner in the House, with appropriate eulogies on his life and character.

Congressional Temperance Society.

On the same evening, the Hall was again crowded, with members, citizens, and strangers, to attend the first public meeting of the Congressional Total Abstinence Society. The brilliant audience was detained till a late hour, by the varied eloquence of Briggs and Burnell of Mass., Dr. Sewall of this city, Rev. J. Marsh of N. Y., Gov. Gilmer of Va., Mr. Neff, a reformed drunkard from Wilmington, and another from Baltimore, Marshall of Ky., and John H. W. Hawkins, now of Boston.

New-York Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Repeal of the Registry Law.

Feb. 24.—The bill to repeal the New York Registry Law passed the Senate, without division, and henceforth, unless the "One-day Election Bill" is passed, the city returns to her three days of confusion.

Apart from this, little has been accomplished either in the Senate or Assembly.

Feb. 28.—The bill to repeal the act for the better organization of criminal courts in the city of New York, was passed by a vote of 16 to 10.

The bill repealing the Registry sections of the City Election Law of 1840 has been passed and signed by the Governor.

Mr. Dickinson introduced on Monday, in the Senate, a bill making the New York and Erie Rail Road a State work, which was sent to the rail road Committee by a vote of 13 to 12.

The Senate has passed a bill incorporating the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York city.

IN ASSEMBLY.

Chemung Canal.

Feb. 26.—The resolution of Mr. Hathaway calling upon the Comptroller for information respecting the Chemung Canal loan, was discussed, but the house adjourned without acting thereon. A disposition seemed to be manifested by some members to prevent any inquiry into the matter, though a motion to lay it on the table was lost by a strong vote.

Boston and Albany Rail Road.

The Directors of the Western Rail Road Company have invited the Legislature of this State to meet that of Massachusetts, at Springfield, in Mass., on Thursday next, and therefore the Legislature adjourns over from the third to the fourth of March, to allow those to accept of the invitation who are thus disposed.

State Prison Labor.

Mr. Wier from the committee on State prisons, has presented a report to the House containing the opinions of the committee on the subject, and presenting many facts and reasons for the change prayed for by the mechanics.

A General Tax.

A general tax of one mill on the dollar, is now talked of as being inevitable. Hints to that effect are thrown out in many quarters, and not a few are open in their avowal that this is the only alternative. The result of the Chemung Canal loan will determine future action on this subject.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Seymour, by bill, to authorize the Superintendent of Common Schools to [illegible] tribute one copy of Thomas Sewall's book, entitled "the Physical effects of Intemperance," to each School District in the State. A motion was made to order this bill to a third reading, but objection was made.

Mr. Weir reported in favor of the bill for the repeal of certain portions of the act entitled an act to create a fund for the reformation of juvenile delinquents in the city of New York.

News of the Day.

Havanna.—By Havanna papers of the 15th of February, received at Charleston, we learn that the British Mail Steamer had been ordered by the authorities not to leave the port, as her mails had not passed regularly through the Post Office. The Governor stated that if she did not comply, he would sink her as she passed the Moro; and there was a rumor that he had sent word to the Captain that unless he did so forthwith, he should order him to be imprisoned. It seems that the terrible story about the insurrection of the blacks of the island, and their murder of the whites, was an entire fabrication.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Wonderful Contrast.—About 47 years ago, in 1795, Alleghany, Washington, and Fayette counties, were full of distilleries, and an immense quantity of whiskey was made and sold. The United States, in order to raise a revenue, made a law to tax it. The people refused to pay, rebelled and raised an army, called the Western Insurrection army, and marched to Pittsburg. Gen. Washington sent an army of about 3,000 U. S. troops and volunteers to suppress it. They arrived when the Whiskey army disbanded. In the year 1815 and '16, the United States put on a direct tax, and perhaps then we had 1500 stills in Washington and Alleghany counties. Now there is not perhaps 15 still-houses in operation in the two counties.—A few days ago a gentleman, who was U. S. Deputy Collector in Washington county in 1816, informed us that there was then 976 still-houses *taxed* and $76,000 collected of taxes for the U. S.; and now, perhaps, there is scarce ten distilleries in that county.—*Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette.*

Mr. Cobb, the late Chamberlain of Albany.—The Albany Evening Journal says of Mr. Cobb, who was lately announced as a defaulter to a considerable amount,—"He was led into these pecuniary difficulties by a too yielding nature. The desire to help and oblige friends occasioned his embarrassment. He had no right, however, to use the public monies, nor shall we attempt to justify or excuse his doing so.—But he has honorably paid the debt due the City, and unless his valuable property is sacrificed, will honestly pay all his debts, and, we hope, have something left. Papers which have spoken of Mr. Cobb's defalcation are requested, as a matter of justice, to state the fact of his having paid his entire debt to the city."

A New County.—The Committee on the division of towns and counties, in the Senate, have reported in favor of establishing a new county from portions of Chautauque, Cattaraugus and Erie counties. It is to include the towns of Hanover, Villenova, Sheridan, Arkwright, and Pomfret, in Chautauque; the towns of Dayton, Perrysburgh, and Persia, in Cattaraugus; and the towns of Evans, Brandt, and Collins, in Erie county.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Major Reuben Woodworth, a Revolutionary soldier, died at Salina on the 15th ult. He was at the capture of Burgoyne, and in several other celebrated engagements.

A son of John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, has been arrested at Albany for forgeries amounting to over a thousand dollars, committed on his own father—the proprietors of our City Hotel and a broker in Broadway being the victims.

The total amount of school districts in Ohio is 4,490. The total amount of public money from all sources, applicable to the schools, is $281,815. This is six per cent interest on a capital of $4,690,000.—Ohio is well endowed, therefore, in her school fund.

The total cost of the steamship Mississippi is stated in a communication from the Navy Department to Congress, to have been $519,032 67, and that of the Missouri, $553,850 32.

During the present month, 12 prisoners at Sing Sing prison have been discharged by expiration of sentence—and on the 18th inst. there remained 741 men and 76 women—total 817.

The Sabbath and its Observance.—We learn with great pleasure that the Canal Boat Companies, on the great Pennsylvania line, have come to a determination to *discontinue running on the Sabbath day.*—The same is, we learn, to be done by the Boston and Providencee Rail Road and also by the Massachusetts Western Rail Road from Boston to Albany.

These are charming signs of the times. If we [illegible] become a nation of *sober people,* [illegible] who "keep holy the Sabbath day" (!) then may we hope, and [illegible] Republic will survive [illegible] time, and the corruptions [illegible] a light ahead! A light [illegible] can neither make nor [illegible] *Chronicle.*

[illegible]—A heart rending [illegible] this week, which [illegible] of the Hon. Charles [illegible] of the Council [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] shortly after the ad- [illegible]

A discussion of a heated character arose upon a motion made in the Council to reconsider a vote by which the nomination of Enos T. Barker, as Sheriff for the county of Grant, was rejected a few days since. During the progress of this discussion, some rather violent words passed between Mr. Arndt and Vineyard. The first conceiving himself to have been insulted, approached Mr. Vineyard after adjournment for the purpose of seeking an explanation—a slight personal rencontre then took place, when the latter drew a pistol from his pocket and fired. Mr. Arndt reeled for a few paces, then sunk to the floor, and almost immediately expired, having been shot through the heart.—*Wiskonsan Enquirer, 12th inst.*

Uncertainty of Life.—At Woodstock, Brock District, U. C., on the 19th ult., Wm. Burtch, Esq., was united in marriage to Sarah Hatch. The former died of scarlet fever on the 31st ult., and the latter died of the same disease on the 4th inst.

From Mexico.—It gives us great pleasure to announce the arrival in this city, from Mexico, of young Combs, one of the fated Santa Fe expedition, in good health. He left the City of Mexico, on the 27th ult., and reached New Orleans yesterday.

The substance of the intelligence he brings in relation to his comrades is, that when he left the main body of the Santa Fe prisoners were within two days march of the capital. Mr. Kendall was with the company, in excellent health. He was probably in the City of Mexico by the 1st inst., and we have every reason to believe, will be in this city by the first of next month. Mr. Combs met Mr. McRae, the bearer of despatches to the American Minister, at Perote, about half way between Vera Cruz and Mexico.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Miami Indians.—These are the only Indians in the State of Indiana. In November, 1840, a treaty was concluded with them, by which they ceded their lands to the Government. This treaty was modified by the Senate, but has since been ratified by the Indians—so that the last Indian title to lands in this State is fully extinguished.

From the report of the sub agent to the commissioner of Indian affairs, we learn the following:

The Miami's decline being numbered, amount to but about 600. They refuse to encourage schools, and the money paid them by the Government promotes laziness, prodigality, and intemperance: but the iron, steel, salt and farming utensils do them much good. All their labour, however is performed by whites. But little use is made of their mill, as they are to indolent to carry to and from it. Principally, on account of their intemperance, the tribe are diminishing yearly. *More than half the adults that die, perish by the hands of their fellow Indians.* Frequently members of the same family destroy each other during their scenes of drunkenness and riot.

A Horrid Scene.—The Gazette, published at Haverhill, Mass., gives the following particulars of a shocking affair which took place last Thursday—another sad consequence of rum selling:—*Boston Times.*

The wife of Mr. Abijah Kelley, of this town, was found in the fire-place quite dead, where she had probably fallen while employed about the fire, and *in a state of intoxication!* Her family were absent, and she was first discovered by her daughter, but while we were there a husband and a son were brought home, and the reader can better imagine their feelings than if we were to portray them. There lay the wretched wife and mother, whose body was shockingly disfigured by the flames,—her head, face, and arms, *literally* roasted! It may be unnecessary to say that a bottle and tin pail, partly filled with rum, was found in her room, and that she had been seen, in the course of the day, coming from a neighboring grog-shop with a tin pail apparently the worse for rum.

How to Disperse a Crowd.—Late the other evening, when quite a large collection of persons, attracted mostly, without doubt, from curiosity, had gathered in front of the house of Mr. W., with whom Elder Knapp resides, "mine host" presented himself before the multitude, and addressed them in this wise: "My friends, if you desire to see Mr. Knapp, you are informed that he is within, and both he and myself would be pleased to receive as many of you as my house will hold. And such particularly as feel the need of his prayers, will be made most heartily welcome." The crowd dispersed in double quick time.—*Boston Trav.*

A New Society we see is proposed in one of the papers, and if it secures the patronge now engaged by the Washingtonian Temperance Associations, we shall not be long in debt to Foreign countries, or to Banks, or to each other. It is a Society for the promotion of *economy,* and the restricting of our patronage to articles of American manufacture. Only let regard to economy be generally put in practice, and the insolvent and loafing go to work, and the cry of hard times will soon be silenced. Prodigality is at the bottom of most of our pecuniary troubles, with a disposition to get along any way, but by honest and persevering lobor.—*N. Y. Bap. Reg.*

A Drunkard now can have no peace of his life until he join the ranks of the Washingtonians. He used to have the support of his companions to cheer him in his sottish practices, but now he must take his glass in loneliness, and then he must endure the obtrusive gaze and unremitted solicitations of the Washingtonians in every dram shop. His former companions, instead of giving him countenance, entreat him to quit, and take the pledge, and he can have no peace until he does it. The papers from all directions, north and south, [illegible] are full of the triumphs of the Washingtonian band. Where will the thing end?—*N. Y. Bap. Reg.*

The Cunard Line.—It has been alleged that this line has made a losing business of it. But it is said this is a mere hoax, and that the Bostonians have a design in it to deter the New Yorkers from engaging in starting a line from Manhattan, which they have been long seriously talking about. The Bostonians secretly have it in view to be before them in starting one of their own. They have opened an avenue by rail-road, to divert a great portion of western trade and now with a line of steamers across to Old England, they will maintain the chain as far west as the city of Chicago.—*N. Y. Bap. Reg.*

Charles Dickens.—The reception of this gentleman in the city of New York, could not have cost less than $50,000, taking the two balls and dinner, with expenditures for dress and ornaments! Only think of this—how cheerfully the fashionable world, spend their money for their momentary graification, (the enjoyment of the feast of the eye and the palate, and the interchange of a few complimentary speeches.) and how hard to get the same sum, for the cause of Missions or the Bible, after a years indefatigable labor by the press and agents! When shall we approach the liberality of the world, in our donations to the cause of Christ?—*N. Y. Bap. Reg.*

Property of the Reformed Dutch Church.—It is probable that many of our readers will feel an interest in knowing, as early as may be, the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Smith Harpending, *et al.*, vs. the Reformed Dutch Church in the city of New York, The complaints, by their Bill in Chancery, demanded of the respondents on account of the sales, rents and profits, and title deeds, of the value of property in the 3d ward, held by the Corporation of the Reformed Dutch Church. They claim as defendants and heirs of John Haberden, who in 1696 was the owner of this property, then known as the Shoemakers' Field. The decision of the Supreme Court was given to-day, by Judge Catron, in favour of the respondents on all the points necessary to a complete disposal of the case. The respondents who actually held under a will of John Haberden, as it is generally understood, yet rested their cause entirely on the Statute of Limitations. They have been in exclusive possession, adverse to all other claimants, for fifty years before the commencement of this suit. The Court sustains this plea—chiefly, as I understand it, that the Courts of the State of New York have put such a construction upon their Statute Limitations, that a mere naked possession for the requisite term gives a complete title. With regard to a number of nice points, which were made with great ingenuity and sustained with a vast display of legal lore by the learned council for the demandants, the Court gave no opinion. The Judge said this Court always held itself bound by the settled decisions of State Courts in the construction of State laws.—So the decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.—*Cor. of J. of Com.*

From the Boston Times.

TERRIFIC ACCIDENT.

Last evening, the Roman Catholic Relief Society held a meeting in the Hall over James L. Ridule's auction store, and when about to adjourn at 11 o'clock, the sleepers upon which the floor was laid, *broke through and in its descent took the floor below with it, hurling about two hundred men among the ruins!*

At the first crash, many jumped from the windows in the second story, and we regret to learn that a Mr. Burns of South Boston, had both legs broken two others whose names we could not learn, received serious injuries.

A number of others are reported to be more or less injured.

The noise of the crashing timbers, and the cries of the wounded and terrified inmates, soon drew together a large concourse of people, who tendered efficient aid in extricating the unfortunate sufferers from the ruins.

When we consider the circumstances, the number of people congregated, and the distance they fell, we may look upon their escape as almost miraculous. Five hundred people were congregated in the Hall, the majority of whom were on that part of the floor which was supported from below, and who looked on the disaster, expecting every minute to share the fate of those who had fallen. The building is owned by the heirs of the late R. D. Tucker.

We understand that the meeting was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of some of the Catholics who were engaged in the late riot at St. Mary's Church. The names of those injured as far as we can learn are Patrick McLaughlin, who jumped from a third story window and striking a large swinging sign, carried it with him in his descent and striking on the sidewalk, was taken up insensible. Patrick Arley had his leg broken, and a man by the name of Fleming was somewhat injured.

From the New Orleans Picayune of Feb. 19.

Fire—Frightful and Extraordinary Accident.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three story brick block on the corner of Front Levee and Benjamin streets, belonging to Peters and Millard and Mr. Sewell. The fire originated in the north end, in the room occupied by Miguel Coulon, as a carabet and dancing house, destroyed that and the adjoining building, and partly destroyed the third. Loss [illegible]

A most frightful accident and miraculous escape took place at this fire, and rendered doubly remarkable by the fact that the object of them had been married only a few hours before [illegible] from his bridal bed [illegible] night [illegible] a member of [illegible] the roof of one of the buildings [illegible] the joists of the third story, in the midst of flames and dense smoke, but was fortunately rescued, and we are informed is in a fair way to recover. The roof was damp, and he slipped, falling rapidly over the eave, and disappearing among the flames and smoke of the builing already in ruins.

The frightful fact was passed about like electricity among his brave companions, who rushed desperately into the burning house, and, as Providence directed, found and rescued their unfortunate and helpless friend. He was hanging senseless across a burnt beam, his limbs dangling in the smoke.—His clothes, being saturated with water partially protected him from the fire; and as his coat was torn, it is supposed he was caught by something that broke his fall, and probably saved his life. It was a most alarming and extraordinary circumstance, and the escape seems almost a miracle.

Trouble with the English Steamers in Havana.—Capt. Morris, of the U. S. mail brig Hayne, in Charleston, reports that when he left Havana, on the 15th inst., there was a "considerable excitement" there, owing to a difference of opinion or some other difference between the Governor General and the British steam packet. The latter was going off without passing her mails through the Post Office, according to the laws of the place. She was stopped, and the Governor General said or swore that if she moved out he would sink her as she passed the Moro.

The matter was still unadjusted when the Hayne left—the British steamer was lying very quiet, and nobody knew how it would end. Rumor said the Governor General had sent the Captain of the steamer word, that unless he complied with the laws, he would imprison him forthwith. There are the seeds of trouble in this, and we may as well keep an eye on the progress of Britsh "enterprise" in Cuba. It is quite as interesting as their doings in China just now.

Notices.

PROSPECTUS
OF
VOLUME III.

The 3rd Volume of the Seventh-Day Baptist Register will be published weekly, at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum, payable in advance, or in three months.

It will continue to be the organ of the Seventh-Day Baptist denomination, and contend for the truths of the Bible as held by them. It will embrace in its object the whole range of Christian doctrines and duties, and the various benevolent enterprises of the day. It will be our object to make the "Register" interesting and profitable to all classes of its patrons. We assure those of all denominations who patronize us, that we intend to furnish them with an evangelical paper, which, while it is the organ of a particular branch of the church of God, will "contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." Its columns will be open for a fair discussion of the doctrines advocated by it. In all our labors we hope to be guided by the spirit of the Gospel, and if we can be successful in promoting practical religion, and induce men to love God, our highest wishes will be gratified.

We are grateful for the approbation and support of our readers, and hope to receive their continued support. All who will aid us in procuring subscribers, and making remittances, shall be duly rewarded.

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PROPOSALS
For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists [illegible] to the present time, giving [illegible] including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

MARRIED,

In Truxton on the 2d inst, by Elder Russel G. Burdick, Mr. BENJAMIN DENNIS, of Lyons, Wayne Co., and Miss POLLY M. FORD, of Truxton.

DIED,

In Truxton, on the 7th inst., OLIVER CURTIS, aged 21. He was the oldest son of the late Elder Ephraim Curtis, and inherited to a great degree, the excellent mind and goodness of heart of his father. For about two years he had been a follower of the Lamb, and gave good evidence of union with him, and love for his cause He has left behind a young widow in deep affliction, with whom he had lived about two months. His brothers and only sister who looked to him for help and advice now feel their loss.

In Richburgh, Allegany Co. N. Y. on the 26th ult., Mrs. ABIGAIL GRAND, aged 105 years, 5 months and 5 days. She maintained her mental faculties till within a few days of her death, and died in full assurance of bliss beyond this "vale of tears." She was born in Ipswich Mass., was married at 20, became a widow at 62, removed from Mass. in 1753 to N. H., from N. H. to Vermont in 1774, lived in Vermont till 1810, from that time has been a resident of this State. She has lived in the enjoyment of religion for something like 85 years. Truly age does not exempt us from death. Com.

*** Eastern papers will please copy.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Rev. A. Campbell, J. A Potter, John D Collins, Abram Coon, (we will do it); Charles Stoddard, (your name is not on our book): E Hunt, (it is done); S S Streeter, (you are right); John Whitford, G Crandall, (thank you,); W Winter P M, (examine post office laws); Isaac D Titsworth, (answer next week); John Davis, Alvan Richardson, P M, Wm. P. Langworthy, Oran Vincent, (receive our thanks.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

John Whitford $4, cr. Nathan Vars and Charles Saunders, 2$ each, vol. 3; George Crandall, $8.75, cr as follows, Z H Scriven, $2 vol 2, Daniel Maxson, Luman Matteson, Jared Kenyon, each $2,25 vol 2, and 75 cents retained; A H Burdick, $8, cr. Thomas B Stillman, Alfred Stillman, Paul Stillman, Franklin W. Stillman, each $2, vol. 3.; Isaac D Titsworth, $5, cr. Enoch J Davis, $2,25, vol 1. $2,50 vol. 2, 25cts self, Wm P Langworthy $2, cr. Joel Maxson vol 2; Oran Vincent, $16, cr. Jacob Crandall $1,25, vol. 2, David Vincent $4,50, vols 2 & 3, Jeremiah Burdick, $2 vol 2, Charles Benjamin, $2,50 vol 2, Paul Witter 2,50 vol 2, Elizabeth McHenry $1,12 vol 2, John Crandall $1,88, vol 2, Nathan C. Williams 25cts vol 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR cash, or approved credit, *One two horse waggon,* and a *one horse pleasure waggon.*—Apply to the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere.
JONATHAN COON, 2d.
De Ruyter, March 9, 1842. 3v2 w6

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store.) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left with the proper officer for collection.

J. N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
WILLIAM J. AYER.

[illegible] 1842.

☞ IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond.; Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community.* The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation,* views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid,* as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51t12

UNITED STATES'

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!!

Incorporated by the State of New York, March 31, 1837, For Twenty-one Years.

CHARTER RENEWED AND AMENDED MAY 5th, 1840, COMBINING

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

SHARES $100 EACH.

10 per cent to be paid or secured on subscription.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the time allowed under the amendment of the charter of this company for completing the subscriptions to their stock, will expire by limitation on the 5th day of May next; in the meanwhile, their books will continue open until the full amount of capital shall have been duly subscribed.

Subscriptions are authorized by the 10th Section of their charter, to be "paid in, or secured to be paid either in stocks of the United States, or the public stocks created by this or any other state, or in the stock of any incorporated bank of this or any other state, which shall be at par in the New York market at the time or in the stock of the corporation of the city of New York, or on bond and mortgage or unincumbered real estate of this state, of the value of fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon exclusive of buildings, unless the same shall be insured from loss by fire, or in specie, certified checks, or current bank bills."

Should the full amount of capital not be subscribed in cash payments, or secured by bank city, or state stocks, as above described, on or before the 15th day of March, the balance will be filled by a selection of the best bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate within the city or state of New York, such as the company would readily loan their funds upon, if the capital was all paid in cash; but should the full amount of capital be subscribed in cash, bank, city, or state stocks, on or before the 15th day of March, then the subscription books will be closed, without receiving any real estate.

Applications for stock can be made in the mean time to either of the Commissioners, whether the intention be to pay in money, stocks, or real estate.

The opportunity this company presents to capitalists throughout the Union for a safe and profitable investment, can now be improved, and subscriptions in money, or sound bank stocks made sure, as well as those in city or state stocks

It will be noticed on reference to the prices current, that the prices of insurance stocks in New York are higher by 25 per cent on an average, than any other stocks on the list, and the liberal terms of subscription offered by this company, are not elsewhere to be found. Negotiations have been made in London with the most eminent bankers there for a cash subscription to this stock, within six weeks, of from $500,000 to $800,000, to be permanently invested in the best of American 6 per cent, state stocks in London.

Commissioners.

Edward Rogers,
A. C. H. Smith,
Baron S. Doty,
Cornelius Masten,
Platt Adams,
M. Ogden,
E. G. Merrick,
Elias Goodspeed,
Calvin K. Averill,
Benjamin Balch.

Agencies of this company will be appointed in such states as may wish to secure them, but only upon an interest being first taken in the stock.

Any communication relative to the business of this company, made in New York [illegible] addressed to BENJAMIN BALCH, will receive prompt attention. [illegible]

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

For the Register.

Memento.

Lines suggested by the death of Esther, consort of L. D. Ayres.

When your sad letter sorrowing I read,
Filled with mementoes of the loved and dead,
So vividly the past before me came
With its bright visions, clustering round her name,
That past was all too present to admit
The heart to dwell on what it chose forget.
And your request—Oh, how it echoed then!—
"A tribute to her memory from the pen."
What thoughts it roused, what agony it stirred,
As if her death-groan, or her knoll, I heard.
Gone! but the sound pass'd o'er me, and it seem'd
So like the "baseless fabric" of a dream
I could not grasp it.

There I saw her still
Such as I knew her first, when toward the Hill
Of Science she her steps with ardor turn'd,
And her young mind for truth's high Temple yearn'd.
O how familiar on my ear they fell—
Those accents I had treasured but too well!
Wont to rehearse the deeply subtle lore,
By application won from wisdom's store.
For well she knew, and loved those truths to scan
Which shew the handy works of God to man.

Yet more! how soon she gave her youthful heart
Unto the Savior! never more to part.
Blest offering, that reaps even in its bloom
The gift unspeakable; a life beyond the tomb.
And must I learn to speak of her as dead,
Whom first I learn'd to love, when first I led,
With all a teacher's fondness, side by side,
Those gentle pupils, once my care, my pride!

No! let me love her still! and still believe
That love returned. Then wherefore shall I grieve!
With those who grieve. With him whose spirit lone
Craves a sad requiem for a partner gone.
The bride, so soon at Heaven's high altar crowned
Where victor wreaths, and angel harps abound.
Think of her thus. Tax not the bleeding heart,
To trace the faintest line upon that chart
By hope projected, and by fancy fill'd
In long perspective. Happiness prevail'd
Thro' all its lights and shades; nor dreamed the soul
What floods but just beneath that vision roll'd.

Turn from the picture; it is ever thus,
Earth claims its kindred earth, and dust its dust.
So, from the borders of the better land
The gentle whisper of that spirit band
Comes to the child of earth—"away, away,
Fold not thy pinions in a house of clay,
Haste to thy home, thy kindred, Heaven has need,
Of thy meek service." And the spirit freed
Obeys its summons.

Say, when o'er thy soul
The swollen waters of affliction roll'd
Even when upon the anchor thou didst rest,
And oft, the rod that smote thee, calmly kiss'd,
Did not, even then, the bitterness of death
Prey on *thy* heart-strings with *her* latest breath!
And could I still prolong that mournful strain,
Or seek to wake its agony again!
No—by the love you bear her—bless His name
Who gave—and took her to himself again.

WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 13, 1841. L. M. C.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the November number of the Valley of the Mississippi illustrated.

THE PRAIRIE.

BY L. F. THOMAS.

Not the least remarkable features in the Great Western Valley, are the Prairies, which are found in every direction over the face of its vast territory. They are of two kinds, the swelling or rolling, and the level or flat. The former consists of undulating fields, broken into swells, or reaches of various lengths and breadths, extending sometimes to an altitude of sixty or seventy feet. Between these swells are sloughs, or "sloos," which are generally marshy, and in many instances contain small lakes or pools, and some that are dry, exhibit the appearance of funnels, and answer a similar purpose in carrying off water into the caverns beneath, the existence of which is indicated by the soil above. The flat prairies are plains of rich alluvion, grown with long lank grass, and occasionally presenting a lake, and often studded here and there with groves of wild crab apple, and clusters of forest trees, that look like emerald isles in a sea of waving green.

The Prairies are of various extent, from a mile to hundreds of miles. The largest is in the far off West—the home of the Buffalo and the red hunter. Wherever they are partly cultivated as most of them are in the "States," and where the annual fires are discontinued, they soon grow up with timber. Their soil is, with very few exceptions, entirely alluvial, and yields immense crops of Indian corn and other coarse grain. When they exist in the neighborhood of settlements, they afford excellent pasturage for horses and cattle, and fine ranges for swine, and are traversed by herds of deer, the number of which increases near the plantations, when not in too close proximity, as their greatest enemies, the black and prairie wolves, decrease as cultivation advances. Wild turkies, ducks, prairie fowls or grouse, and quails and rabbits, also abound on the prairies, and afford great amusement to sportsmen. Numerous other animals, as the gopher, the [illegible] raccoon, &c. &c., are found [illegible] the borders.

The wanderer over these wild savannahs, will sometimes be [illegible] by a sound, as of hoofs on the [illegible], and anon, a noble [illegible] will bound past him, [illegible] are tracking their game, and urging the wild chase.

Some theorists believe the prairies to have been, very anciently, the beds of the lakes or of the sea; this opinion finds arguments in the alluvious character of their soil, and in the marine shells, that are invariably found imbedded in the limestone of adjacent bluffs.

When the grass is thoroughly ripe, in the fall, towards the close of November, most of the prairies are burned. The fire sometimes originates by accident, but more often from the design of the hunters to facilitate them in the destruction of game. The dry grass, which then is often as high as the head of a man on horseback, burns with a fierce and terrible rapidity, and extends the flames for miles in a few minutes, impressing the beholder with the idea of a general conflagration. If the wind chances to be high, tufts of the burning materials dart like flaming meteors through the air, and, far as the eye can reach, a pall of black smoke stretches to the horizon, and overhangs the scene, while all below is lighted up, and blazing with furious intensity, and ever and anon, flaming whisps of grass flash up, revolving and circling in the glowing atmosphere, and lending to the imagination a semblage of convict-spirits tossing in a lake of fire. The birds startled and bewildered, scream wildly, and tumble and roll about above the flames—the affrighted deer leaps from its covert and courses madly away, and the terrified wolf, forgetful of the chase, runs howling in an adverse direction.

When an experienced hunter finds himself upon a prairie to which fire has been applied, he immediately kindles a fire near him, as did the old trapper in Cooper's novel of the "Prairie," and the wind bears the flames onward, burning a path before him, which he follows to a place of safety, and thus escapes a horrible fate, that but for his sagacity would have been inevitable. A prairie on fire can sometimes be seen at a distance of fifty miles.

The fire continues until the grass is all consumed, and, not unfrequently, it is carried by the wind into the adjacent forest, which it blasts and devastates until checked by a water course. Early in the spring the prairies renew their verdant clothing, and long before their next autumnal burning, all vestiges of the preceding conflagrations are gone, unless, perhaps, some worm-eaten and sapless tree in one of the island-like clusters, may show, by its blackened trunk and leafless branches, that the flames have been there.

In no possible condition can the prairies be seen without exciting feelings of a peculiar and lively interest. They are gloriously beautiful or awfully terrible, according to the times and seasons in which they are beheld. When viewed in the broad glare of day, they seem like large lakes, gently undulating in the breeze, and their variegated flowers flash in the sun, like phosphorescent sparkles on the surface of the waters. Seen by moonlight, they appear calm and placid as the lagunes of Venice, and the beholder almost wonders why they do not reflect back the starry glories of the sky above them. In storms, the clouds that hang over them seem,

"To come more near the earth than is their wont,"

in other places, and the lightning sweeps closely to their surface, as if to mow them with a fiery scythe, while as the blast blows through them, the tall grass bends and surges before it, and gives forth a shrill whistling sound, as if every fibre were a harp-string of Æolus. In the spring, they put forth their rich verdure, embossed with the early wild flowers of many hues, spreading a gorgeous carpeting, which no Turkish fabric can equal. At this season, in the early dawn, while the mists hang upon their borders—curling in folds like curtains through which the morning sheds a softened light, "half revealed, half concealed," by the vapory shadows that float fitfully over the scene—they appear now light, new shaded, and present a panorama ever varying, brightening and darkening, until the mists roll up, and the uncurtained sun reveals himself in his full rising.

In the summer, the long grass stoops and swells with every breath of the breeze, like the waves of the heaving ocean, and the bright blossoms seem to dance and laugh in the sunshine, as they toss their gaudy heads to the rustling music of the passing wind. The prairies are, however, most beautiful, when the first tints of autumn are upon them; when their lovely flowers, in ten thousand varieties, are decked in their gorgeous foliage; when the gold and purple blossoms are contrasted with the emerald-green surface and silver linings of their rich leaves, and all the hues of the iris, in every modification, throw themselves on all sides, to dazzle, bewilder, and amaze. Bleak, desolate, and lonely as a Siberian waste, the prairie exhibits itself in winter pathless and trackless, one vast expanse of snow seemingly spread out to infinity, like the winding sheet of a world.

The traveler of the "Rocky Mountains" may rise with the early morning from the centre of one of the great prairies, and pursue his solitary journey until the setting of the sun, and yet not reach its confines, which recede into the dim, distant horizon, that seems its only boundary. He however, will hear the busy hum of the bee, and mark the myriads of parti-colored butterflies, and other insects that flirt around him; he will behold tens of thousands of buffalo, grazing in the distance, and the savage, but now peaceful Indian, intent upon the hunt; and he will see troops of wild horses speeding over the plain; shaking the earth with their unshod hoofs, tossing their free manes like streamers to the wind, and snorting fiercely with unbridled nostrils; the fleet deer will bow and [illegible] by him; the wolf will [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] at him; and the little prairie dog will rise to the top of his [illegible] mound and bark at him, before he retreats to its den within it. No human being may be the companion of the traveler in the immense solitude, yet will he feel that he is not alone—the wide expanse is populous with myriads of creatures, and in the emphatic language of the red man, "The Great Spirit is on the Prairie."

Children's Department.

REASON AND INSTINCT.

BY REV. T. H. GALLAUDET.

Robert had been very anxious to learn whether animals *think*; and when he was told that they act from *instinct*, while men and children *reason*, he came to his mother and the following conversation occurred.

R. Mother, I do not understand exactly what *reason* is. Will you please to explain it to me?

M. It would take me a long while, Robert, to tell you all about it, but I will tell you enough to show you *how very different reason is from instinct.*

If something is coming very suddenly towards your eyes, you shut them; but you do not think that you will do this, or why you will do it. You do it from instinct, or, as we say, *instinctively*.

I have read a story of a lady who was one day walking alone in a country where tigers live. One of these terrible animals suddenly appeared and began to approach her. What could she do to defend herself? In an instant she thought of one thing that might possibly drive the tiger away. She had a parasol in her hand. She opened it suddenly towards the tiger, and he was so frightened by it, that he immediately turned about and ran off into the woods.

The lady perceived the great danger she was in; she thought *how* she might prevent the tiger from attacking her; she thought *opening the parasol* suddenly towards him might do this; and she opened the parasol *for this very purpose.*

In doing this she *reasoned*. She had seen little children, perhaps, or some kinds of animals startled, by having something come very suddenly towards them. She might have been alarmed herself, some time or other, in this way. She recollected it, and thought that in the same way the tiger might be alarmed by the opening of her parasol.

It was *reason*, and not instinct, that led her to act so wisely.

The caterpillar throws off its old skin exactly at the right time; not because it thinks that it will have a new and better one, or that it must do this several times, that, at last it may be prepared to hang from the silk button, and become a chrysalis, and afterwards a beautiful butterfly. It knows nothing about these wonderful changes. How can it? It never passed through them before, or saw any other caterpillar pass through them; nor has it ever been taught about them by other insects. What the caterpillar does, it does without thinking of the different ways in which it must act, or of the purpose for which it must act. *It acts entirely from instinct.*

When your uncle John takes off his thick woollen coat in the spring, (as the weather begins to be quite warm,) and lays it away in his trunk, and puts on a thinner one,—he does this, not from instinct, but from *reason.*

He has learned, from having done so before, that it is best for his comfort and health; he thinks that the cold weather is passed, and that the summer is coming on, and that he shall not need his thick, warm coat again till the autumn, unless it may be, now and then, on a cool day. What he does, he does *on purpose*, and can tell you *why he does it.* He does it from reason.

Instinct is that something which God gives to animals, so that it is as much a part of them as their life is, which directs them to do certain things to preserve their lives, and to take care of themselves, and of their young, and to continue their different kinds, year after year;—and to do all this, certainly and regularly, without having been taught it,—and with as much skill the first time, as the second, third, fourth, or at any time afterwards,—and without thinking *why it is done.*

Reason is also the gift of God. *It is his peculiar gift to man.* It is that which makes man so very different from beasts, birds, fishes and insects.

You see reason beginning to show itself in a very young child. How soon the child seems to learn both *how*, and *why*, to do certain things. It soon understands, also, *how* and *why* other persons do certain things. It early shows *design* in what it does, and sometimes considerable *contrivance* and *skill.*

When it learns to talk, how soon it begins to inquire *how* things are made, and *why* things are made; *how* things are done, and *why* they are done.

The child very early understands *why* it ought to do what is right, and not to do what is wrong; and *how* it ought to conduct towards its parents; and do to others as it would have others to do to it. It continues to improve, and understands *how* and *why* it must believe that there is a God, who made all beings and things; and *how*, and *why*, it must love, obey, and serve him, that its soul may be prepared, after its body is dead, to go to heaven, and be holy and happy there for ever. It is *reason* that enables the child to do all this.

But if I should go on to tell you all the things which reason enables children and men to do, I might spend years in telling you.

Whenever we think how any thing was made, or why it was [illegible] so as to do right,—or not to conduct in a certain way, so as not to do wrong, we *reason*. Whenever we think *how* or *why* any thing will make us and others more wise, or good, or happy,—or less so,—we *reason*.

And, because our minds, or souls, are able to do all this, we say they have reason, and that *reason enables them to do it.*

R. Mother, how glad I am that I have reason.

M. That you may well be, my son.—When you see the little birds and insects doing many curious things, *the wonderful instincts* which direct them to do these things, show you there is a God. But how much more striking is the proof that there is a God, when you see children and grown people doing those things which are so far, *far above instinct*, and which *reason alone* enables them to do.

How did man get this wonderful power of his soul? Whence came his soul itself? How came it to be united to his body?

You have seen how our *bodies alone*, from the design, contrivance, and skill with which they are made, and their different parts put together, and kept in order, prove that there is a God. How much more, then, do our *souls* prove this; with powers superior to those of the body; with reason so superior to the instincts of the brutes; with reason, *the peculiar gift of God to man, and which makes man somewhat like God.*

How thankful, my son, should you be to God, for giving you reason. And how careful should you be so to use your reason, that you may continue to improve in knowledge and goodness,—that you may become *more and more like God*, and thus be prepared to know more of him in heaven, and to be happy in loving and serving him for ever.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the house of Wm. C. Gage, on the 15th of March next, the dwelling house owned by A. D. Blye, in the village of De Ruyter, together with one acre of land. Said house is nearly new, and in good repair. For further particulars enquire of L. Wood
A. D. BLYE.
De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842. 49w6

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.
De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.
3ytf S. G. WALKER.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 16 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.
Nov. 24.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the buisness will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2, just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.
De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30m6

NEW GOODS
AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞BOOTS & SHOES,☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.
De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

STOVES.
COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE.* Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY.*

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonabl N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy wil [illegible] Call at the [illegible] Store, *La Fayette* Block [illegible]
De Ruyter, [illegible], 1841. 34tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, Cards, Way Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
De Ruyter, January 17, 1842.

"A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality, are now offered to Physicians and families 10 per cent *lower* than" BOUGHT by the *STONE STORE* merchant in New York at
S. D. DELLAY'S.

To Physicians he has the Pleasure of saying that his stock is now complete, and requests from them at least a call, assuring them that any and every article in their line shall be put up to them at least 20 per cent less than they can find the same articles at Norwich, Cazenovia, Hamilton or Syracuse.
Terms of sale, 6 months.

HAIR! HAIR!

BALDNESS.—Important Discovery—the Great Mystery found out at last.

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR.—Dr. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the hair, has after many experiments chemical and physical, been able to discover an article which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair—to prevent it from falling off when baldness is apprehended—to restore it when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning gray. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls—it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces uncommon brilliancy. Thousands have tested its superior virtues and excellence, and in every instance it stands unrivalled. It is an infallible cure in all affections of the skin on the head—as dandruff, &c. &c. Every family should be supplied with a bottle of this oil, that by its application to the head and hair of children, the beautiful and ornamental appendage of a fine head of hair, which nature has supplied us may be preserved.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and use administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N B Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA.
THE TEETH! THE TEETH!
The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

LOOK AT THIS.
HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

LOTION, LOTION.
DR. EVANS' BEAUTIFYING LOTION.

HIGHLY esteemed for curing all Eruptions, Coarseness, Redness, and Pimples on the Face, Neck or Hands, and effectually cleaning the complexion and removing all diseases of the skin.

Nothing contributes so much to our general success in life, as an engaging first appearance. This Lotion is admired as a most fragrant, mild, safe wash, and greatly esteemed for its virtues in cleansing, softening, and purifying the skin of all eruptions, so injurious to female beauty, and restoring it to a high degree of purity.

SNUFF.
Only Twenty-Five Cents.

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S newly invented SNUFF, the best article ever discovered by scientific men, in Europe or America, for the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness, of the Head, Weak Eyes, Nervous Headaches, Fallen Sickness, Fits, and Infants troubled with Snufles, partial shocks of Palsy, etc.

The above medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail, by Johnson & Dickinson, Utica, N. Y., Allen & Miller, and A. L. Angle, Truxton, N. Y., and by most Druggists in the country, also, by the subscriber.
S. D. DELLAY.

He also states, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has the following valuable MEDICINES, among his large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills, "
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr. Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlem Oil, "
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey "

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organum,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in his extensive stock of Medicines.

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscriber has been appointed sole agent for this place.
47m6 S. D. DELLAY.

WINSLOW'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, *Boneset, Blood Root*, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES,
AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.
January 12, 1842.

I have this day been appointed sole agent in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by me are direct from Doct. Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

I have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that I have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. I have in my possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which I shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.
S. D. DELLAY.

"Lovers of Good Tea"

WILL find it 20 per cent cheaper at *S. D. DELLAY'S* than at the *Stone Store.*

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—H. H. Baker, Eli S. Bailey
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Samuel Russel, P. M., Oran Vincent.
Berlin—S. S. Streeter, P. M.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick.
Bolivar—Lewis G. Baldwin, Dr. Wm. M. Truman.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Charles Saunders.
Darkansville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
East Homer—A. Parker, P. M.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—Asa A. Langworthy, H. Willson, P. M. Daniel S. Truman.
Hounsfield—William Greene.
Independence—John P. Livermore, P. M., Stillman Coon.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin, H. S. Crandall.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles Lewis.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
Skaneateles—W. M. Beauchamp.
Scio—Rowse Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Wells K. Greene.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Jonathan Maxson. Rev. Alexander Campbell.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D. Titsworth
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hayfield—Thos. B. Brown, Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydron, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey, P. M.
Solus—Elias Lowther, Esq.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto.—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge.—Bethuel Church, P. M.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M.

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Each communication, involving facts, and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞No subscription received for a less term than six months.

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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III—NO 3.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor. — A. H. BURDICK, Printer. [WHOLE NO. 107.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.—The seventh day *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.—*Commandment. —*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—Jesus Christ.

Two dollars in advance,] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 10, 1842. [Published weekly

[illegible] Department.

INFIDELITY VERSUS CHRISTIANITY.

"In concluding this comparison of the religious influences hostile to the ancient and modern church, it is necessary to notice the opposition of infidelity and erroneous forms of Christian doctrine. In the first ages of Christianity, the great conflict was with Paganism. A system which denied the truth of Christianity, of Paganism, and of Judaism, which, while it trod upon the Bible, laughed at the rites of the Pantheon, existed indeed; but it was an isoteric doctrine, hidden within the groves of the philosopher and the cloister of the priest. That bold and shameless infidelity, which since the reformation has struggled so fiercely to sweep Christianity from the earth, had not yet appeared. It was the offspring of a later age. The mental agitations, the amazing intellectual activity, to which the efforts of the reformers in leaving off the superstitions of Rome had given birth, in connection with the frightful licentiousness engendered by the operation for centuries of a corrupt religion, quickened into life, and gave character and force to the delusion of modern infidelity. The influence of the Reformation, in awakening the intellect, extended far beyond the counteracting influence of its doctrines. The public mind was every where aroused by the exciting nature of the contest. The old channels of thought were forsaken, the old landmarks of doctrine swept away, and the great deep was broken up. Nor is it a matter of surprise, that in countries where the truths of the Reformation were not suffered to root themselves, or where they could grow only in the hot-house of state patronage, infidelity should have reached up to so lofty a height.

With this fierce, proud and malignant opponent, Christianity has been obliged to grapple in circumstances, than which none could be more favorable to the total rout of all her forces. Against her were arrayed the highest powers of wit and science.—Heaven suffered minds of the first order to waste their energies in the support of this negation of truth. There is scarcely a single department of intellectual labor, in which infidelity has not had distinguished advocates. It has gone down into the subterranean depths of metaphysics, and labored with the energy of a Hume to upheave the foundations of human belief. It has traversed the sunny fields of literature, and breathed its poison on the page of history.—It has ascended the rostrum of the statesman, and in the costume of liberty has employed the force of eloquence to subvert the noble truths of Christian freedom. It has [illegible] the high places of sacred literature, corrupting the fountains of religious influence, and prostituting the acquisitions of learning to the horrid work of debauching the teachers of men. It has even gone up into the pulpit and wielded the heavenly sympathies, attractions, and powers, of that sacred place, against the life of that religion which gave them existence. Not satisfied with this wide range of effort, it has descended into the styes of human corruption, and there, by ribaldry, by falsehood, by pandering to all the licentious desires of man, it has toiled with insane energy to shut the door of reformation upon the criminal, and extinguish forever the still glimmering spark of hope in the breast of the abandoned.

In concluding these wide spread operations it brought to its aid all the then present and well remembered corruption of a most degenerate Christianity. The infidel wielded the corruptions of the church against the very life of the church. The pride of the hierarchy, the licentiousness of the priesthood, the bigoted ignorance of churchmen, the blood of heroic martyrs, and the contemptible fooleries by which the multitude were deluded, which had defiled the history of the church for centuries, gave to a keen-sighted infidelity an immense advantage over its opponent. They boasted of its tendency to disenthrall the mind; it was about to introduce the jubilee of knowledge, refinement, liberty, and equality. The latter, wherever it turned, was met by the hideous form of that corruption which had preyed for ages upon the peace, morality, and liberties of men.—The tendencies of the former were not yet fully developed. It had not enjoyed space and opportunity for the manifestation of its character. The latter for a cycle of years, had been the dominant religion of Europe, and partially of Asia and Africa. Around the former clustered all the attractions of novelty, and large hope; around the latter, the damning persecutions, corruptions, hypocrisies, and failures of centuries. Under such circumstances the conflict began, and with such weapons it was carried forward.

For a time these vast efforts portended the ruin of the Christian cause. But it was only for a brief season. These hordes of the infidel ravaged, but they did not conquer; they passed over the land with fire and sword, but they aroused the ardor of Christian zeal. They taught the Christian the discipline of their arms. Momentary defeat became the means of the more complete and permanent triumph of the cross. A thousand intellects [illegible] their keen vision upon the evidences of Christianity. The fields of sacred [illegible] were [illegible] in every [illegible]

[illegible] Meanwhile the mask fell [illegible] this mockery of religion. It stood forth [illegible] in its naked ugliness before the world. Heaven suffered it to occupy a noble theatre on which to act out its true character in view of all coming time. From that scene of raging passion, wild uproar, legalized hate, lust and butchery, I need not draw the veil. The memory of that time fills the soul with horror. That scene inspired courage in the Christian, while it covered the face of the infidel with paleness.—His chosen vantage-ground was wrested from him. Where are now the boast, the jubilations, the pæans of triumph in anticipation of the speedy fall of Christianity, which then deafened the ear of heaven? Where is now that host of philosophers, wits, poets, historians, statesmen and crowned heads, which little more than half a century ago, licked the dust trodden by the feet of the strumpet goddess of infidelity? The song of triumph has ceased; the loud huzzas are hushed. The swellings of that wretched atheism, instead of engulfing, have borne the ark of Christian truth high on the solid earth. Doubtless this opponent will continue to resist the advance of the cross. We know not, indeed, but that he is even now summoning his energies for another fearful struggle. Nor is it improbable that with him, Christianity is destined to grapple most vigorously in the conflict which is to chain the prince of darkness and usher in the millennial morn. Yet she fights with an oft conquered foe; around her are the trophies of victory and the impreguable defenses of our faith. The church has reached a position which commands the entire field." — *Rev. S. M. Fisher.*

PURIFYING THE TEMPLE.

There is something very deeply interesting in that zeal for the honor of the Sanctuary, shown by the Saviour in excluding from the Temple those who were dishonering it by various worldly occupations. He was prepared to raise the hand of violence against him, had not an indignant rebuke been sufficient to have accomplished his purpose.

We can see no reason why every thing that now enters the Sanctuary, of a mere secular and worldly character, especially during the hallowed services of religion, is not equally offensive in his sight. If the money changers and those that sold doves, violated by their occupation, the sanctity of the Temple, do they not violate its sanctity who carry on various worldly transactions in their hearts in that holy place. They who suffer their thoughts to roam in every direction, regardless of the solemn themes brought [illegible] ship, as are real offenders against the spiritual properties of the Sanctuary, as those who bought and sold within its holy precinct.—The vain wanderings and idle traffickings of men's hearts in the place of divine worship, must have all the odiousness in the holy Saviour's eyes, that they had who openly made the Ancient Temple an house of merchandise. There is now greater illumination in the minds of men respecting divine things than when the former dispensation existed. And with augmented light there is augmented guilt in the non-conformity of men's minds to the sacred solemnities of divine worship.

Let him that treads heedlessly the courts of the Lord, or that dares to trifle there, or scruples not to give way to idle musings upon worldly business; let all such remember with what solemn earnestness the indignant Saviour rebuked the ancient traffickers in his holy Temple; and that as holy in his sight as ever, are the places where his honor dwells, and as odious all that lightly esteem them.—*Boston Recorder.*

Temptations peculiar to ministers.—The sacred calling of ministers does not secure them from temptations, but such is the corruption of their hearts, and of the world, that it exposes them to dangerous temptations. The devil scales us on the temple side, and often gets possession of our hearts. Ministers are often guilty of spiritless formality in managing holy things. In the composing of sermons, the mind is exercised about the matter, order and expressions, without holy affections suitable to divine things, and partly, because from custom, the most solemn concerns pass through the soul without serious regard and application; because the ministerial office obliged us to furnish ourselves with the knowledge of the admirable mysteries of godliness for the instruction of others, we are apt to make that the only end of our studies, like vintners that buy large quantities of wine for sale, and not for their use. There is not in many ministers, a spark of that heavenly fire which the reflective meditation on spiritual and eternal truths inspires into the soul, which our Savior came to kindle. Their knowledge is not lively and operative, but like a winter's sun that shines without vital heat. If they are enriched with rare talents, they are too apt to profane the holy ordinance of preaching, by secret aims and desires of vain glory; the temptation is the more dangerous, because esteem and praise for intellectual excellencies that are peculiar to man, and wherein the eminence of his nature consists, are very pleasing, even to those who are of unspotted conversation and free from cardinal pollutions.

Chrysostom confesses of himself, that when he preached to a thin auditory, his words died on his lips, and his spirit was [illegible] preacher. And many carried along by the current of their injudicious auditors, are curious to bespangle their discourses with light ornaments, to please the ear, and are not studious to preach Christ and him crucified, in a style distant from all shadow of vanity to save the soul.—*Dr. Bates.*

From the Banner and Pioneer.

THE HOPE OF THE CHRISTIAN.

BY AGNES S. HUTCHINGS.

"Know that the Christian's hope sublime,
Transcends the bounds of space and time."

A celebrated writer has observed, that "hope is the chief blessing of man, and that hope only is rational, of which we are certain that it cannot deceive us." How then does the hope of the man of the world compare with that of the christian? The former is deluded on by his own desires, like the boy in the fable, who thought to find a golden cup at the foot of the rainbow, and after a flattering chase he perceives the brilliant colours, that lured him onward, vanishing in air, and he looks back on his toilsome path with sorrow and regret. But the hope of the latter rest upon a sure foundation; the promsie of Him whose word is immutable, and yet it is an "anchor to the soul, sure and steadfast." Let us observe the course of the christian. Do we see him urging his way forward—pressing through all opposing obstacles, allured by that *ignis fatuus* of a disordered mind, the hope of finding happiness in gain? Does he toil by day and night, bearing patiently

'The rich man's contumely, and the proud one's scorn,'

anticipating the time when his genius shall be valued, and he shall win a name to be written on the scroll of fame? Does he expect to find among the paths of literature, or the rugged heights of science, an oasis for a tranquil resting place, "a well of living waters" whereby to refresh his weary and thirsting spirit? Do we see the christian, led on by the hope of earthly power, fathoming the winding of the human heart, searching it in all its depths and mysteries, till it becomes to his hand *like a harp of certain sound*, answering to his slightest touch, that he may influence and control the movements of others as by the spell of an enchanter? No, these are the hopes that operate with a talismanic power, on the hearts of those who live for this world only: the hope of the christian leads him to look beyond the vale of time. True he seeks for wealth, but it is for treasures in that world 'where gold becomes not [illegible] toils for a name, but it is a name to stand engraven on the archives of eternity. He explores the depth of learning and philosophy, that he may make the little knowledge he can acquire here, subservient to the great cause of truth, progresses, step by step, his eye is fixed on that world whose light shall burst in on the darkened mind, and knowledge shall be increased through unending ages. He searches the human heart not to make tools of mankind, but to apply a balm to the wound, to lead, to persuade the deceased to the fount of healing waters.

The hope of salvation resting upon the love of the Savior, rouses the christian to action. For this hope, he is willing to labor, and toil, and suffer; and fain hold up to others, the light that illumines his own norrow pathway; he extends to them the hand of affection,

"He tries each art, reproves each dull delay,
Allures to brighter worlds, and leads the way."

Do earthly blessings cluster around him; is his home the abode of peace, of comfort, the treasured spot where are garnered up his heart's deep affections? How sweetly does this hope of heaven mingle in all his ways; and as his eye rests upon the little circle who, next to their Almighty friend, regard him as their cherished one, their all, his heart rises within him in gratitude and praise to his God, for he knows beyond the shadowy horizon of time, lies a still more perfect home, where changes are unknown, and where he and his beloved ones shall dwell forever at the feet of his Saviour. Does darkness shroud from him the sunlight of prosperity, and the cold winds of poverty and affliction beat upon his defenceless head, this blessed hope of immortal life, rises like an iris upon the cloud of adversity, cheering his heart and renewing his courage. And when he descends to the valley of death, and to his weary eye darkness seems brooding over the tomb, hope opens up a vista through the gathering shades, and he sees before him the gates of pearl, and the golden streets of New Jerusalem; and as his feet touch the shores of the glorious city, lo! the light that has so long led him onward is lost in the effulgence, and heavenly hope is swallowed up in full fruition.

Reader, have you this hope? If not, make no delay; strive for its blessed light, its purifying, holy influence. It will sustain and cheer you through life, and lead you at last to the haven of eternal rest.

AN INFIDEL SILENCED.

One very warm evening, about twenty years ago, passing the house where Thomas [illegible] the lower window was open [illegible]

[illegible] more mischief and bloodshed than any book ever printed—and was believed only by fools, and designing knaves, &c. Here he paused, and while he was replenishing his tumbler with his favorite brandy and water, a person, who I afterwards found was an intruder, like myself, asked Mr. Paine if ever he was in Scotland?—The answer was, yes.

So have I been, continues the speaker; and the Scotch are the greatest bigots with the Bible I ever met—it is their school book, their houses and their churches are furnished with Bibles, and if they travel but a few miles from home, their Bible is always their companion; yet, continues the speaker, in no country where I have travelled have I seen the people so comfortable and happy; their poor are not in such abject poverty as I have seen in other countries; by their bigoted custom of going to church on Sundays, they save the wages which they earn through the week, which in other countries that I have visited, is generally spent by mechanics and other young men in taverns and frolics on Sundays; and of all the foreigners who land on our shores none are so much sought after for servants, and to fill places where trust is reposed, as the Scotch: you rarely find them in taverns, the watch house, alms house, bridewell, or state prison. Now, says he if the Bible is so bad a book, those who use it most would be the worst of people—*but the reverse is the case.* This was a sort of argument Paine was not prepared to answer, and a historical fact which could not be denied—so without saying a word, he lifted a candle from the table, and walked up stairs; his disciples slipped out one by one, and left the speaker and myself to enjoy the scene.

Impressions in Prayer.—The occasion requires, perhaps, that a few words be offered, with regard to the general subject of impressions in prayer. While I dissent entirely from much that has been written in our own times, in reference to what has been called "the prayer of faith," as being not only unscriptural, but of dangerous tendency, I still believe that there is such a thing as communion with God in prayer; intimate communion, yes, heart-melting, heart-dissolving communion; such as the venerable Mather sometimes enjoyed, when he prostrated himself in secret before God, and wet his study floor with tears. I believe, too, that Christians, who abound in prayer, have sometimes such sensible assistance in their supplications for particular [illegible] cision, when they rise from the duty, that the things prayed for will be bestowed.—For they reason: "God would not have afforded me such special assistance, in praying for this or that event, if he had not intended to hear the prayer and grant the request." I see nothing enthusiastical or unreasonable in a conclusion such as this; though, to be sure, we are not infallible in judgments of this nature, more than in others, and they should be formed and followed with wisdom and caution.

I will go further, and say, in reference to this matter, that if holy, spiritual persons, while engaged in their devotions, should think that they received remarkable impressions from God, in regard to certain coming events, I would not ridicule them. I would not say that the thing was impossible. For I know 'there are more things in heaven and earth than some men have dreamed of in their philosophy." I know, too, that some of the best Christians that have ever lived, have pretended to receive such impressions, and the things of which they were in this way premonished, have often come to pass. Repeated instances of this kind are sufficiently attested, as having occurred in the life of Dr. Mather. At the same time, I should feel, that even the best Christians were exceedingly liable to be deceived in regard to impressions of this nature, and consequently that it became them to say little about them; and more especially, that they should not suffer their duties—their conduct—to be influenced by them.—*Dr. Pond.*

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

Draw nigh to God.—God is every where. The soul that comes with hallowed affections, with strong aspirations for entire conformity to his law, will constantly enjoy his presence. Our Savior pronounced a blessing upon the *pure in heart*—"they shall see God." The more pure the heart, the nearer may it approach to God. When it is cleansed from all filthiness of the flesh, and of the spirit, its communion is constant, deep, glorious.

In the "night watches," when every other object is shut out, the soul turns to God and dwells in the sun-light of his countenance. It is never less alone than when in such nearness to God. It does not have to ask, 'My Father, art thou here?' for it seems as if the eye of God were resting upon it—as though there were not another being in the universe for that eye to look after. The Father is present with all the compassion of a God. The Holy Ghost is present, taking of the things of Christ, and showing them to us. The Son is present with all the deep love of an elder brother, soothing us gently to sleep in the arms of his love.

In the morning, we awake and find ourselves still with God. In all our slumbers, his unsleeping eye has watched over us. [illegible]

[illegible] and that when we enter by Him we are saved, and 'go in and out and find pasture.' It is the Holy Ghost still taking of the things of Christ to show unto us.

Through the day, the ear of God is open to our requests, and his hand full of blessings reached out to the needy soul. Jesus stands at his right hand, ready to present all our supplications, so that we never need plead in vain. In the name of Jesus, the soul not only reaches the ear, but the heart of God, and receives the richest blessings a God can bestow. God is every where.—"Draw nigh to Him, and He will draw nigh to you."

A Day River.—It is said that in Peru there is a river called the Diurnal, or day river; because it runs with a great current by day, but is wholly dry at night; which change is thought to be owing to the heat of the sun melting the snow that lies on the mountains, but when the sun goes down and the cold night approaches, the snow hardens, by which alone, the river is fed, and the channel is quite dried up.

Not much unlike this river, are all worldly contentments; which are only day comforts, but not night comforts. In the sunshine of peace and prosperity, they flow with some pleasing streams; but in the night season of affliction, they vanish and come to nothing.

It is far otherwise with the promises of the gospel, whose streams of comfort in the time of trouble, do usually run most plentifully, and refresh most powerfully the weary and afflicted soul; so as to preserve it from fainting under the pressure of any evil.

The less tenderness a man has in his nature, the more he requires from others.—*Rahel.*

Children's Department.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

MY PLAY-MATE'S FATHER.

I intend, in this little sketch, to give my readers an account of an affair that came under my own particular notice. It shows what intemperance will do, and then what temperance will do. How thankful should we be, whose parents are kind, sober, and industrious, and who provide for our every want and comfort. We have a warm bed to sleep in, clean warm clothes to wear, and plenty of food to eat, while so many [illegible] scarcely anything to cover their nakedness, or protect them from the chill winter's wind, except a few tattered rags.

A crust of mouldly bread, with perhaps a cold potatoe, is all they are able to obtain, to satisfy their gnawing hunger. A miserable hovel with a heap of shavings or straw in one corner for a bed, is all they have to protect them from cold and snow.

How miserable to think of, and all this caused by intemperance. How soon ought the monster to be driven from the land, which causes so much misery and want.

Some time last winter I was passing down a street in which one of my playmates lived. He was a smart, sprightly boy, and I was very fond of his company, choosing him for a companion at play, in preference to many others. He had generally been well clothed, but of late I had noticed that his garments were ragged and dirty, nothing but a brimless straw hat protected his head, and sometimes, even in the coldest weather, I had seen him abroad with bare feet. I enquired what was the cause of this, for it touched my heart. The answer was: "Father takes the money to buy rum." This was it. The father would see his children nearly freeze, and for all I know, starve, rather than go without rum. But I must go back and continue my story.

As I said, I was passing down the street, when I saw, just ahead of me, a man staggering along as though he had been partaking of the fatal poison. I quickened my pace to ascertain the truth, when I perceived my friend and another lad advancing from the opposite direction. They soon met the drunken man, when, to my surprise, they both began to make snow balls and throw at him. I called to them to stop, but they paid no attention to it, but began to throw harder than ever. I ran towards them, and on looking the man in the face, to my astonishment, I saw it was Henry's father. For a moment I could not utter a word, but when I could catch my breath, I asked him how he could be so cruel and wicked as to throw snow balls at his father! His answer was, "O, he licks me when he gets drunk, and I meant to give him a licking some time or other."

I led the poor, miserable man to his dwelling, which stood close by, and, with some difficulty, his poor wife managed to get him to lie on the bed.

Poor woman! I pitied her from the very bottom of my heart. I perceived the tears trickling down her care-worn cheeks, when she saw the wretched state her miserable husband was in. But not a groan; not even a word of complaint escaped her lips. But the livid hue of her countenance told, that she would ere long be laid in the cold grave, and I sighed to think how soon.

I looked around the cold and dreary apartment. There was no carpet on the floor, and, save a couple of old broken-backed chairs, a stool, and a shattered table, the room was destitute of furniture.

It was with a [illegible]

Some months had passed, and the husband was sinking deeper and deeper in his sin. The devoted wife was laid on a sick bed, from which there was no prospect of her ever rising alive. *Intemperance* had caused this also. Their prospects were thus getting worse and worse, when the Washington Temperance Reformers arrived here, and great success crowned their efforts. Drunkard after drunkard had signed the Pledge, but still M——— was inflexible. His appetite for rum was so strong that he wouldn't "sign away his liberty" to drink it. The efforts of his friends, however, were at last successful, and they prevailed on him to affix his name to the Pledge.

A month or so more had passed, when I paid my young playmate a visit; he confessed himself sorry for what he had done to his father, and begged I would forgive him, which I readily did. The house presented a very different appearance, from what it did on my former visit. The floor was carpeted. Plain, but neat furniture stood in its place, and there was a pleasing air of comfort around the whole apartment. The wife was gradually regaining her health, for her husband was now kind and affectionate to her and their children.—Plenty filled their cupboard, and the children were clothed neatly and warmly.

I staid till evening, when the husband came in. On seeing me, he took me by the hand and shook it warmly. His eyes were now bright, and his cheek had the look of health, instead of the pallid face and bloodshot eye.

He informed me that he had plenty of work, and was doing well. The money that he had spent for rum he was now laying up. He was contented and happy.—*Temperance had done this!* C.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

THE GOOD MAN, AND HIS GOOD SON.

Related chiefly in short words.

Abraham was called the "friend of God." You may know from this that he was very good. God told him that those who should be born to him, would grow to a great nation. Yet he was ten times ten years old, ere his wife had a child. Still he trusted God's word. How glad he must have been, when that dear son of his old age was born.

He named him Isaac, which means *laughter.* He made a feast on the day when his boy was weaned. He looked on him with joy as he grew up. At length he [illegible] his tent. He did not fail first to thank Him who had lent him a son. All was still on the wide plains where the large flocks of sheep had that day been heard to bleat. The young men who kept them, slept in their tents. In the midst of the night, Abraham heard a voice call his name. It was the Lord's. He started up, and said:—"Here am I."

The Lord then said:—"Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest." You may be sure the father paid great heed to hear all that should be said about his son. How sad he must have been, when the Lord told him to carry that son far off, and put him to death, for a burnt offering!

He knew it was the Lord who spoke, and that all he did was right. So he said not a word. Nor did he wait long, and so put off the hard task. He rose when the first faint streak of light was seen at the top of the hills in the east. He was soon on his way, with Isaac and two young men. For two sad days, they passed on, and yet the place was not in sight. The third day dawned, and as they went on, they rose to the top of a hill. There Abraham could see the mount to which he had been told to go.

"Stay here," said he to the young men, "while I and the lad go yonder and worship, and come again to you."

Isaac bore the wood by the side of his father, who went on with fire and a knife. He had often seen lambs killed and burnt, to show that God had a right to all things. But now he thought it strange that no lamb was brought with them.

And he spake and said:—"My father."

And he said:—"Here am I, my son."

And Isaac said:—"Here is the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb?"

The tears must have come in the old man's eyes as he thought that his dear son was to be the lamb, and that he must see him die that very day.

"God will provide himself a lamb," said he, though he was almost choked with grief.

Isaac said no more. Like a good son, he trusted his father's word, which had never been false to him. But he thought these words meant a strange thing, when his father bound him and laid him on the pile of wood. He did not try to get away, for his father told him that the Lord had said he must do so. Now, just as the knife was aimed at him, an angel stopped his father's hand. "Now I know thou fearest God," said he, "since thou hast not held back thine only son from me."

God then promised still greater blessings to Abraham, who gladly unbound his son, and went home happy, for he had done just as God told him. If you would be happy, obey God as he did, and obey your parents like his good son.

In the morning, think what thou hast to do, and at night ask thyself what thou hast done.

When a man [illegible]

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

Correction.

We learn that there is a report in circulation in some parts of the S. D. Baptist connection, that '*the Seventh-day Baptist Register is not owned by a Seventh-day Baptist*.' The report is entirely without foundation, originating with whom it may, as the Register office has never been owned or controlled otherwise. *It is—has been—and will continue to be*, under the controll of one or more "SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS." It is devoted to the interests of our denomination, and is their only organ. It is "OWNED," edited and published as it *professes* to be.—We cannot conceive of any shadow of reason for the report unless some of our 'good friends' think we have departed from the "Faith." When we do this, we trust some lover of the truths that distinguish the denomination will rise in "*his* majesty" against us and furnish the churches with a paper that will advocate their sentiments.—Until then, we hope to receive the undivided patronage of the denomination. And our brethren may rest assured that we shall spare no pains to serve them as we may be able, and we hope satisfactorily. In the mean time we trust that our 'friend,' with whom the report originated that has been so industriously circulated, will possess sufficient magnanimity to make this correction as extensive as the report.

New Subscribers.

Many thanks are due to several of our Agents for the handsome additions made to our subscription list. It encourages us not a little to find them so warmly engaged for the "Register." It will suit us as well to print 1,500 or more as 1,200.

Papers Returned.

We occasionally have papers returned to this office that are refused by those to whom they are sent. It is impossible for us to know who returns them in many cases unless the name of the subscriber and the P. O. from which they are returned are written on them. In all cases where this is not done we shall continue to send, and charge for them. If any one does not want the paper, let him give notice to the Postmaster, not *forgetting* to pay up what is due, and have him write to us that he wishes the paper discontinued.

Returned Packages.

We have had one or two packages of papers returned to this office for re-mailing, very much soiled. We hope the like may not occur again, as we shall take great pains in doing up our packages. The winter has been unusually unfavorable for the transportation of mails. We hope to furnish subscribers regularly and in season after this.

Explanation.

An Agent inquires if we meant our proposition, under the head of 'Agents Wanted,' to apply to present subscribers. We meant it only for new subscribers, and offered the per centage as an inducement to Agents and others to increase our subscription list.—Our present list is sufficient, could we receive pay according to the Terms, to sustain the paper. If our list increases we can afford it less.

"Ye must be Born Again."

Eternal salvation is secured only by the new birth. Men by nature are dead in trespasses and sins. There is no fear of God before their eyes, and the way of peace they know not. Their nature and feelings, with their habits, are opposed to holiness and to God. Their conduct is as their nature unholy, and tends to the destruction of soul and body. Being thus they are unfitted for the bliss of Heaven, and if admitted there could in no wise enjoy it. They must be born again. Every system of religion that teaches that men may live after the flesh and enjoy the fruits of the spirit, is but a snare laid to decoy souls to death. He who teaches that religion is vain or that its duties are non-essential to salvation, speaks of what he knows not. He who denies the doctrine of future rewards and punishments and the endless misery of the wicked, speaks of what he fain would wish were true, but which he can neither reconcile with his own sense of right or justice of God. The thousand refuges of lies that have been sought by men to quiet an admonishing conscience, will serve as so many weights to sink them lower in despair, where they shall read in the countenance of the Judge at the last day "Ye must be born again." All hopes of Heaven, founded on aught but that grace that changes the heart and creates a love for holiness and hatred to sin, are vain. All religion that does not restrain from sin and prompt to virtue and purity, is also vain.—And

"Vain are the hopes the sons of men,
On their own works have built."

Mortification, no labor, no acts of benevolence, no external purity, no well ordered life, nor any thing else is sufficient to save the soul that has not been born again.

Who has the evidence of a change of heart? Not he who talks most of his goodness, or makes long prayers, or wears a saintly garb. Not he who "with one hand puts a penny in the urn of poverty and with the other takes a shilling out." Not he who bestows large sums for benevolent objects, that his name may be in every one's mouth. Not they who have the form but not the spirit of godliness. Not they whom men count great or good, without other and better characteristics. The child of God is born of God, partakes of his spirit, loves his gospel, obeys his commands, walks in the truth, cherishes it in his heart, and bears the fruit of holiness in his life. The earth is not his home, and has not his affections. It contains not his treasure, nor possesses his heart. The seeds of holiness are sown in his heart, and are springing up in devout aspirations after God, and in an unsatisfying desire to be free from sin. This being the nature of him who is born again, he loathes sin, hates covetousness, despises iniquity, and never gives countenance to the base, unmanly and time-serving, craven spirit of this world.

A profession of religion is of itself no evidence of being born again. To bear the christian name and love the christian character, are by no means synonymous. The cunning of men and craftiness of the devil have brought forth innumerable systems of religion, bearing in some minor points a few faint characteristics of that religion that is pure and undefiled before God, yet destitute of the saving doctrine of the new birth.—To profess such a religion, requires no great effort. To live according to it, requires no self-denial, no love to God, and no obedience to his will. The drunken, the profane, the licentious, the cheat, the deceivers and robbers of men, and the pests of society cloak themselves with such a religion that while they pursue their sinful course they may ward off the force of truth, silence the reproofs of reproving conscience, and the monitions of the Holy Spirit. Such religion is vain. It neither changes the heart, or bears the fruit of holiness. It robs God of his glory, and men of their souls.

All religion is vain that does not secure the life of the spirit and obedience to God.—If a man is born of God, he will bear the fruits of the spirit; and "the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law."

Saving Ordinances.

"Oh, it is not a saving ordinance; I don't think it essential to salvation. I hope I shall be saved if I don't do this, or that, or the other. Faith and repentance are the only saving ordinances." This kind of infidelity frequently answers to lull the conscience to sleep, and to close the eyes to the institutions of Christ's kingdom. This language of thousands, taken as it is, is a most glaring presumption on the mercy of God. Can any one suppose that God would institute ordinances, and give commands which men may neglect with impunity? Is the sum of religion couched in faith and repentance abstractly? With equal propriety may the subject be reversed, and any other two requirements of God be declared the only saving ordinances. It is true that faith and repentance are prominent in the conditions of salvation; but it does not follow from this that nothing else is required.—We are no where taught in the Bible, that it is sufficient for a man that he by faith and repentance is brought into God's kingdom, and after this he has nothing to do. For what purpose has God instituted Baptism, the Lord's Supper, the Sabbath? Why does he require humility, obedience, benevolence, &c.? And why does the Savior require his followers to be meek, pure in heart, and to exercise every feeling and principle characteristic of the gospel? Is a man at liberty to select any part of God's law, and say that it is not essential? or any of the characteristics of the gospel, and declare them not saving ordinances? Shall he who says that Baptism is a saving ordinance, say that the Sabbath is not? Who shall draw the line of "saving ordinances" but GOD? If God gives them, shall men disobey? Men should be careful how they deal with God. His word stands firmer than the pillars of Heaven. Every thing he has commanded men to do is essential to their salvation. It is as well to refuse faith and repentance, as to refuse Baptism, or the Sabbath, or any thing else that God requires. Either would be a contempt offered to God and a declaration of hostility to his government. A refusal of obedience to any of his commands, is a refusal of God and salvation. And faith and repentance cannot save the soul that is determinedly disobedient. Hence, one and all of the requirements of God are saving ordinances, since the soul cannot be saved that refuses obedience to either of them.

The Caledonia.

Great anxiety prevails as to the safety of the Caledonia.

Revival.

There has been a revival in Adams in which numbers have been converted. The work commenced in a series of evening meetings held by Rev. E. S. Bailey. Thirteen have been added to the church, and several others give evidence of having passed from death unto life. The Methodists have also held a meeting in the same vicinity, which resulted in the conversion of some souls.

Extract of a Letter from Eld. N. V. Hull.

"I rejoice to tell you that God has been pleased of late to revive his work amongst us; and especially to call up the minds of our neighbors to the subject of the Sabbath, and a number have resolved to "*Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy*." The Tracts of Mr. Chadwick, and also, Tract No. 2, have been sought with avidity and read with profit.

* * *

"It has pleased my Heavenly Father to afflict me with sickness for a number of weeks past. At the present my health is somewhat improved."

Temperance House.

With a great degree of pleasure we can announce to our citizens, and to the traveling community in general, that MARTIN SPEAR, ESQ., of this village, has cleared his Bar of all intoxicating drinks, and is now keeping a public house on temperance principles. This is the more gratifying to us, as he keeps our village Post-Office, and by this arrangement our citizens will be relieved of a very serious inconvenience under which they have formerly labored in transacting business at the Post-Office. We are confident that Mr. Spear will be amply sustained in his new arrangement.

For the Register.

LOOK AT THIS.

"There is peculiar strength in the tie of honor that now publicly binds us."—HON. THOMAS F. MARSHALL.

Look at this all who say, 'it is of no use for me to sign the pledge—I can abstain from the use of intoxicating beverages just as well without signing as with.' See what MARSHALL says about this:—"*There is* PECULIAR *strength in the tie of honor that now* PUBLICLY *binds us*."

A NEW SCHOOL TEMPERANCE MAN.

Public Worship, No. IV.

Neglect not the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is.—BIBLE.

3. A STATED MINISTRY.—The stated ministrations of God's word in the sanctuary, I conceive to be one of the most well-adapted means of sustaining Public Worship, of which we can form any just conception. If a Religious Society, or a Church, whatever may be their pretensions to godliness, and a care for souls that are perishing for the truths of the Gospel, neglect to supply the pulpits of their houses of worship with ministers of the gospel, the blood of souls, I fear, will be found on their garments. It is a duty of no small import, and one which involves far-reaching and important results. And my mind has been keenly thrilled with the consequences of such a failure, on the part of God's people, while I have witnessed the effects in one religious community where I have been somewhat conversant for years. A few short years ago and we might have seen that beautiful edifice erected and dedicated to the worship of God comfortably filled with attentive worshipers. Alas! where are they now? Some have passed the bourne whence no traveler returns;—others have sought a home in western wilds; but still, a far greater number may be found *at home!* And what has caused the change? Are they under less obligation to worship God now than they were ten years ago? Are not their duties clustering around them on every side, and pressing them, by every consideration dear to the interests of religion, to the service of God in His courts? Truly, they are not absolved from duty. But, I can trace the cause of this fearful neglect, in some prominent degree, to the want of a *stated ministry*. The Church, *the Religious Society*, are verily guilty before God in this matter, and unless they arouse from their lethargy, and procure an efficient and attractive minister, their beautiful edifice will soon become a fit habitation for owls, being left destitute both of Preachers and hearers.—It is an awful feature in the character of that society. And, in fact, one year ago, and another house of worship in that same community became so much forsaken that it was deemed advisable to purchase an ORGAN for the purpose of exciting an interest in the attendance on church, which had the desired effect, in a great degree. Such is the state of morals in that community, that more than ordinary means are necessary to secure the attention of the people to things of paramount importance—*the worship of God in the sanctuary*.

Now, Mr. Editor, in view of these facts, I would urge the importance of *a regular and stated ministration of God's word in the Sabbath*, as an item in correcting public morals, and bringing the people up to the house of worship. I speak not against Conference and Prayer meetings, or any thing of the kind; but I do say, if we desire the worship of God to be sustained in the sanctuary, let us have PREACHING at least once on the Sabbath, and soon we shall witness the glorious results. It is this that will call out the ungodly; it is this that will enchant the slothful professor from his lurking places on the Sabbath, and bring him under the influences of the gospel. It is this, in short, that will cause religion to flourish, though surrounded by the unhallowed influences of Infidelity. Witness ye not with what exactness the different classes of opposing sects herald forth their doctrines from the pulpit? And shall not those who acknowledge a "*thus saith the Lord*" for their practices and profession, be equally solicitous for the common cause of christianity and the welfare of Zion? A great, a fearful responsibility rests upon the Church of God in sustaining public worship. Nor are they alone,—the whole religious community in general—and each Religious Society in particular—have interests involved in the matter.

4. THE GREAT NUMBER WHO NEGLECT WORSHIP.—Upon a careful examination, I have been brought to the conclusion that less than *one-third* of the whole population of the United States attend public worship! I have assumed two cities as a very fair specimen on which I would base my conclusions. The city of Boston in New England, the land of steady habits, and the city of Cincinnati, in Ohio, are so situated that they will form a favorable basis from which to draw conclusions.

The population of Boston is 84,000.

Number of Members in the Churches.

	Church.	Members.
Orthodox Congregationalists,	13	3,750
Baptists,	9	3,000
Methodists,	10	1,800
Other Evangelical, including Episcopal,		1,000
All others, including Unitarian, Universalist, Catholic, &c.,		4,600
Total of all denominations, or 1 in 6 of the population.		14,150
Total of all Evangelical denom. or only 1 in 9 of the population!		9,550

Estimated attendance on Public Worship.

Orthodox Congregationalists,		9,000
Baptists,		7,000
Methodists,		4,500
Episcopalians,		3,000
Unitarians,		9,500
Universalists,		3,200
All others, including Catholics,		10,500
Total of all denominations,		46,700
Total of the four leading Evangelical denominations,		23,500
Total of all others,		23,200

or, making all possible allowances, the result may be set down thus:

Total of population,		84,000
Total attendance on public worship of the four leading Evangelical denom.	25,000	
Total attend. of all others,	24,000	
Total attendance of all denominations,		49,000
Total therefore of habitual neglecters of public worship,		35,000

This is the result in round numbers, says the "Memorial."

"That it is substantially correct is certain. It was obtained as the result of an actual count of the congregations on the Sabbath, and can be verified in several ways. From it, it appears that a little more than one-half of the *actual* attendance on public worship in the city is in Evangelical churches. At the same time, it appears that *this* attendance is less than one-third of the whole population, and 10,000 less than the number of those who neglect public worship altogether!"

The population of Cincinnati is 50,000 "and there are, every Sabbath probably three thousand transient persons among us, who should attend church. There are now twenty-six evangelical churches, with about twelve thousand persons to a greater or less degree under their influence, and with seats in their houses for perhaps two thousand more. There are more than seven thousand children and youth who should be in the Bible class and Sabbath school; and yet less than three thousand are enjoying the benefits of this invaluable institution. There are in the city three thousand more males than females; many of whom are young men; and yet two-thirds of the attendants on public worship are females; and our young men are growing up and becoming the prey of infidelity, error and vice, and none seem to "care for their souls."

"The inroads of error and delusion among us are alarming. There are thirteen societies, professedly religious, who, if our views of the Gospel are correct, are under the power of errors and heresies that ruin the soul, with about eight thousand persons in attendance on their meetings. Of these, the Roman Catholics have more persons attending their services than can be seated in their houses of worship. This denomination is now erecting two very large church edifices; and unless Protestants bestir themselves, they will soon offer to the inhabitants of the city, more extensive, convenient and attractive places of worship, than any other society of professing Christians.

"There are in the city upwards of twenty-five thousand persons committed to no denomination whatever, who never enter the house of God, and who, if they were moved on by the Spirit, and should turn to seek the way of life, could find no churches in which they might attend the instructions of the Gospel. Several thousands of these are Protestant foreigners; for whom, with a single exception, no care has been exercised to bring them under evangelical influences."

Now, then, from the above data, we, who neglect to use all laudable means to sustain the worship of God in the sanctuary, may learn something of the duty we owe to God and to our fellow-men in this particular. Look at our own State—NEW-YORK,—famed for her intelligence and morality. In her population of 2,400,000, we have about 800,000 who neglect the public worship of God in the sanctuary. What a commentary upon the morals of New-York! And in the population of the United States, amounting to 17 million, we have five and a half million who neglect the stated means of grace in God's house.

But I shall weary your readers with a "*long yarn*," for which they will not thank me, and I close the series of articles by remarking,

5. THE AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY.—There is, no doubt, a responsibility assumed by all who neglect to worship God according to his revealed will. Not to worship God, is offering an insult to Deity which will eventuate in thrilling results. It is no less than dethroning the Almighty, and denying His right to reign over us. It is an indignity which will be treasured up by an Almighty hand, and at the last fearful day be opened to our view. Then, who, in view of all the consequences attendant on a neglect of public worship, will dare assume the responsibility of absenting himself from the sanctuary on all proper occasions?

X. Y. Z.

Congressional News.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

Washington, March 7.

Retrenchment in the House Expenses.

The various resolves reported by the Committee on this subject, have occupied more than half the time for the past week. The *reforms* have been, cutting off the allowance of stationery to *reporters*, (for which they will please to receive my thanks, for their pure zeal for their country,) reducing their own allowance of stationery to $25 worth for the long session, and $20 worth for the short session—the amount of which has sometimes been $300 to each member; a reduction of the pay of a part of the messengers, pages, and laborers, in the employ of the House, about 20 per cent.; the limitation of the amount of stationery for the rest of the session, to $15 worth to each member; the abolition of the office draughtsman, and of one or two messengers. Then there were vain efforts to dispense with sundry other offices. In a debate on the expenses of the Folding Room, it was stated by a Whig, that 700,000 *Loco Foco* speeches and documents were sent from that room in a single session! A Democrat replied that more than 3,000,000 of Whig documents were sent from that same room during the *recess* of 1840, by the Whig Central Committee of nine. These reminiscences of past flagrant abuses, made a general laugh, and a resolve to apply a correction was adopted. An attempt to cut off another abuse, the furnishing of trunks and tin cases, for members to carry home books and maps, did not succeed! That many of the little items of retrenchment made by these resolves were called for, no one could doubt. It is hoped the members will go on to cut down their own mileage and pay, in proportion. A large number of private bills, chiefly previous acts, were passed on Friday. A veto to change the hour of meeting to 11, was passed on Wednesday by an immense majority, but by Saturday the members repented, and postponed it till April 1st. Early rising is not deemed healthy here! This is the sum total of the doings of the House. The nation must decide whether the music is worth the money! Turn to the Senate.

Tariff Debate.—Clay, Wright, and Smith. Mr. Clay occupied the most of Tuesday in developing his views of Tariff, and public economy, before a brilliant audience, crowding every cranny of the Senate chamber. He declared himself utterly hostile to any attempt to revive the protective system, and in favor of an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent., in order to raise a revenue of twenty-six millions, without repealing the land distribution bill. In any urgent case, where the representatives of a State, without distinction of party, called for a higher rate of duty to protect a particular interest, he should not object to it, though he would not urge it. Both he and Mr. Smith, of Ind., had much to say of the bearing of the India Cotton question upon the cotton growing States of this country, and the necessity of a tariff for their protection. The subject excites more and more feeling all over the South, and a great State Convention is soon to assemble in Alabama to consider it.

Mr. Wright made a very caustic reply to Clay, full of information of a practical character. His main position was, that no increase of the tariff was needed, if the proceeds of the land sales were restored to the Treasury, and proper economy observed in the various branches of the public service. He was for reducing the expenses of the Government to $20,000,000. Mr. Smith's speech was able, but presented nothing of special interest, save his elaborate discussion of the prospects of the cotton trade, and the growth of India cotton.

The subject will be resumed to-morrow.

News of the Day.

A young man who was in confinement in jail at Tallahassee, Florida, recently escaped through the assistance of his mother. She visited him in prison, and the two changed clothes, when he passed out clad in his mother's habiliments, sobbing in deep grief as he went by the turnkey. The exchange of prisoners was not discovered, until the son was far away.

Quebec papers say that there has been more snow there during the present season than for many years before.

The United States squadron sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 20th of Jan., destination unknown.

The Lockport Balance contradicts the report that Grogan, of kidnapped memory, is dead; but says that he was in the village on the 1st inst., in good health, and assured the editor that he was not dead.

According to an act of the Michigan Legislature, the religious belief of a man shall in no case affect his competency as a witness in any court of justice in that State.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, April 7th, for the annual fast.

Governornor Ellsworth, of Connecticut, has appointed Thursday, the 25th inst., to be observed in that state as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

The Legislatures of the States of Massachusetts and New York, met on the 4th inst., at Springfield, which is about midway between Albany and Boston, on the line of the Western Rail Road.

L. R. Lawrence, alias John Smith, has been arrested and confined in jail under a penalty of $10,000, at Vicksburg, for endeavoring to run off with three slaves, two males and one female.

A number of small boys who were playing together in Philadelphia, saw a young man thrust his hand through the glass of a jeweler's window, seize a box of jewelry and run; they gave chase, overtook him, marched him back, made him deliver up his booty, and then took him to the police office.

The Lowell Courier says that the Rev. Mr. Pierpont declines being considered the candidate of the "Liberty Party" for Governor.

A fine large elephant, the property of the proprietors of the Zoological Institute, died at the Bowery Amphitheatre on Friday night. This animal was, we believe, the last of the species now living in this country, and was valued at $14,600.

The new ship Rappahannock, Capt. Drummond, cleared lately at New Orleans for Liverpool, with 3,856 bales of cotton, weighing 166,213 lbs.

The valuable paper mill at Fall Creek, Ithaca, N. Y., belonging to Mack, Andrus, and Woodruff, was totally destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 23rd ult. The amount of property consumed was estimated at $20,000, on which was an insurance for $10,000.

The last news from Tampa is, that Alligator has brought in Billy Bowleggs, and twenty warriors, with their families, numbering in all, 61. The troops are kept constantly on the Alert by Col. Worth.

The President has officially recognized L. E. Hargous, as Consul of the Republic of Mexico, for the port of New York.

They are putting it to the gamblers in Richmond, Va., "fast and thick." The Star states that on Friday, the presentments numbered 260, and there were "lots more to come."

A very large, gay, and expensive ball was given at the Park Theatre, on Monday evening last, at which over 3,000 persons were present. It is to be repeated again. Some of the managers have been published as bankrupts.

Marvelous Escape.—A boy 7 years of age, and the son of Dr. Doe, of this village, on Tuesday last, by some accident fell into a well, the depth of which was 20 feet, and containing about 7 feet of water. We have it from the boys lips, that while in the well, he made repeated but ineffectual calls for help, till perceiving that no one came to his assistance he resolved to attempt to extricate himself. He accordingly drew himself up the well by placing his hands upon the stones, which were literally covered with ice, until he came to within a few feet of the top, when his hold gave way and was again precipitated to the bottom. This attempt he tells us he made the second and third time with no better success, falling each time to the bottom of the well. But not yet disheartened, he made the fourth attempt, and succeeded through some mysterious means in getting out and thus saving his life. We learn that, notwithstanding, he was so completely exhausted as to be obliged to make the greatest exertion to get home, which was but a short distance. He is doing well, and nothing fatal is likely to result from the accident.—*Calais (Me.) Journal.*

Another McLeod Affair.—The Lockport Balance of the 2d inst., says: "A man named Hogan was arrested and brought before Mr. Leonard, Police Justice of this village, yesterday, on the charge of participating in the burning of the Caroline. The examination was not concluded when our paper went to press."

The Rochester Post publishes the following extract of a private letter to a Canadian gentleman in that city: "John Sheridan Hogan, one of the Caroline invaders, *about whom there can be no mistake*, has been arrested, and will doubtless be committed to take his trial for the part he took in the Schlosser murders. I am told he is clerk to the Sheriff of Gore District, who was McNab's Lieut. Colonel, opposite Navy Island, and that he was formerly in McNab's law office, and acted as his Secretary while at Chippewa, in 1838.—He is a good looking, bold, manly little fellow—tory and *game* to the backbone."

Later information from Lockport states that the Justice refused to interfere; and that on Tuesday, after lying in jail all night, Hogan was taken, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, before Judge Ransom; but the result of the investigation was not ascertained at the latest accounts. If, as seems probable, the *prima facie* evidence against Hogan be strong, we have all the danger and excitement of the McLeod case to go over again, with the greater chance this time of having found the right man.

☞Since the above was in type, we learn that Hogan was examined and set at liberty, on the ground of a defect in the warrant for his arrest.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

Friday, February 25, 1842.

The Society met at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tuston.

An address was then delivered by the President, the Hon. George N. Briggs.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Williams, of Connecticut, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Marsh, of New York:

Resolved, That devout gratitude is due to Almighty God for his signal interposition in behalf of our nation, in delivering it in so great a measure from those ravages of intemperance which threatened to overwhelm and destroy it; and that it is incumbent on every philanthropist and patriot to give the temperance his approbation and support, that its valuable principles may prevail throughout the world.

Upon which resolution Mr. Marsh addressed the audience.

On motion of the Hon. Lewis Riggs, of New-York, seconded by Dr. Sewall, of Washington:

Resolved, That the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the physical constitution of man, as displayed in the derangement of his functions, in the enfeebling of his powers, in the creation of a predisposition to disease and death, and the transmission of the effects to his offspring, furnish arguments of total abstinence, which should be brought forward constantly and prominently for the consideration of the public.

Upon which resolution, Dr. S. made some pertinent and instructive remarks, illustrating the grounds taken in the resolution by reference to his painted delineations of the human stomach at different stages—from a state of perfect health to that of death by *delirium tremens.*

On motion of the Hon Millard Fillmore, of New York, it was then

Resolved, That the exhibition of the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the human stomach by means of drawings, is the commencement of a new effort, and imparts a fresh impulse to the cause of temperance, being admirably calculated to reform the drunkard, and confirm sober men in the practice of total abstinence.

Resolved, That the essay of Dr. Thomas Sewall, entitled "*Pathology of Drunkenness*," with plates of the human stomach, as published by E. C. Delavan, Esq., in the Enquirer, should be extensively circulated in this and other countries; and that the enlarged drawings of the drunkard's stomach exhibited at this meeting, should be possessed by all temperance societies, and be permanently exposed to view in all suitable places of public resort.

On motion of the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the young men of America, especially to all who purpose devoting themselves to the service of their country to abandon at all times, and on all occasions, in the hours of severe study, in professional labor, on festive occasions, and in political meetings, the [illegible] all in authority, to use their influence in all suitable ways, to banish this evil from the land.

Mr. B. addressed the meeting on the last resolution, and having concluded,

On motion of the Hon. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That as all intoxicating drinks are at variance with the laws of our physical and moral being, and justly come into condemnation as sources of intemperance, we feel it our duty to pledge ourselves to entire abstinence from them as a beverage, nor can any law of hospitality or fashion make it incumbent on us to provide them for others.

The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the custom at public entertainments, or fashionable dining parties, among gentlemen and ladies, of pledging each other, and drinking healths in wine, is a serious obstacle to the advance of the temperance cause among those classes where it prevails, and has no foundation in the natural principles of good taste, true hospitality, or refined manners.

Opon which resolution Mr. M. addressed the audience. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Christopher Morgan, of New-York, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the cause of temperance is deeply interesting to the female sex, and has so enlisted the spirit of love, patience, and fortitude, which eminently distinguish our fair countrywomen, that, under the benignant smiles of Divine Providence, we may reasonably anticipate its complete triumph.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Hon. James Irwin, of Pennsylvania, seconded by Mr. J. N. W. Hawkins, of Baltimore,

Resolved, That we view with great pleasure and admiration, the impulse that has been given to the temperance reform by those who have had the moral strength to burst the chains which bound them, and the moral courage to go forth and give the weight of their experience to the cause, and that we hail with peculiar satisfaction these newly organized and powerful auxiliaries to the temperance enterprise.

The meeting was addressed in an eloquent and forcible manner by several gentlemen from Baltimore, Capt. Lane, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Mitchell.

It was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in all the newspapers in the city of Washington, willing to admit them into their columns, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

The Society then adjourned.

It is understood that sketches of the different speeches made on the occasion, are in a course of preparation, and that in a few days they will be laid before the public.

J. M. HOWARD, Sec'y.

The Maryland and Virginia Slave Case.—The National Intelligencer of Thursday contains a fuller exposition of the important points decided in this case. The editors say:

"We are indebted to a learned member of the Bar for the following more particular statement of judgement of the Court, and also of the separate opinions of the judges, than we, from our own knowledge, were able to furnish:"

Case of Prigg against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The points decided by a majority of the Court were—

1st. That the provision in the Costitution of the United States relative to fugitive slaves, executes itself so far as to authorize the owner or his agent to seize the fugitive in any State of the Union, as property; and that no State law is constitutional which interferes with such rights.

2d. That this provision also contemplates legislation by Congress, to make the delivery of a fugitive slave more effectual against all State or other interference.

3d. That Congress having legislated, such legislation is the supreme law of the land, excluding all State legislation upon the same subject; and with which legislation by Congress, no State can pass any law to qualify, impede, or control the remedy given by the act of Congress.

3th. The power of legislation by Congress is exclusive—and no state can carry into effect the Constitutional provision in regard to fugitive slaves, even though Congress had not legislated upon the subject.

5th. That the points thus decided are in no manner intended to interfere with the police power of the States to take up runaway slaves, and guard against their misconduct, or depredations.

The opinion was delivered by Justice Story.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Daniel concurred in the opinion that the Pennsylvania law was unconstitutional and void, and that no State could pass any law to impair or impede the right of owners of fugitive slaves, as conferred by the act of Congress; but they held that the States were competent to legislate with a view to effectuate the remedy given by the act of Congress.

Mr. Justice McLean also concurred as to the unconstitutionality of the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was of opinion that Congress, in this particular case, had the right to confer the power [illegible] majority, and recapitulating the points decided, intimated an intention of filing his opinion at length.

The case was then brought up to the Supreme Court of the United States under the 25 section of the Judiciary act of 1789, and the provision of a special act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, being the result of a negotiation between Maryland and that Sate, conducted by J. Meredith Esq. as Commissioner of Maryland.

The case was argued by Messrs. Meredith and Nelson for the State of Maryland, and by Mr. Hambly and the Attorney General for that State.

A Painful Transition.—On Monday last the term of service of one of the convicts in the Auburn State Prison, named Phillip Crater came to an end. But before he had been suffered for a moment the breath of freedom in the open air, an officer was ready to take him again in custody. It seems that he was sent here four years ago, from Tioga county, having been found guilty of theft; and that during his term of service, he had told three of the other convicts, either by way of confession or of braggadocio, we know not which, but most likely the latter, that he had, while keeping a tavern about 12 years since, murdered a pedlar—that his body had first been deposited under his woodhouse, but was afterwards buried near the Susquehannah river, about six miles from Owego; and that the pedlar's waggon had been by him broken to pieces, and the iron worked up for him by a blacksmith in the vicinity. These circumstances were soon related by the convicts to the keeper, who thereupon took some pains to inquire into their truth.

On searching on the spot designated as the one on which the corpse had been buried, the shin bones of a man were found, the river having so far washed away the banks as to exhibit them about 15 inches below the surface, the feet bones were were washed away and gone; and on enquiring of the blacksmith, it was ascertained that he had, not far from the time designated, worked up old wagon iron for this individual. The corroboration being thus strong, the sheriff of that county was here, and a little after eight, on the morning of his release, he was moving out of the village in the Ithaca stage, towards the place of his former residence as a murderer!

The same being boasts (to the convicts) also of having "knocked over" a fellow in the Allegany Mountains and robbed him of $400, or $1400—says the "chap" said he had $3000 with him, but after killing him he found, one convict says $400, another says $1400. Crater at this time owns a large farm, which is worth from $8,000 to $10,000.—*Auburn Journal.*

The Cilley Duel.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains statements from Hon. Wm. J. Graves of Kentucky, Charles King, Esq. of this City, and Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore, respecting the deplorable duel in which Hon. Jonathan Cilley of Maine, fell by the hand of Mr. Graves, with especial reference to the alledged participation of Mr. Clay in the matter. Mr. Graves states positively that, when he showed to Mr. Clay a form of challenge which he had drawn to send to Mr. Cilley, Mr. Clay overruled it and drew a milder one, which was sent. Mr. Clay never gave up the hope that the quarrel would yet be adjusted without a meeting—was surprised and distressed when he learned that the parties had gone out to fight, conferred with others as to the best means of yet arresting the duel, and shed tears when Mr. Graves came home, the least fortunate survivor of that sad encounter. It is but justice to state that these gentlemen all aver that Mr. Wise also endeavored to avert the duel. Hon. H. A. Wise publishes in the Intelligencer a 'Statement' concerning the Cilley duel, in reply to the letter of Mr. Graves. He seeks to show that Mr. Clay was the one who insisted that Cilley should reduce what he had said to writing and that he approved of the rifle as the weapon to be used; and that Mr. Wise opposed both these proposals.—*Tribune.*

New York Lunatic Asylum.—The report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum, just printed, is a document of great research and value; embracing as it does an enlightened and comprehensive view of this subject, not only in this state alone, but in the whole Union. They state that the object of such institutions should be not the safe custody of the patient alone, but to employ means likely to restore to their places in society a portion of the afflicted, and to reconcile the remainder to their confinement. In this State the whole number of insane and idiots is 2,340, or one to each 1,038 persons; that the ratio according to the population being greater than in any of the States of Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, with District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; there being in the latter State but one 3,524 inhabitants. In these States, however, the proportion is two whites to one colored. The greater proportion, in respect to population, is in Rhode Island, being one to every 503. Taking the Union together, one to 979.

In the city of New York it appears that there are 120 whites at public and 67 at private charge, also 5 colored at public and 9 at private charge, showing an increase over 1825, in the aggregate, of 34 only. The number of lunatic paupers in the county is 330, of which 305 are at Blackwell's Island.

In the Bloomingdale Asylum there were 189 patients during the year 1840; [illegible] of the present modes of treatment to those adopted formerly.—*Cor. of J. of Com.*

Another Mysterious Murder.—Horrible Developments?—Yesterday morning the city authorities received information that a murder had been committed in Boston, and the dead body of the person forwarded to this city by Harden's Express. On receipt of this information, steps were taken which led to the finding of a trunk stowed somewhere in this city, but in what locality we can not find out. This package was conveyed to the dead house. It was then opened in the presence of the Mayor, coroner, deputy coroner, and other magistrates—and in this Boston trunk was found the body of a very beautiful young female covered carefully up with green gauze. The mysterious package was said to have been delivered at the Boston agency by a man who paid for it to come on to this city, where he said it would be inquired for on the arrival of the boat. We learn further, that the body in the trunk has been recognised by the parents of a young lady who lately left the city with her lover on a visit to Boston; and it was to secure the arrest of this miscreant, who is said to have violated and killed the girl, that the whole affair was not to get in the papers until after the inquest, which is fixed for nine o'clock this day.—*Aurora.*

The Steamers.—The British steamer Unicorn arrived at Boston on Sunday, from Halifax, whence she started on Friday afternoon. The Cunard steamer Caledonia had not urived at Halifax.

The Unicorn comes in her place to take the mail to day, and will proceed with it and the passengers to England, if the Caledonia shall not have arrived on her return to Halifax.

A good deal of apprehension is felt here in regard to the safty of the Caledonia, and the more on account of the gale of the 16th, which was very severe on the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. At that date, if she left on her day (Feb 4th,) and made her usual progress, she must have been near the coast. The Best hope now entertained of her is, that from an anticipated deficiency of coal, or for some other reason, she returned to Liverpool, after being a few days out. It is stated that in case of her arrival at Halifax after the departure of the Unicorn for Boston, she would remain at Halifax until the Unicorn's return.

The Niger Expedition.—The Horatio transport, from St. Helena and the coast of Africa, has brought home some of the officers, who had been invalided, belonging to the Niger expedition, and who had come down the river in the Soudan steamer. The accounts are up to the 1st of October, and are most deplorable. The mortality and sickness among the expedition were great in the extreme. Twenty-six had already died, and almost all were ill and unable to do duty. On board the Wilberforce, out of the European portion of the crew of about 50 men, not more than four or five were able to attend to their duty, the others were all laid up, and they were nearly as ill off on board the Albert. At the time the Soudan left it, the expedition had reached the confluence of the Niger and Tehadda, about 270 miles up the river, but it was feared that from the lamentable condition in which it was placed by the sickness and the increasing mortality, among the officers and men, it would be compelled to return to Ascention.

Notices.

THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

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This publication has been before the public for nearly a year, and its merits are to well understood, to need an extended notice. It is unique in its design, its columns being thrown open to correspondents on both sides of disputed questions of public policy. All party discussions are rigorously excluded; and it is believed that no other paper contains in so condensed a shape, a greater variety of valuable, and interesting matter. It is conducted by JOHN A. DIX, ALONZO POTTER T. ROMEYN BECK, GIDEON HAWLEY, W. OLCOTT, AMOS DEAN and EDWARD C. DELEVAN.

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PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, and likewise a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Charles Potter, H. H. Baker.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield—William Greene, Chas. West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—L. G. Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, RockCo.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.—S. B. Brown.

DIED,

In Clarence, Erie county, N. Y. of lung fever, ABRAM N. COON, in the 33d year of his age. Brother Coon had been a member of the 3d Brookfield Church about 16 years, and for a number of years had led the choir in singing the praises of God; but we humbly trust he has now gone to join the choir in heaven, where not a jarring note is heard.

Com.

In Pike, Bradford county, Pa., on the 3d inst., of apoplexy, JAMES, youngest son of John and Sarah Rogers, aged 18 years, 5 months and 13 days.

O! may the warning voice be heard
And due attention given,
And be the hand that gave rever'd,
For that conducts to heaven.

At Berlin, on the 4th instant, Mrs. MERCY BURDICK, wife of Sylvester R. Burdick. [Age not furnished us.]

Also, on the 5th, Mrs. LOIS RANDOLPH, wife of Barzilla F. Randolph, and only daughter of Arnold Davis, aged 22 years.

They were both members of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of this place, and have left a well grounded hope that all is well.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Andrew Babcock P M (we will cry it that way) R J S Rogers (we will attend to your requests; "D I C." E Chamberlin P M; Eld N V Hull (thank you kindly;) George Crandall (we recollect that the letter you mention was not received, the credit was given and the bills sent by mistake;) John Whitford P M (the book is balanced as you directed;) Alex Campbell (we have written) Eli S Bailey.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of John Whitford $2; er Eld Wm Satterlee vol 2, E S Baily $2; R Saunders, H Bunce $1 each; A Campbell, not forwarded; Josiah Langworthy, Zebina Stillman, Elisha Saunders $2 each; P M Barber $2,25; Eld H Clarke $1,62, Phebe Potter $1 Vol 2, & $2 Vol 3; Peleg Clark Esq; John S Champlin, Oliver Langworthy, Alfred B Burdick, Mary Burdick each $2 Vol 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR cash, or approved credit, *One two horse waggon, and a one horse pleasure waggon.*—Apply to the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere.

JONATHAN COON, 2d.

De Ruyter, March 9, 1842. 3t 2 n6

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the house of Wm. C. Gage, on the 15th of March next, the dwelling house owned by A. D. Blye, in the village of De Ruyter, together with one acre of land. Said house is nearly new, and in good repair. For further particulars enquire of L. Wood

A. D. BLYE.

The sale of the above property is postponed to *Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.*

De Ruyter, March 16, 1841. n3 w2

☞IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community*. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained, with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

UNITED STATES'

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!!

Incorporated by the State of New York, March 21, 1837, For Twenty-one Years.

CHARTER RENEWED AND AMENDED MAY 5th, 1840, COMBINING

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

SHARES $100 EACH.

10 per cent to be paid or secured on subscription.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the time allowed under the amendment of the charter of this company for completing the subscriptions to their stock, will expire by limitation on the 5th day of May next; in the meanwhile, their books will continue open until the full amount of capital shall have been duly subscribed.

Subscriptions are authorized by the 10th Section of their charter, to be "paid in, or secured to be paid either in stocks of the United States, or the public stocks created by this or any other state, or in the stock of any incorporated bank of this or any other state, which shall be at par in the New York market at the time or in the stock of the corporation of the city of New York, or on bond and mortgage or unincumbered real estate of this state, of the value of fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, unless the same shall be insured from loss by fire, or in specie, certified checks, or current bank bills."

Should the full amount of capital not be subscribed in cash payments, or secured by bank city, or state stocks, as above described, on or before the 15th day of March, the balance will be filled by a selection of the best bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate within the city or state of New York, such as the company would readily loan their funds upon, if the capital was all paid in cash; but should the full amount of capital be subscribed in cash, bank, city, or state stocks, on or before the 15th day of March, then the subscription books will be closed, without receiving any real estate.

Applications for stock can be made in the mean time to either of the Commissioners, whether the intention be to pay in money, stocks, or real estate.

The opportunity this company presents to capitalists throughout the Union for a safe and profitable investment, can now be improved, and subscriptions in money, or sound bank stocks made sure, as well as those in city or state stocks.

It will be noticed on reference to the prices current, that the prices of insurance stocks in New York are higher by 25 per cent on an average, than any other stocks on the list, and the liberal terms of subscription offered by this company, are not elsewhere to be found. Negotiations have been made in London with the most eminent bankers there for a sum of from $500,000 to $800,000, to be permanently invested in the best of American 6 per cent state stocks in London.

Commissioners.

EDWARD ROGERS,
A. C. H. SMITH,
BARON S. DOTY,
CORNELIUS MASTEN,
PLATT ADAMS,
M. ODDEN,
E. G. MERRICK,
ELIAS GOODSPEED,
CALVIN K. AVERILL,
BENJAMIN BALCH.

Any communication relative to the business of this company, made in New York city, if by letter, to BENJAMIN BALCH, will receive prompt attention. 50tf

POETRY.

For the Register.

My Closet.

When in the east the purple morn
First glimmers to the sight,
And scarce the rising day be born
Nor fully reigns the night;
While all around is mild and still,
The air serene and pure—
Ere evil thoughts the bosom fill,
Or vanities allure;

My closet sought—its portal closed,
With grateful heart and mind composed,
This anxious soul I pour in prayer—
'O Lord to-day extend thy care.'

When day's last flickering beams have fled,
Obeying Time's commands—
Each thought, each deed, each word we've said,
In heaven recorded stands;
When darkness rests upon the land,
Or moonbeams sweetly flow;
While Somnus presses with his hand,
And weariness we know;

I seek my closet as before,
And meekly bowed upon the floor,
This prayer repeat,—If it is thy will,
O God forgive, preserve us still.

When o'er this gladdened hemisphere
The golden sun shines bright,
When all above is calm and clear,
And all below delight;
When Pleasure wakes her siren song,
Bids every care dismiss,
And feigns to lend what joys belong
To realms remote from this;

Mistrustful of deception nigh,
I to my closet quickly fly,
Where in his arms the Lord will take
And guard me then for Jesus' sake.

When raging clouds obscure the sky,
The lightning's flash severe.
Portentous thunders rolling by,
Proclaims destruction near;
While fear and consternation reign,
That shake the stoutest soul—
When trials, disappointment, pain,
With sorrow brim life's bowl;

As erst, when all around was fair,
The only refuge from despair,
I to my closet then repair,
And find relief—for God is there.

PROFESSOR.

Western New York, 1842.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Rochester Daily Advocate.

A JOYFUL SURPRISE.

On the morning of the first day of the late election an interesting scene might have been witnessed in a low dilapidated dwelling somewhere in this goodly city. At the place and time mentioned, there might have been seen, sitting at a scantily-furnished breakfast table, a man with good phrenological developments, prepossessing physical appearance, but with a countenance moody and irresistible. On his right sat a woman, his wife, little, if any, past the meridian of life, but exhibiting traces of the premature fading of a face and figure still mildly beautiful. At his left sat his daughter—a yet unblighted copy of her patient and sorrow-stricken mother—in all the heathfulness of incipient womanhood. In this young woman's eyes tears were gathering, and as she turned her timid face towards her moody father, they might have been seen glistening like the pearly drops of a summer morning, as the first beams of the sun glances on their chrystal surface.

Her heart was full, and her voice tremulous, as she at length gained courage sufficiently to ejaculate, "Father!" The moody man started as though the sound of long forgotten melody echoed in his ears. He bent his gaze inquiringly on his trembling child, and in accents unusually soft for him, said "Well, Bell, what would you?" Bell felt emboldened, and dressing her face in a sweet, pleading smile, replied, "I would, father, that you would not go to the election to-day." The frown re-appeared—it was stern and bitter, as he asked sharply, "Why not?" She seemed anxious to escape from the angry gaze of a father, whom, but a moment before, she hoped to conciliate. She was about to withdraw, when a voice of startling fierceness said to her, "Girl, look on your father! You, but a child, presume to counsel him as to what he should do, and in this you doubtless act as the agent of your mother. I could have borne to have been called a drunkard—aye, a *drunkard!*"—and a shiver passed over him—"but," continued he, "to have it insinuated by a child is too much, I shall go to the election. So, bring me my hat." No word of remonstrance was heard, and the miserable man rushed from his dwelling.

That day bitter tears were shed around the hearth stone of Powell P——. Noon came, but so did not the father of the grief-stricken Isabel. Night too, with its darksome loneliness, drew its curtains around, but no signs of the infatuated—fallen father and husband. Tediously wore the hours of night away. Often did the mother and daughter instinctively cling to each other as some casual noise induced the belief that the object of their solicitude had indeed come, but how did they dread to encounter the frowns—mayhap the inebriate curses of him who was the cause of their vigils! At length the hour of midnight sounded, and as its echoes died away, the footsteps of the expected one were heard. How wildly beat the hearts of mother and daughter as Powell P. entered that door so long and eagerly watched! He was there before them, but not noisy, not harsh—for he was sober, calm, and collected—So great was the joy of wife and daughter, that neither could give utterance to the wild emotions that played around their hearts, but they would not have spoken then, for worlds, lest the echo of a voice should have dispelled what seemed a pleasing allusion.

"Mabel! Isabel!" were the first words that greeted their ears, and in a moment both were crying for joy on his bosom.—We need not detail the affecting conversation which followed, nor the joyful surprise with which the mother and daughter heard his resolves and hopes. It will be sufficiently understood from a single expression of Powell P. as his daughter was about to retire to rest. They were the sweetest words her ears had heard for many a long, long day. They were—"Good night; my child, and may God ever bless you; you have saved your father!"

That father had been to the election—he went predetermined to drink—to get drunk;—but as he was about to raise the first dram to his mouth, the pleading countenance of his daughter seemed to rise before him! His good genius prevailed—the glass was replaced, untasted, on the counter—he left the place, and with a high moral purpose, hastened to enroll himself among the advocates of Temperance.

The pledge has been religiously kept—the visage of his mild and amiable wife is fast losing its care-worn expression—'Bell' is a joyous creature—and Powell P. is fast regaining all his former vigor and nobleness.

Often do these contented beings talk over past scenes, while the amiable "Mabel" fails not to designate the night of which we have spoken, as that of "*The Joyous Surprise!*"

MEDICAL WARFARE.

A case was tried in the Justice's court at Harlem, on the 11th inst., which is too interesting to pass unnoticed. It seems that Harlem has two physicians, Dr. Mulner, and Dr. Helme, who, of course, love each other exceedingly. Dr. Helme, having recently established himself there, was regarded by the other as trespassing upon his manor, and Dr. M. had, therefore, lost no opportunity of speaking in terms not the most flattering of his brother in physic.—Among other things, he had said that Dr. H. was not a regular physician, and could not collect his bills by law. This suit was brought by Dr. H. to prove that he could; for it seems that Mulner had once asked him to a consultation for the purpose of quizzing and abusing him. High words passed between them on the spot, and Helme presented his bill of $5, as his consultation fee, and demanded payment, which was refused. Each party was his own counsel.

Dr. J. S. Oatman, a physician of this city, was first summoned as a witness. He testified to the authenticity of the diploma and other documents presented by Dr. Helme, and in answer to a question by Dr. Mulner, said that he had known several cases in which one physician had charged another for professional services.

Mulner, (highly excited,)—Name one, sir, if you can.

Oatman—I once knew a case which occurred in a small town in Massachusetts. An old physician had for several years been brow-beating a younger one in the town, and one day sent for him to come and hold a consultation at the house of one of his neighbors. The young physician arrived, and the elder one pointed to a large dog which was standing in the room, and said, "there, sir, you see the tail of that dog curls beautiful over his back, forming a perfect circle. Now, I want you to straighten that dog's tail; and when you have done so effectually, I will give you credit for more surgical knowledge than I now believe you possess." The young physician at once took out his instruments, secured the dog, cut and gashed his tail, and placed it between splinters and bandages, and left the house. The next day he called, and found the bandages had been removed; but he immediately replaced them. He called eight successive days with the same result. On the ninth day, he found upon calling that the dog was not at home; so taking it for granted that his tail had become straightened, he discontinued his visits, and presented his bill for $90, ($10 a visit,) to the senior physician. Payment was refused, and a suit was brought. The case was in the county court, and the old gentleman, upon consulting legal counsel, ascertained that he was liable for the debt, and he paid the $90 in hard money, before the case came to trial. [Roars of laughter by the whole audience, in which the Judge was obliged to join.]

Dr. Mulner—That case, sir, however funny you may conceive it, is not to the point.

Dr. Oatman—I think I remember a case which may be considered parallel to this now on trial.

Dr. Mulner—Relate it sir.

Dr. Oatman—A learned and talented physician moved into a town in New Hampshire, and all the resident physicians at once joined in common war against him.—They tried every plan to bring him into disrepute, and finally invited him to deliver before them a course of lectures on anatomy, informing him at the same time, that they had a *subject* ready for him. He complied with their request, and on the day named he appeared in their lecture room. He found the dissecting tables arranged, and the subject covered over with white muslin. On removing the cover, the subject was found to be a huge bull frog. The lecturer exhibited no signs of surprise, but after gravely examining his subject, he produced his scalpel and commenced dissecting it. He commenced a lecture upon *comparative anatomy*; and soon convinced his auditors that they had woke up the wrong passenger. They soon became charmed with the admirable manner in which he handled his subject, and when, after speaking nearly an hour, he announced that his next lecture on the same subject would take place on the following evening, he was greeted with applause. He delivered five lectures with honor to himself and satisfaction to his hearers. Then came the sequel. He presented his bill of $15 each against those who invited him to lecture before them. They would not pay, and he sued them. The case was tried, and the court awarded him the amount of his claim.

The Judge, in the present case, took two or three days to consider, and then rendered a verdict of $5 and costs—in all $11, for the plaintiff. Hereafter Dr. Mulner will probably count the cost before he attempts practical jokes upon his brother physicians.

THE MORAL COURAGE OF PAUL.—The appearance of Paul before the Areopagus of Athens, involved an exhibition of moral courage that has seldom been equalled, and perhaps never surpassed in the history of man. He was in the presence of the statesman, philosophers, orators, and poets of the most intellectual and refined nation upon earth. He was there to humor no popular sect, to flatter no national vanity, to move upon no springs of ambition or future fame. He was there to unfold, to fortify, and rivet upon the conscience and judgment of his enlightened auditory, doctrines at variance with every previous conviction, and present impulse: doctrines totally subversive of that faith in which they were born, in which their fathers died, and which they wished to bequeath to their offspring.

He had no splendid and imposing forms of worship, or mythological mysteries to aid his arguments, or conciliate the pride of his audience. He had no divinities peopling each hill and vale, and grove, and fount to take the places of those whom he disclaimed. He had only the pure abstract conception of the one supreme, holy, and self-existing God: his universal providence and man's final accountability. He delivered his message as one raised by his mighty theme above the frown, or the commendation of his hearers. He was too clear and discriminating for the subtile snares, too earnest and impressive for the sceptical jest, and too cogent and massive in thought for the dialectical evasion. And though no corresponding results were immediately obvious, yet convictions were planted there which struck at length into the very heart of Greece: and which finally enthroned a forsaken God upon the affections and allegiance of a repentant nation.—*Phil. N. American.*

Any farmer may pay for his newspaper for years with the proceeds of a single hen, well bred to laying eggs; and one bushel of buckwheat, with a very few potatoes, will keep a hen's crop full during the winter—and two hours labor on a suitable soil will often be sufficient, without any manure, to raise a bushel of buckwheat. Who that has lands, cannot afford to take a newspaper?—*Mass. Ploughman.*

"Soft winds and bright blue skies make me or dispose me to be a sad idler; and it is only by an effort, and a strong feeling of necessity, that I can fix my mind steadily to any sedentary pursuit when the sun is shining over the mountains, and the birds singing "at heaven's gate;" but I find frost and snow most salutary monitors, and always make exertion my enjoyment during their continuance. For this reason I must say I delight in the utmost rigor of winter, which almost seems to render it necessary that the mind should become fully acquainted with its resources, and find means, in drawing them forth, to cheer with "mental light the melancholy day."—*Mrs. Hemans.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S HOUSE.—How vain are often our most cherished hopes and ambition! Sir Walter Scott expected—toiled—and died—to found an estate.—His family was then numerous; and the Scotts of Abbotsford were, in his imagination, to rival any of the Border Chiefs of the olden time. A long line of descendants would regard him the poet-founder of the family, with pride and veneration. It seems certain now, that the direct succession will not continue beyond the present generation. His eldest son has no family; the second has died in a foreign country without issue: both his daughters are dead. Misfortune and death have lowered the crest of Abbotsford; and the halls which Sir Walter took such pride in rearing, will scarcely ever again be trod by one of his children. The only survivor is now in India.—*Leed's Mercury.*

OLD MEMBERS, &C.—The only man now remaining in Congress who was a member at the commencement of Mr. Williams' career, is the Hon. John Taliaferro, (pronounced Tollaver,) of Va., now about seventy years of age. He was a member in 1801, of the 7th Congress in 1811, of the 12th, in 1824 to '31, including part of the 18th and to the 22d, inclusive; and from 1837, the 25th Congress to the present time—only, however, about sixteen years in all. Members from other states have served long terms in Congress—for example, the Hon. John Read, of Mass., served from 1813 to 1817, and from 1821 to 1841—24 years. Mr. Randolph, of Va., and Mr. N. Macon, of N. C., each served in the house 25 years—the former about two years in the Senate; the latter 13—making 38 years of Congressional service; six of which he was Speaker, viz. from 1801 to 1807. Mr. John W. Taylor, of N. Y., served 20 years, and was twice elected Speaker. Mr. Lewis Condit, of N. J., served 18 years—both highly distinguished men. Mr. W. Findlay, of Pa., served 22 years, also with distinction.—*Philad. Ledger.*

Study to be useful in Society.

Temperance Department.

THE FIRST GLASS OF WINE.

Young Ladies, read it.—Young Men, read it.

Mr. Hiram J. Thomas, in giving some account of his history and experience, related the following thrilling occurrence:

"When I was about eighteen years old," said Mr. T., "and a resident of Wayne county, Indiana, I became very intimate with two young men. They were moral and respectable. We often met in the social circle. At a party one evening I saw a young lady—and a lovely young lady she was—offer my young friend K—— a glass of wine. I saw him falter and hesitate, for he was a total abstinence man, though he had never signed the pledge. Upon her insisting upon his drinking, I saw him shrink back from her importunity; yet, as she continued to insist, he could not refuse, for she was his affianced bride.

Two years after, she was the mother o an infant child, and the wife of a drunken husband. In the autumn of '38, he sought a refuge from those who had witnessed his degradation in the wilds of Iowa. Only last March, my other friend was traveling in the territory, and he thought that he would inquire about our mutual friend K——. What do you imagine were his feelings on being told the sad tale of the end of K——. About a year and a half ago, a neighbor of K—— called in one morning to see how the family were, and there within his death-cold hand was the fatal knife, with which he had murdered his wife, his child, and himself. There they lay prostrate upon the floor, weltering in their blood together.

All this was the result of drinking that first glass of wine, of which he knew the danger, and to which he was invited by her whom he loved better than any being on earth.

But that glass of wine cost the poor thoughtless, but then gay girl, her life—the life of her child—the life of her husband! From that single glass of wine he went down to a drunkard's grave.

"Hallo, Mr. W." said a well dressed farmer to us the other day—"likely enough you don't know me."

"Reckon not," said we.

"Well," said he, "I attended one of your lectures up in our parts here, awhile ago, and after you had got through, you came round and asked me to sign the pledge. I didn't sign, but told you I would wait and think of it. "Well," says you, "now bear in mind, and when you get the next glass of grog up to your lips just wait a moment and *think of it.*"—Well, I drank a number of times after that, and didn't think any thing about it. But one day last week I happened into a rum shop, and, as usual, called for a glass of grog; but just as I got it to my mouth, I thought of what you said, and so I hesitated for a moment. I began to think the matter over. and in a few minutes, the rumseller having turned his back, I threw the contents of the tumbler behind a pork barrel, laid down three cents and walked off. The next day I signed the pledge, and now I feel first rate. Good morning Mr. W."

"Good morning, sir."—*Washingtonian Banner.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, the largest assortment ever offered in this place. *Physicians* are particularly invited to give their stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to undersell any establishment in this section of the State.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLORS Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

This most useful medicine can without presumption be called the "ne plus ultra" of all the thousand medicines now offered to the public for the cure of pulmonary diseases. Hundreds are now living in good health that consumption seemed to have marked for an early grave, who owe their preservation to the use of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.—Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Mobile; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the people! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, and advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the house of most of our citizens.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand ready to testify.

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscribers have been appointed sole agents for this place.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES, *AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.*

We have this day been appointed sole agents in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by us are direct from Doct. Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

We have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that we have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. We have in our possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which we shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and use administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough!—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

WINSLOW'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

We also state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that we have the following valuable MEDICINES, among our large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey
Beautifying Lotion
Hair Oil.

Godfrey's Cordial.
Foster's Anodyne Cordial;
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup;
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.
Vegetable Cream.
Dr. Hitchcocks Snuff,

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in our extensive stock of Medicines.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the house of Wm. C. Gage, on the 15th of March next, the dwelling house owned by A. D. Blye, in the village of De Ruyter, together with one acre of land. Said house is nearly new, and in good repair. For further particulars enquire of L. Wood.

A. D. BLYE.

De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842. 49w6

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the buisness will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30m6

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ALFRED N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE.* Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY.*

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonabl prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy wil please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street.*

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

NEW GOODS

AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞BOOTS & SHOES,☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.

3ytf S. G. WALKER.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.

Nov. 24.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left with the proper officer for collection.

J. N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
Jan. 10, 1842. WILLIAM J. AYER.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

☞To office and mail subscribers, $2 IN ADVANCE.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

☞ No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

L. T. Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO. 4.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.—The SEVENTH DAY is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.—COMMANDMENT.——If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.—JESUS CHRIST. [WHOLE NO. 108.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, MARCH 23, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

Historical Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion.

LECTURE II—THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

BY S. M. LANGWORTHY.

Having in our former lecture established the *genuineness* of the New Testament, or in other words having proved that the different pieces which compose this book, and especially the gospels and Acts of the Apostles, were written by their professed authors, we will now proceed to an examination of these witnesses, and see whether they have told the truth or a lie.—But, says the Infidel, I object to this testimony: First, because your witnesses testify to miracles, things which in their nature are so contrary to *experience* as not to admit of proof from testimony. And second, because these men are *interested witnesses*.

The first objection has been brought forward and insisted upon by Mr. Hume; and lest I should be accused of misrepresenting his argument, I will state it in his own words: "A miracle, supported by human testimony, is more properly a subject of derision, than of argument. No testimony for any kind of miracle can ever possibly amount to a probability." "We establish it as a maxim, that no human testimony can have such force as to prove a miracle, and make a just foundation for any system of religion." "Our belief or assurance of any fact from the report of eye witnesses, is derived from no other principle than experience; that is, our observation of the veracity of human testimony, and, of the usual conformity of facts to the report of witnesses.—Now if the fact attested partakes of the marvellous, if it is such as has seldom fallen under our own observation, here is a contest of two opposite experiences, of which the one destroys the other as far as it goes.—Further, if the fact affirmed by the witnesses, instead of being only marvellous is really miraculous; if, besides, the testimony considered apart, and in itself amounts to an entire proof, in that case there is proof against proof, of which the strongest must prevail. A miracle is a violation of the laws of nature, and as a firm and unalterable experience has established these laws, the proof against a miracle, from the very nature of the fact, is as entire as any argument from experience can possibly be imagined. And if so, it is an undeniable consequence that it cannot be surmounted by any proof whatever from testimony. A miracle, therefore, however attested, can never be rendered credible, even in the lowest degree."

To these observations of Mr. Hume, I remark, 1. The laws of nature are no more nor less than the operations of the Deity, in the government of the universe which he has formed. These laws are fixed and uniform, just so long as HE wills them to be fixed and uniform; and when HE, for some good or benevolent purpose, feels disposed to suspend their operation, or even to change it, we have no reason, from our past experience of their uniformity, to believe that he will not to do it. This view of the subject does not, as the objector might at first suppose, argue any change in the character, or purposes of the Deity. It only argues that we know not what His purposes are, until such times as he is disposed to make them known. For aught we know He may always have had this purpose in view. Mr. Hume's definition of a miracle, viz., that "it is a violation of the laws of nature," creates a prejudice in the mind of the unsuspecting reader. He is startled, astonished, and in his confusion is ready to ask, What! has the Deity been violating the laws of nature? Forgetting that these laws were originated in, and are dependent upon His will for their operation, he is impressed with the idea that they are in themselves original independent laws, and that the Deity is under obligations to abide by, and be conformed in all his operations to their action, just as an ox or ass obeys the will of his master. This putting cause for effect and effect for cause is so absurd as would seem to call for no refutation, yet as absurd as it is, it has found its advocates not only in Europe, but also in America. I think it would prevent this misapprehension of the nature of miracles, to say that they are events opposed or contrary to what every man knows to be the uniform course of nature.

2. Mr. Hume says, "The very same principle of experience which gives us a certain degree of assurance in the testimony of witnesses, gives us also, in this case, (i. e. of miracles) another degree of assurance against the fact which they endeavor to establish; from which contradiction there arises, necessarily, a counterpoise and mutual destruction of belief and authority." This argument will apply with equal force to the evidence of the senses; for it is by this same principle of experience that we rely with so much confidence upon their evidence; they have also sometimes deceived us, as in cases of spectral illusions, therefore in cases of miracles as we have the testimony of uniform experience against the testimony of the senses, from which contradiction there necessarily arises a counterpoise and mutual destruction of belief, we cannot believe in a miracle though we see it with our eyes any number of times. This conclusion no one will admit, and yet it is a fair deduction from Mr. Hume's premises. If then we cannot admit the conclusion we must not the premises.

3. What does Mr. Hume mean, when he says a miracle cannot be believed because it is opposed to universal experience? Is not this the very definition of a miracle, that it is opposed to universal experience? His argument then is merely a play upon words—it is saying a miracle cannot be believed because it is a miracle. But there is another difficulty arising from the two-fold use of the word *experience*. Sometimes our author makes it signify *personal experience*, and at other times the experience of the whole world. In the first sense the argument would be that no fact which we have not witnessed in person can be established by testimony; especially if it seems to contradict any phenomenon which we have always observed to be constant.

This is precisely the same kind of reasoning as actuated the king of Siam, when told by a Dutch traveler, that in Holland in certain seasons of the year, water became so solid that an elephant might walk over it. "I have believed" said he, "many extraordinary things which you have told me, because I took you for a man of truth and veracity, but now I am convinced that you lie." The fact is, this king had always *experienced* water to be fluid, and it was with him an established law of nature, when therefore he was informed that water sometimes became solid, it opposed his uniform experience, and according to Mr. Hume's doctrine it *was* a lie.

Mr. Hume uses the term experience in the second sense when he says, "That a dead man should come to life has never been witnessed in any age or country." According to this sense of the word his argument amounts to a mere assumption of the point in dispute, a *petitio principii*, or begging the question. The question at *issue* is, whether miracles have ever been experienced; and Mr Hume tells us they have not, because they are contrary to *experience*. If they have ever taken place, they are not contrary to universal experience, for what any man has ever witnessed makes a part of universal experience. What sort of argument is that against the truth of miracles, which is founded on an assumption that they never happened?

4. But what is this universal experience which is brought with such mighty force against the evidence of testimony? Why it is the experience of all men in all countries, that the laws of nature are fixed and uniform. And how do we know that all men in all countries have experienced this—do we know it from experience or from testimony? From testimony if we know it at all, the argument then amounts to this; Miracles cannot be supported by testimony, because they are contrary to experience, and experience is an infallible guide because testimony has established it.

When opposite testimonies are brought in contact it is just and right to subtract the weaker from the stronger, and take the remainder as the evidence in the case. But if I had a suit at law, in which I could prove by positive testimony that my neighbor had injured either my property or character, I should not be much disturbed if a man should tell me that my suit would fail, because he could prove by 50 or even 500 men that they never knew my neighbor to injure my property or slander my character. Their not knowing, or non-experience of this matter would have no weight before an enlightened and unprejudiced court, but on the other hand would be the very reason why my positive proof should decide the court in my favor. This is exactly the case in regard to the miracles of the gospel, a few men come forward and testify that a man rose from the dead, but the objector says, no, that can't be so, I can bring forward a greater number of men to testify they never experienced any thing of that kind. Every one must see that such testimony does not in the least invalidate the testimony of the first witnesses.

[To be Continued.]

Religious Department.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

AN OLD SECT REVIVED.

Messrs. Editors,—In these days of "itching ears," permit one, who loves "the good old way," to call the attention of your readers to some observations that I have met with in an old book, too little known, entitled "A Treatise concerning Religious Affections," by President Edwards: I refer not to the mutilated and remodelled edition by Ellerby, which I am sorry to perceive has been adopted by the American Tract Society.

If I mistake not, the characters described in the following extracts have survived to our day. In part III. Sect. VI., he speaks of "evangelical humiliation," as an invariable accompaniment of "gracious affection." In distinguishing this kind of humiliation from all others, he remarks:

"There is a pretended great humiliation, being dead to the law, and emptied of self, which is *one of the most elated things in the world.* Some there are who have made great profession of experience of a thorough work of the law on their own hearts, and of being brought fully off from works, whose conversation has savored most of a self-righteous spirit, of any that ever I had opportunity to observe. Some, who think themselves quite emptied of themselves, confident that they are abased in the dust, are full as they can hold with *the glory of their own humility*, and lifted up to heaven with *an high opinion of their abasement.*—Their humility is a swelling, self-conceited, confident, showy, noisy, assuming humility."

"He that is under the influence of this distemper, is apt to think highly of his attainments in religion as comparing with others. It is natural for him to fall into that thought of himself, that *he is an eminent saint,* that *he is very high amongst the saints,* and has distinguishingly good and great experiences. That in the secret language of his heart—Luke xviii. 21, 'God! I thank thee that I am not as other men;' and, Isa. lxv. 5, 'I am holier than thou.' Hence such are apt to put themselves forward among God's people, as it were, to take a high seat among them, as if there was no doubt of it but it belonged to them. It is natural for them to take it for granted that it belongs to them to do the part of dictators and masters in matters of religion." Works of President Edwards V. 196—8.

There are also described as "being forward to take upon them the place and business of the chief; to guide, teach, direct and manage. They are confident that they are guides to the blind, a light of them which are in darkness, instructors of the foolish, teachers of babes. Rom. ii. 19, 20."

I have understood that of late they have grown wiser than their teachers are, and profess to "better know the Lord." They are in the habit of speaking of their pastors with affected pity, as lamentably deficient in Christian experience, and therefore not competent to instruct such eminent saints as they are; I have heard also that, so much are they impressed with this conviction, that they have it in contemplation to form, here in New York, a kind of "Santification-church," and to have a succession of Sanctification-preachers that they may be "fed."

I have been told too that this class of persons abound very much in telling their wonderful *experiences;* sometimes giving it out before hand as the subject of discourse at a public meeting, to get as many to hear it as they can. This confirms me yet more in the supposition that these are the very ones whom President Edwards had in mind, when he wrote the following:—

"The persons that talk thus about their experiences, when they give an account of them, expect that others should admire them. Indeed they do not call it *boasting* to talk after this manner about their experiences, nor do they look upon it as any sign of pride, because they say, *they know it was not they that did it, it was free grace; they are the great things that God has done for them; they would acknowledge the great mercy God has shown them, and not make light of it.* But so it was with the Pharisee; Luke xviii. He in words gave God the glory of making him to differ from other men; 'God! I thank *Thee,*' says he, 'that I am not as other men.' Their verbally ascribing it to the grace of God, that they are holier than other saints, does not hinder their forwardness to think so highly of their holiness being a sure evidence of the pride and vanity of their minds. If they were under the influence of an humble spirit, their attainments in religion would not be so apt to shine in their own eyes, nor would be so much in admiring their own beauty. Some go by the *name* of high professors, and some will *own* themselves to be high professors; but eminently humble saints, that will shine brightest in heaven, are not at all apt to profess high. *I do not believe that there is an eminent saint in the world that is a high professor.* Such will be much more likely to profess themselves to be the least of all saints, and to think that every saint's attainments and experiences are higher than his." V. 199, 200.

Again, I have been told that some of these persons go so far as really to question whether they have any remaining sin or not. Indeed, I heard one of them recently offer up public prayer twice in the same day, without even asking for forgiveness. Nor did he confess that he needed it. He merely said, 'If there be any depravity in us, we pray Thee to take it away.' This feature of their character is strikingly depicted by Edwards, as follows:

"The nature of many high religious affections, and great discoveries (as they are called,) in many persons I have been acquainted with, is to hide the corruption of their heart, and to make it seem to them *as if all their sin was gone,* and to leave them without *complaints of any hateful evil left in them,* (though it may be they cry out much of their past unworthiness;) a sure and certain evidence that their discoveries are darkness and not light. It is darkness that hides men's pollution and deformity; but light let into the heart, discovers it, searches it out in its secret corners, and makes it plainly to appear; especially that penetrating, all-searching light of God's holiness and glory." V. 204.

A friend remarked to me a day or two since, respecting one of the most noted of this class, that while he endeavored to make the impression on others that he was *very meek,* it was easy to see that it was an effort—a constraint—it was not natural, it did not seem to flow from a fountain of meekness within; and that, therefore, the character could not be sustained very long. Here again the picture drawn by Edwards is to the life:

"Real humiliation is what all the most glorious hypocrites, who make the most splendid show of mortification to the world, and high religious affection, grossly fail in. They endeavor to make a great show of humility in speech and behavior, but they commonly *make bungling work of it,* though glorious work in their own eyes. They cannot find out what a humble speech and behavior is, or how to speak and act so that there may indeed be a savor of Christian humility in what they say or do; *that sweet, humble air and mien is beyond their art,* being not "led by the Spirit," or *naturally guided* to a behavior becoming holy humility, *by the vigor of a lowly spirit within them.* And therefore they have no other way, many of them, but to be much in *declaring* that they are humble." V. 194.

What judgment Edwards would form of those "chiefest" among the saints, were he now living, may be conjectured from what he says, V. 205, 6: "I will not deny that it is possible, that he who has much grace, and is an eminent saint, may know it: But he will not be *apt* to know it; it will not be *obvious* to him. That he is better than others, and has higher experiences and attainments, is not a *foremost* thought, nor does it readily offer itself. It is not in his way, but lies far out of sight; he must take pains to convince himself of it; there will be need of a great command of reason, and a high degree of strictness and care in arguing to convince himself.—And if he be rationally convinced by a very strict consideration of his own experiences, compared with the great appearances of low degrees of grace in some other saints, it will hardly seem real to him that he has more grace than they. He will be apt even to lose the conviction he has by pains obtained; never will it seem at all natural to him to act upon that supposition.

"And this may be laid down as AN INFALLIBLE THING: That *the person who is apt to think that he, as compared with others, is a very eminent saint, much distinguished in Christian experience, in whom this is a first thought that rises of itself, and naturally offers itself, is certainly mistaken; he is no eminent saint at all;* but under the prevailings of a proud and self-righteous spirit. And *if this be habitual with the man,* and, is statedly the prevailing temper of his mind, *he is no saint at all; he has not the least degree of any true Christian experience; so surely as the word of God is true.*"

Now, Messrs. Editors, unless you can prove to me that these men know vastly more of their own hearts, human nature, and the word of God, than President Edwards did, that he was a mere tyro in theology and science of mind, as compared with them; you will pardon me if I say that I regard what he has said above, as eminently applicable to many in our day who have embraced what they call the doctrine of Christian Perfection.

LEUCONOMUS.

Literary Department.

From the Clinton Seminary Advocate.

BENEFITS OF ASTRONOMY.

Of all the sciences pursued by man, Astronomy is, undoubtedly, one of the most useful, the most interesting, and the most sublime.

Were it not for this science, the figure and density, circumference and diameter of the earth, and the relative situations of places on its surface, could never have been known. This science has also enriched navigation; for, without it, the mariner could not direct his course to the desired haven. Agriculture is likewise benefitted by this science. The successful husbandman depends upon this science for a knowledge of the most proper season of the year, for tillage and sowing. Chronology relies wholly on celestial observations. The revolution of the planets is the great natural time-piece, without which we should have no accurate knowledge of the lapse of time; but these, moving in their orbits so accurately as not to vary one hundredth part of a second in a thousand years, give us the time of the city. Astronomy also aids in religion. It enables the mariner to carry the Christian colony, and thousands of missionaries, to illume the dark corners of the earth with the word of Him, who is the "Light of the world." Lastly, the knowledge of astronomy dissipates superstitious notions. Formerly, a total eclipse of the sun or moon, or the approach of a blazing comet, was regarded as ominous of wars, famines, or death; but now, where astronomy is understood, they are hailed with great pleasure.

What can be more interesting to an inquiring mind, than to study the causes of the different phenomena which we observe in the heavens? What science opens to the mind more enlarged views of the great "I AM," who hath so accurately balanced world on world, and system on system? Truly as said the immortal Dr. Young, "an undevout astronomer is mad." The nearest fixed star has been proved by mathematical demonstration to be twenty billions of miles from the earth, and Dr. Herschel has calculated that the distance of the remotest nebulæ, exceeds that of the nearest fixed star at least three hundred thousand times. Light, which flows at the rate of nearly two hundred thousand miles in a second, would be three years and eighty-two days in passing from the nearest fixed star to the earth. At this rate, the light from the farthest would require, at least, one million of years to pass over the mighty interval; hence, the most distant nebulæ must already have had an existence in the sidereal heavens a million of years, to send out those rays by which we now perceive it. But who will say our glasses reach any limits of the creation? Who will say that if the disembodied spirit should travel forward, with the velocity of thought, a million of years, though myriads of systems would be explored, that myriads would not still be unexplored? Who can bound Omnipotence? In view of this subject, Eudosia has beautifully said,

> "He who admires not, to the stars is blind."

What perfection in wisdom—what unlimited power—what divine goodness shines forth from these orbs of heaven—lamps of night! We behold not one world only, but a system of worlds, regulated and kept in motion by the sun; not one system only, but millions of systems, multiplied in one geometrical ratio without end, always obedient to the laws which govern them.

> "Oh how unlike the complex works of man,
> Heaven's easy, artless, unencumbered plan."

With such a view of the material creation, can we not say with the Psalmist, "When I consider the heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon, and the stars which thou hast ordained, what is man, that thou art mindful of him? or the son of man that thou visitest him?"

D. S. H.

From the Clinton Seminary Advocate.

> "Man has a mind,
> Deep and immortal, and it will not feed
> On pageantry."

When this sphere, this mite among created worlds was spoken from a chaotic mass into an organized body, and the various elements were filled with animated life, whose natures were well adapted to the position they were to occupy in the new existence, Jehovah rested to survey the work of his hand. As the august One glanced from object to object, observing the perfectness of all the parts, and the undividing link that connected the various orders of existences, a radiant smile beamed upon his countenance; but when he arrived at his last, more noble and perfect work, and beheld concealed within the lovely exterior, the spirit gem—the immortal spark—an inexpressible expression played upon his features, which in mortal would be sacrilege even to attempt to describe—and he exclaimed "half divinity!"

O that mind had remained thus! But it was linked with clay, and in an evil hour it stooped from its high pedestal. Yes, the nobler listened to the inferior, and then its glory departed.

For ages it groped in darkness—deep and gloomy darkness—till the Creator, in pity for man's extreme weakness, permitted his Son to be an inhabitant of earth, an associate of humanity, that, if possible, he might regain a part of the nobleness he had lost. He accomplished the object, and laid the basis of a noble structure, that is as illustrious as it is imperishable.

Mind has not yet arrived at the zenith of its glory. It is to advance on, on, on. It was destined to an illimitable progression, and "one might as well think of erecting a tower whence he could grasp the Pleiades, as to attempt to oppose its march." On account of its intimate connection with living dust, its progress is somewhat retarded; yet we have the pleasing hope that the six thousand years of man's bondage is nearly completed, when we are "assured, mind shall be unshackled," and shall wing its way to a more congenial region, where with seraphs and cherubs as its companions, the *Triune* as its leader, it shall soon arrive at the millenium of its glory. There we must leave it. It is in a state too holy, too pure for the corporeal sense even to conceive.

Has the Creator with a partial hand distributed this inestimable boon, or has the immortal treasure been given into the possession of all? are questions surely worthy of our peculiar regard. If the monitor within says this treasure is ours, let us be wise, and use the various means within our reach to beautify and ornament it in such a manner, that it may be well fitted for the place to which it is destined.

Clinton, March 3, 1842. P. E. M.

Children's Department.

Little Caleb and his Grand-Mamma.

Caleb's countenance was pale; and he was slender in form, and delicate in appearance. He had been sick, and even now he was not quite well. His little taper fingers rested upon the window sill, while his grandmother opened her little Bible and began to read. Caleb sat still in her lap with a serious and attentive expression of countenance.

"'Two men went up into the temple to pray; the one a Pharisee, and the other a publican.'"

"What is a Pharisee and a Publican?" asked Caleb.

"You will hear presently. 'And the Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself: God, I thank thee I am not as other men are—extortioners, unjust, adulterers.'"

"What are all these, grandmother?" asked Caleb.

"O, different kinds of crimes and sins. The Pharisee thanked God that he had not committed any of them."

"Was he a good man, grandmother?"

"Very likely he had not committed any of these great crimes."

"'Or even as this publican.' A publican, you must know, was a tax gatherer. He used to collect the taxes from the people. They did not like to pay their taxes, and so they did not like the tax gatherers, and despised them. And thus he thanked God that he was not like the publican. 'I fast twice in the week. I pay tithes of all that I possess.'"

"Tithes!" said Caleb.

"Yes; that was money which God had commanded them to pay. They were to pay in proportion to the property they had. But some dishonest men used to conceal some of their property so as not to have to pay so much; but this Pharisee said *he* paid tithes of all that he possessed."

"That was right, grandmother!" said Caleb.

"Yes," said his grandmother, "that was very well."

"*If* he really did it," continued Caleb doubtfully. "Do you think he did, grandmother?"

"I think it very probable. I presume he was a pretty good man *outside.*"

"What do you mean by that, grandmother?" asked Caleb.

"Why, his heart might have been bad, but he was probably pretty careful about all his *actions,* which could be seen of men. But we will go on."

"'And the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes to heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying God be merciful to me a sinner! I tell you this man went down to his house justified rather than the other.'"

"Which man?" said Caleb.

"The publican."

"The publican was justified," said Caleb; "what does *justified* mean?"

"Forgiven and approved. God was pleased with the publican because he confessed his sins honestly; but he was displeased with the Pharisee, because he came boasting of his good deeds."

Here there was a pause. Caleb sat still and seemed thoughtful. His grandmother did not interrupt him, but waited to hear what he would say.

"Yes; but, grandmother, if the Pharisee really was a good man, was it not right for him to thank God for it?"

"It reminds me of Thomas's acorns!" said Madam Rachel.

"Thomas's acorns!" said Caleb; "tell me about them, grandmother."

"Why, Thomas and his brother George were sent to school. They stopped to play by the way until it was so late that they did not dare to go in. Then they staid playing about the fields till it was time to go home. They felt pretty bad, and out of humor, and at last they seperated, and went home different ways. In going home, Thomas found an oak tree with acorns under it. 'Ah!' said he, 'I will carry mother home some acorns.' He had observed that his mother was pleased whenever he brought her things, and he had an idea of soothing his mother's favour, by the good deed of carrying her home some acorns. So when he came into the house he took his hat off carefully, with the acorns in it, and holding it in both hands, marched up to his mother with a smiling face and a look of great self-satisfaction, and said, 'Here, mother, I have got you some acorns.'"

"And what did his mother say?" asked Caleb.

"She shook her head sorrowfully, and told him to put the acorns away. She knew where he had been."

"Then presently, George came in. He put away his cap, walked in softly, and put his face down in his mother's lap, and said, with tears and sobs, 'Mother, I have been doing something very wrong.' Now which of these do you think came to his mother right?"

"Why, George," said he, certainly."

"Yes, and that was the way the publican came; but the Pharisee covered up his sins, being pleased and satisfied with his *acorns.*"

Here Madam Rachel paused, and Caleb sat still thinking of what he had heard. Madam Rachel then closed her book, and in a low, gentle voice, she spoke a few words of prayer, and then she told Caleb that he must always remember, in all his prayers to confess his sins fully and freely, and never cover them up and conceal them, with an idea that his good deeds made him worthy. Then she put Caleb down, and he ran down stairs to play.—*S. S. Adv.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, March 23, 1842.

Light Wanted.

The following we find in the Baptist Record, published at Philadelphia:

"THE LORD'S DAY.—We are rejoiced "to see a growing disposition to pay at "least an external respect to the command "of Jehovah to observe one day in seven "as a day of rest from secular cares and "labors," &c.

Will Br. Rhees inform us where that "command of Jehovah" can be found?—Please point out chapter and verse? We feel unwilling to violate the letter or spirit of any of GOD'S commands purposely or ignorantly. If our ignorance has led us into error, it is time we were enlightened. If we have sinned willfully, the command should be constantly held up before us.—Let the case be as it may, we confess that we have as yet been ignorant that God ever gave such a command. Where is it Br. Rhees? And where is the proof that any day of the week is in scripture called Lord's day? We await an answer.

Where is the Difference.

The scripture test of discipleship is love and purity. If a man be in union with God, he will love God, and "he that loves me," says the Savior, "will keep my words." He will also love his neighbor as himself, and consequently when he can will do him good. The religion that he loves forbids selfishness, covetousness, hatred, evil speaking, and every wrong feeling towards his fellow. If a man be united to Christ, he cannot hate his fellow, neither can he do him wrong. The feelings of the natural man are the reverse of these. Every wrong feeling possesses his heart and influences his conduct. Where is the difference between the natural man and the professor who exhibits the same characteristics? The profession of the Christian name is nothing. In these days of impiety it is difficult to determine from men's conduct whether they profess religion or otherwise; and it is frequently equally difficult to see the fruits of holiness in some who are church members. Where is the difference between the man that *professes* no love to God, and the one that *has* none? And where is the difference between the church member that lies, and cheats, and profanes the Sabbath, and neither fears God nor regards man, and the one that professes nothing better? By their fruits shall ye know them. In the judgment men's professions will avail them nothing.

Missionary Intelligence.

Our brethren, we are sure, will be much interested with the account of Br. Scott's labors. The field of his labors is an interesting one. Shall he be sustained?—Who would deprive himself of the pleasure he feels in seeing the truth triumph, rather than contribute to the means of carrying it forward. A small pittance from each member of the churches would keep the work in progress.

The Creole Case.

It will be seen from our Foreign News that Great Britain has no law by which the hero mutineers are to be delivered up for trial. The moment they touched British soil they were free, and they will enjoy that freedom.

The war party, throughout the country have something now to fan the flame of war with, and strong fears are entertained by some that this case, in the failure of others, will lead to a war. But it should be borne in mind that none want a Creole war except the South; and they have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain by it. We do not believe that we shall have a rupture with England on this account.

Decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

Last week we published the Decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S., relative to fugitive slaves. That decision which is the law of the land, declares all State laws that hinder or interfere with the capture and re-enslavement of fugitives, unconstitutional. This sets at defiance the right of trial by jury, and exposes every man of a colored skin to the rapacity of soul-stealers. No man, whether black or white, (for slaves are not all *black*,) is safe. "The soul stealers" (as they are familiarly termed at the South) could seize upon any person if they chose and hurry him into slavery. It is feared that this decision will establish a "Lynch Law" throughout the land.—[illegible] feeling is very strong against the decision, and it is doubtful whether kidnappers [illegible] escape with their fugitives in [illegible] of the north.

S. D. B. History.

From repeated requests from different individuals, we issued proposals for publishing a History of the Denomination. Since publishing the proposals we have had some statistics, &c., sent us. We design to collect all the information we can before commencing the work, and again request those who are friendly to the design to aid us all they can. It is not yet determined who will compile, and arrange the History. This much we say, that we will not publish any thing unless it is written or approved by those best capable of judging in the case. And if any thing is done, it shall be to the satisfaction of the Denomination, and be such a work as will be worth possessing. The labor of collecting the materials is very great. It will be impossible for one to do it in years unassisted. Some individuals in each society might, from records and memory, furnish all that would be necessary for the society. Other matters will be taken from the records of the Denomination, and other sources, as best it may. Who will help?

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

BR. BAILEY—We now forward another irregular scroll, for insertion in the Register. Since our former communication the Lord has been doing a good work here. The meeting that was then in progress, continued nine days, and we believe resulted in much good. Sinners were brought low; and satan's kingdom lost some valiant soldiers.—Some of the most skilled in his infernal tactics, grounded their weapons of rebellion at the Savior's feet. The meeting was kept up with deep interest, and christians could often say with Peter, "Lord it is good for us to be here." People of almost all ages, classes, professions, and conditions attended. Great solemnity pervaded the congregation, for the greater part of the time. And in honor of the people in this village, we must say, that worship was conducted without opposition on the part of unbelievers, and although many fell in their ranks, slain by the sword of the spirit, nought was resisted by them, but the operation of the holy spirit, which may Heaven grant, may not prove their eternal overthrow. God's spirit was blessed to that degree, that sinners came forward declaring their desire for salvation, and many Christians fell before God, crying aloud for mercy for them, and continued so to do until their souls found, at the foot of the cross, a bleeding Savior's dying love. If angels in heaven rejoice over the repenting sinner, may not man with his fellow man? While he sees the stubborn soul yield, and with streaming eyes and uplifted hands cry out, "men and brethren what shall I do." Heaven surely *is* interested in such scenes. Angels must be delighted while viewing sinners flying from their labyrinth of woe, and flinging their imploring arms around the Savior's feet. See how his melting love causes him to stoop, and take the culprit and press him to his bleeding side—then raise his holy hand to ward off the sword of justice, casting an imploring look to his Father.

> "His Father hears him pray,
> His dear anointed one,
> He cannot turn away,
> The presence of his Son
> The Spirit answers to the blood,
> And tells him he is born of God."

The good work appears deep, and the religious impression extends far and wide. The calls for ministerial labor are far more than we can attend.

Feb. 12—Baptized seven happy converts. This day being Sabbath was a day of unusual interest to all, both saint and sinner.—While we are thus engaged here, the brethren are busy in building up Christ's kingdom at Port Jefferson and Jackson Township. During a quarterly meeting recently held in Jackson, many souls were converted to God.

24th—Left for Port Jefferson.

26th—Sabbath. The meeting house in Jefferson was filled to overflowing. The friends came from Jackson, Quincy, &c., distance from six to ten miles. And what surprised us most was that they were engaged to that degree, that some young ladies came on foot six and seven miles through mist and mud. In conversation they said they were well paid, and were willing to wear themselves out in the cause of their Master. A caution to the dilatory. When we were about to sympathize with them, they cautioned us, and with tears in their eyes, pointed toward heaven, saying, "In my Father's house there are many mansions." One Br. having found the Savior, came twenty miles to be baptized and at the close of the sermon rose and told his errand. The intelligence coming with such earnestness and so unexpected, produced a thrill in the congregation, and for a short time it was a house of weeping and thanksgiving to God for his continued mercy to our lost race. Oh matchless grace that can thus change the Infidel—take him, from this busy world, and lead him that distance to follow his divine Redeemer down the liquid grave. Oh divine master, give us a resting place beneath the covert of thy wing. We then repaired to the bank of the Miami River which flows gently by this town. This was as beautiful and interesting a scene as we ever witnessed. The people skirted the river up and down. The bank was so formed that the gathering multitude ranged in lines, one above another, so that all could with ease behold the scene. The lofty sycamores stood in all their native grandeur along the shore, stretching their branches over the rolling wave, greatly adding to the beauty of the scenery. Our souls were filled. Heaven was begun below.—Through this ordinance, and while upon the banks of *this river*, we could but cast a wishful eye to "Canaan's happy land," and there behold "the river of life," gently flowing through the City of the Great King. Our heart leaped within us for joy. And were it not for the salvation of others, we could gladly, if permitted, drop this suffering tenement—depart and be with Jesus at peace, but will embrace the spirit of the poet,

> "In hope of that Immortal crown,
> I now my cross sustain,
> And gladly wander up and down,
> And smile at toil and pain:
>
> I suffer on my three-score years,
> Till my deliverer come,
> And wipe away his servant's tears,
> And take his exile home."

We here baptized thirteen, whose ages were from ten to forty-five. The candidates were also happy, and crowded to the water's edge, anxiously waiting with streaming eyes, their turn to follow their divine example down *into* the river "to be *buried* with him by baptism." As they rose they went on their way rejoicing, and may they go on until they land on Canaan's blissful shore.

27th—Took leave of the brethren, and made our way to Hampton. While plodding through the mud we cast our minds over this field of labor. The cry on every hand is, "come over and help us." The harvest is great—the fields are all white. The ministers in this county are doing all they can. Br. Church has left Hampton, and gone to join Brn. Hill and Davis in Shelby County, and when we leave Br. Babcock will be the only one to officiate in this county. We rejoice that there have been so many benefitted by the gospel in these counties, and were it not for some obstacles before hinted at, (Oh horrible thought!) there would be a great ingathering. When will all be wise?—When will they see? When will the Church march forth unshackled, appear fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners. May the good Lord roll on the time "when all shall know him from the least to the greatest." There have been thirty-three baptized, and more are expected the first opportunity. Will the friends of Jesus bear our case, together with these people, before the throne of grace? We need your prayers. By permission of divine providence we expect to leave this friend the first of the coming week, and pursue our journey to another field.

Yours in haste,

J. L. SCOTT.

North Hampton, O., 4th March, 1842.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

TWENTY-SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Last night the steamer Clyde arrived at this port from Halifax. The Acadia had reached Halifax, bringing the important news of the safety of the Caledonia, and other news from Europe as late as the 14th of February.

Return of the Caledonia Steam Ship—The Caledonia, which left Liverpool on the 4th inst., after having been at sea seven days, and experiencing a most terrific gale, has been obliged to put back, with some damage, which, we trust, will prove immaterial. The following extract of a letter from a passenger on board the Caledonia, will explain the difficulties which that noble vessel has had to encounter, as well as the reasons which have led to the untoward event of her return. The letter is dated off Cork, 15th of February:—

"For the first three days after we sailed, we got on admirably, with a fair wind, but on the morning of the 7th, the wind chopped round and commenced blowing very hard.

On the 8th, the storm increased from the westward, and a heavy head sea. It continued throughout the 9th. On the 10th the sea was tremendous, and carried away our fore-starboard bulwarks and ice-house, filled the fore-cabin with water, completely washed out the passengers whose berths were in that part of the vessel, thoroughly saturated all their bedding, and sprung the rudder. Part of the after larboard bulwarks, and the iron rail on the taffrail were twisted off, the wheel-house damaged, and the paddle-box partly stove in.

The gale continued unabated during the 11th. We had to steer by the sails while endeavoring to secure the rudder, (the thin piece of which was completely twisted in the case,) by lashing chains round, passing iron bolts through it, and fixing chains over the stern. At six P. M., (11th,) being then in lat. N. 20, long. 29 W., the captain and officers found it would not be safe to proceed on the voyage, as they were all of opinion that the rudder would not hold together for two hours more against such a heavy sea.

The captain therefore put her head about for the purpose of running into this place for repairs. Lieut. Parsons, R. N., also coincided with the captain and officers.—Notwithstanding all our misfortunes, I must say the Caledonia is a most excellent sea boat, for she rode through the whole gale like a duck. Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Lott for his courageous and seamanlike conduct through the whole storm—in fact, on all occasions; and I refer you to a series of resolutions you will see published, drawn up by the passengers, acquitting him of all blame." The Caledonia had sixty-three passengers on board.

The Caledonia, after remaining a short time in the Cove of Cork, proceeded to this port, which she reached about seven o'clock on Thursday night. On the 13th inst., as the Caledonia was returning to Cork, the passengers unanimously adopted a memorial, expressive of their confidence in the seaworthiness of the vessel, and in the skill and judgment of Captain Lott, her commander. As a proof that the machinery of the Caledonia has not sustained the slightest injury, we may mention that she came up the river on Thursday night at full speed.

England.—Parliament was opened, as announced by previous arrivals, by the following speech from the Queen:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot meet you in parliament assembled without making a public acknowledgment of my gratitude to Almighty God on account of the birth of the Prince, my son—an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate attachment to my person and government by my faithful and royal people.

"I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence in this country of my good Brother and Ally, the King of Prussia, who, at my request, undertook in person the office of sponser at the christening of the Prince of Wales.

"I receive from all Princes and States, the continued assurance of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with this country.

"It is with great satisfaction I inform you that I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, which, when the ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to Parliament.

"There shall also be laid before you a treaty which I have concluded with the same powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish Empire, and the maintenance of the general tranquility.

"The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Teheran has been followed by the completion of a commercial treaty with the King of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I am engaged in negotiations with several powers, which, I trust, by leading to conventions founded on the just principle of mutual advantage, may extend to the trade and commerce of the country.

"I regret that I am not able to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the government of China.

"The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations directed against that Power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my Naval and Military Forces, encourage the hope on my part that our differences with the Government of China will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

"The estimates for the year have been prepared and will be laid before you.

"I rely, with entire confidence, on your disposition, while you enforce the principles of a wise economy, to make that provision for the service of the country which the public exigencies require.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:*

"I recommend to your immediate attention the state of the Finances and of the Expenditures of the country.

"You will have seen with regret that, for several years past, the annual income has been inadequate to bear the public charges; and I feel confident that, fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during peace, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it.

"I recommend also to your consideration the state of the laws which affect the importation of corn and other articles, the produce of foreign countries.

"Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy, and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales.

"It will also be desirable that you should consider with a view to their revision, the laws which regulate the registration of electors of members to serve in Parliament.

"I have observed, with deep regret, the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude.

"I feel assured that your deliberations on the various important matters which will occupy your attention, will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects; and I fervently pray that they may tend, in their result, to improve the national resources, and encourage the industry, and promote the happiness of my people."

The Creole Case.—In the House of Lords, on the 14th of February, Lord Brougham brought before their lordships the case of the Creole. In reply to his questions, the Earl of Aberdeen informed the House that communications had taken place between the Governor of the Bahamas and her majesty's government on the subject. Her majesty's government had given the subject their most anxious attention, and had satisfied themselves that there is no existing authority for bringing the negroes of the Creole to trial for mutiny and murder, still less for delivering them up or detaining them in custody. The Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Stanley, had therefore sent out instructions for their release.

Lord Denman gave his opinion that there was no law, authority, or machinery existing, by which the Secretary of State for the Colonies could deliver up these men to a foreign power, after taking refuge in our dominions; and he declared, on the authority of the most eminent lawyers, that the Secretary of State so delivering up such men to a foreign state, would be liable to the danger of an action of damages for false imprisonment, and the still more awful danger of putting a person upon his trial in a case where the penalty was death. It was very clear that an alien, seized in this country for an alleged crime committed in a foreign country, might resist his apprehension with force, and if the resistance cost him his life, the seizing party might be arrested for murder, and, if found guilty, executed. It was desirable that an international jurisdiction should be established by treaty; but the existence of the slave trade stood in the way.

Lord Campbell, Lord Cattenham, and the Lord Chancellor, concurred in Lord Denman's statement of the law.

Lord Brougham stated that Lords Wynford and Abinger had authorized him to express their assent to the same opinion.

Lord Brougham then withdrew his motion, and the House adjourned.

The petition against the corn laws from Preston has received nearly 17,000 signatures, and the memorial to the Queen from the female inhabitants has appended to it 9,600.

The Leed's township petition, for the repeal of the corn laws, received in little more than a week upwards of 43,000 signatures, and the petition from the female inhabitants nearly 24,000

Owing to the generally depressed state of trade in this country, and in all parts of the world, the consumption of wine has fallen off, within the last year, upwards of 300,000 gallons.

Discussion on the Corn Laws.—On the 9th, Sir Robert Peel brought forward his project for a change in the Corn Laws. By the scale he submitted, it is provided that whenever the average price of grain shall be under 51*s.* [$12,24] per quarter, or eight bushels, the duty shall be 20*s.* 6*d.* [$4,92] whereas by the present scale it is 36*s.* 8*d.* [$8,80]; whenever it shall be over 60*s.* [14,40] and under 61*s.* [14,64] the duty shall be 12*s.* [$2,88]; over 65*s.* [15,60] and under 66*s.* [$15,84] it shall be 7*s.* [1,68]; over 70*s.*]$16,80] and under 71*s.* [17,04] it shall be 4*s.* [$0,96] whereas now it is 10*s.* 8*d.* [$2,56]; if it be over 73*s.* [$16,52] the duty shall be 1*s.* [$0,24.]—Lord Russell, Palmerston, and other Whigs generally opposed the bill. Lord John Russell moved an amendment expressive of dissent, in order to test the sense of the House; his amendment was negatived, 349 to 226—a ministerial majority of 123.

Congressional News.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

Washington, March 14.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The doings of the past week have been of so little importance, that I will not follow the daily routine of their stupidity, but present them under different heads as they occur to me. Among the more interesting items were the

Passage of the District Bank Bill

by the Senate, by a strict party vote, every Whig voting yea. In the other House it was not made a party question. It was amended so as to compel the District Banks to resume common honesty, whenever those of Richmond and Baltimore do so.

The Two Messages—War and Bankruptcy.

The two special messages from the President made sober faces for one day, especially that which related to the arrest of Hogan, which *heartily rejoiced* the war party here! For it gave them something by which to link the great free State of New York with the coming struggle against liberty, and in favor of the American slave-trade. Their disappointment at his speedy release is proportionably great. And soberly, the prospect of war, unless our government backs out from its untenable position, is very great. The Madisonian thinks that Great Britain is *so dependent upon the South for cotton*, that she will submit to be bullied in the Creole and similar cases. A slight mistake, as time will show. The poor Southerners can hardly believe yet, that India cotton *is serious* in its intention to grow; or that England will, after all, dare to exchange a market for a small amount of her productions in this country, for the vast and open market of India and the East. Why don't they think of the vast mart of CHINA, soon to be opened to England? She can then afford to prohibit American cotton.

The other message declared that the Treasury would be deficient more than $3,000,000 on the 1st of May, and calling upon Congress for new loans, and an extension of the old one to meet the deficit. So, with war at our doors, we have a bankrupt Treasury, and a public debt rapidly increasing!

Mr. Fillmore expressed his decided dislike of any farther loans, or of any issue of Treasury Notes. He preferred these measures which would increase the permanent revenue of the Government. McKeon, of N. Y., at once moved to commit the whole subject to the Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to report a bill to repeal the Land Distribution Bill of the Extra Session, which was adopted. So that measure is fairly before the country.

The Apportionment Bill

has not, as yet, been reached. The proposition offered by Mr. Everett, to fix the ratio at 50,391, meets with very general favor. It leaves every State its present number of representatives, which soothes the wounded feelings of the Southern States; to whom the loss of their relative political strength is a very bitter pill, and to whom a loss of numbers would be deemed a greater one. It gives New York 48, and Massachusetts 14 members. The smaller States will generally favor it.

Follies and Petitions.

Among the first may be classed petitions for the reversion of the fine laid on Gen. Jackson in 1815, by Judge Hall, in New-Orleans; and one from Medina co., O., for a tax on gold and silver plate, to induce the coinage of these articles into money. The first may be well enough to gratify the old Lion, though it is rather strange the democrats never thought of it when they were in power! And the last involves the sound, but discarded notion of direct taxation. The petitions from the iron interest, and some small classes besides, in favor of a tariff, continue to come in, chiefly from Pennsylvania and New York. To-day, one came from *Virginia*, which excited much interest, as every indication of a return to tariffism in that quarter of the Union does, and it was ordered to be printed. A long petition from somewhere in E. Tennessee, praying the house to censure Messrs. Wise and Marshall, for their course in relation to Mr. Adams, asserting the right of the people to petition for such objects as they thought proper, inasmuch as they could judge of their own necessities quite as well as their representatives; praying also, that better measures might be adopted to preserve order in the House, etc., was presented, but denied a reception, 70 to 65. Two more petitions for a dissolution of the Union were presented, one by Mr. Morgan, and one by Mr. Barnard of New York. The latter presented the alternative of a rescinding of the 21st rule, or a dissolution. Wise made a most impudent attempt to browbeat the Speaker, and force an immediate vote to refuse the reception of it, after the Chair had decided that another member had given notice of a wish to debate the question of reception. But he did not succeed, and the matter lies over. These petitions excite much alarm among our Southern kinsfolk. They know that when Northern men talk of dissolution, there is some meaning in it. In the debate the other day, on Mr. Gidding's motion concerning the compensation for fugitive slaves, Cooper of Geo., read an extract from a letter, which he said was written by a distinguished Whig in Georgia, to the effect that if Congress continued to be the theatre of such scenes, *he*, the writer, should be an open advocate of disunion!—Indeed, in all parts of the land, the influences of slavery in various ways, are drawing men's minds to the contemplation of that sad alternative. If the rights of the free continue to be trampled upon, this must be the result.

Resolves Offered—Texas—Tariff—Elections.

The resolves of R. I., in favor of a uniform day and mode of choosing Presidential electors, were presented to the Senate. In the House, the subject has been referred to a committee. It is a matter of some importance, in order to secure the priority of the ballot box.

The resolves of Tennessee, setting forth the fact that our chief agricultural products, including tobacco, were excluded by high duties from various foreign countries, and calling upon Congress to pass countervailing duties on the failure of efforts to negotiate for a better state of things; a system of revenge and self-inflicted torture on account of the economical errors of other nations, were presented and printed. So also were the resolves of the same Legislature in favor of the admission of Texas to the Union. That subject is likewise before the Legislature of Virginia. Will not your readers who regard the salvation of their country, be persuaded that there is a reality in the imminent danger of that act? The petitions against it were to-day referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Adams Chairman, a majority of which, though slaveholders, are believed to be hostile to the annexation. Yet, while the slaveholders are straining every nerve, and their State Legislatures alive to the means of extending their despotic reign over the country,

Massachusetts

has become cowardly! And, on the intimation from some of her delegation here, that it might prejudice her militia claims for some paltry dollars, now pending before a committee of which a slaveholder is Chairman, her Legislature *designedly* omitted to pass resolves to sustain Mr. Adams, and to resist the encroachments of the *slave power!* Let the *people* do the work their rulers neglected, or their liberties are gone. I make this statement advisedly.

Resolves Adopted—Miscellany.

For a select committee to consider and report the best means of separating the public printing from the political press; to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill concerning Juries in the U. S. Courts in Penn., (an old trouble of long standing, growing out of a defect in the State laws. A bill was reported to-day to authorize the Courts to appoint Commissioners to select their own Juries, which was passed, and sent to the Senate;) concerning a Custom House at Savannah; to suspend the Bankrupt Law, and all proceedings under it for one year, a motion which was got rid of for the time, because it was offered on petition day, and the House refused to sustain the previous question on its immediate passage. Also a report from the Committee on Elections, in favor of Hon. J. A. Lowell's right to a seat; a bill in the Senate to increase the salaries of certain Judges, and another to repay Joseph Nourse the money exacted from him in a political prosecution some years ago, were disposed of. The House on Saturday passed about seventy-five private bills, chiefly pension acts, many of which had previously passed the Senate, and have now been approved by the President. So ends my tale of the doings of the week.

News of the Day.

From Peru—Death of the President.—The Journal of Commerce has intelligence from Peru, by the way of Chagres, that the Peruvian army which invaded Bolivia, under the command of Gamarra in person, was totally defeated by the Bolivians, and that Gamarra was slain. The Peruvian loss is represented at 4,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, out of 10,000; that of the Bolivians at only 150 out of 7,000.

Iron Steamboats.—Not many of our readers are advised, we suspect, that somebody is building four iron steamboats—or perhaps they may be sailing vessels—at one yard in this city. The yard is in the space bounded by Washington, West, Jane and Horatio streets. Those who live in the immediate neighborhood, hear the "clink of hammers closing rivets up" all day long; or at least all the time they pass at home. The hull of one of the vessels is nearly completed, and the others are in good progress.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Lake Navigation.—The ice has entirely disappeared from the lake and harbor, and some of the smaller class of vessels are making trips between points at the West end of the lake. This has given our seamen a fresh impulse to prepare and fit out their respective craft. The various steamers in port are in the hands of the engineers and artizans, who seem to vie with each other in rendering their vessels secure and worthy of patronage.

A company of Yankees has been formed to purchase the Schuylkill Valley rail road in Pa.

The morning Herald, a new penny paper, has been started in Philadelphia to make R. M. Johnson President.

We learn that the postage bills on letters, &c., received at the N. Y. Post Office by the Acadia, amounted to *thirty three hundred dollars.*

The Great Western is to start from Bristol for New York on the 2d of April. She will this year run alternately to Bristol and Liverpool.

The Secretary of State, S. Young, Esq., has appointed Samuel S. Randall General Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools.

In consequence of a contemplated assignment by the Bank of Pennsylvania, Gov. Porter has recommended the appointment of a Commissioner of Loans, to execute the Fiscal trusts which formerly devolved on that institution.

Every man who owes any thing, no matter how small the amount, may take advantage of the Bankrupt law. But no man can be compelled by his creditors to become a bankrupt under it unless he owes $2000 or more.

The Wiskonsan Legislature proposes to submit to a vote of the people of some 12 or 14 counties of Illinois, the question of being attached to the "new State of Wiskonsan."

The Hartford Courant announces that the venerable Dr. Nott, of Franklin, Conn., preached his sixtieth anniversary sermon on Sabbath last, the 13th inst.

Accounts from Picolata, of the 4th, say that Major Plympton has captured Short-Grass and his party—some 7 or 8 in all.—Three our four persons, women and children, were killed by a small party of Indians, west of the Suwannee, about the 1st of the month.

The bill requiring the Maryland Banks to resume specie payments on or before the 1st Monday in May next, has passed both branches of the Legislature of that State.

A letter of Feb. 15th from Galveston, says the rumors of an invasion of Texas by Mexico had subsided, and the whole affair was considered a humbug.

A Whig Convention is to meet in North Carolina on the 4th of April—the anniversary of Gen. Harrison's death—to nominate Mr. Clay.

In the State of Maine, there are no less than 5,550,723 lbs. of butter, and 1,176,740 lbs. of cheese made annually.

John Farr obtained a verdict of $18,000 against the Schuylkill Navigation Co., in the District Court at Phila., on Tuesday—being the amount of damage for injuries done the Chemical works of the plaintiff by the construction of the works of the Company.

Messrs. Slade of Vermont, and Merriwether of Georgia, are now severely ill at Washington.

The navigation on Lake Erie has opened, and a steamboat arrived at Buffalo from Detroit on the 8th.

The recent murder in the Wiskonsan Legislature has been followed by a bloody encounter in the lobby of that of Iowa; Gen. Van Antwerp, editor of the Iowa City Reporter, having been severely flogged by Mr. Senator Bainbridge, for some newspaper report. A pistol was drawn, but not fired.

Crater, the man who was arrested on charge of murder, immediately on leaving Auburn State Prison, has been examined at Oswego, where the alleged crime was committed, and discharged.

Howard and others in a suit against the Cincinnati Whitewater Canal Company, recovered over $60,000. A bill of exceptions has been taken.

The quantity of raw silk manufactured in this country the past year, was more than 30,000 pounds.

In the Virginia House of Delegates on Tuesday, a resolution was passed, 68 to 53, directing the State Treasurer to receive all money which may fall to Virginia under the Distribution Act.

Anecdote of President Humphrey.—A good story is told of President Humphrey, of Amherst College. One morning before recitation, some of the students fastened a live goose on the President's chair; when he entered the room and discovered the new occupant of his seat, he turned on his heel and coolly observed: "Gentlemen, I perceive you have a competent instructor, and I will therefore leave you to your studies."

University of New York—Commencement.—The first annual commencement of the medical department of the University, was celebrated on Wednesday morning, 9th inst. At 10 o'clock the several faculties, the council, and the students of the different departments assembled at the Medical College building, Broadway; at half past 11 the procession moved in order to the Chapel of the University, where a band of music greeted their entrance, and a full audience of gentlemen and ladies were waiting for their arrival.

The services were opened by reading the 138th and 139th Psalms, and an appropriate prayer by Professor Mason, followed by music.

President of the Council, James Tallmadge, Esq., made a brief statement in behalf of the council. The chancellor of the University, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, then conferred the degree of doctor of medicine on fifty-one young gentlemen.

This ceremony being completed, the chancellor delivered an address to the graduated class.

Accident (almost) to the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.—The conductor of the Western train informs us that the Governor of New York and Massachusetts were placed in great bodily fear, if not exposed to the imminent danger of losing their lives, upon the Western Railroad, on Friday night last. The cars arrived at Worcester between 7 and 8 o'clock, on a very dark night. Just before reaching a bridge near the usual stopping place, the conductor stopped the train, and sent to the engine-house for a lighter engine, fearing to cross the bridge with the heavy eight-wheeled locomotive, which had brought the cars from Springfield. Gov. Davis, without waiting to arrive at the depot, left the cars with Gov. Seward and some members of the New-York Legislature, whom he had invited to spend the night at his house, and instead of taking the common highway, they kept upon the track. When they were upon the bridge, in total darkness, the bridge being a covered one, they suddenly heard the engine, (which had been sent for,) rapidly approaching.

All were instantly in the greatest alarm and confusion—some thinking the bridge a very narrow one, and that there was only one track upon it, and every man made the greatest haste possible to get out of the way. Gov. Seward accomplished wonderful feats as a runner, but his course was suddenly interrupted by his tumbling into a hole about a foot deep, in the part of the bridge over the ground, where a plank was gone. He immediately rolled himself "into a ball of considerably less diameter than his body," and as soon as he had somewhat recovered from his fright, he leveled his eye along the bridge to watch the coming of his dread enemy. As it approached, it was easy to see by the fire of the locomotive that there were two tracks, and all on the bridge, with admirable presence of mind, instantly stepped from that upon which the locomotive was moving, and left it to pursue its way unimpeded. Gov. Seward then emerged from his hiding place, and all went on their way rejoicing, to the hospitable mansion of Gov. Davis.—*Boston Atlas.*

New remedy for Hydrophobia.—Dr. Heller, Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Paris, lately communicated to his society, that in Greece it is a practice to observe the tongues of those persons who have been bitten by dogs, because at the end of eight or nine days there appears on each side tongue, and near the upper part, postules called *lysses*, by the Greeks—These postules contain the whole rabid matter, and immediately they are cut out and the wounds cauterised, which prevents hydrophobia.

The Rochester Post of Tuesday evening says:—"We are authorised by the cashier now to say that the "Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Rochester" HAS resumed the payment of all its liabilities; and that its bills are redeemed in specie at its counter."

From the St. Augustine Herald, March 4.

Another Horrid Tragedy.—Wednesday's mail brought us the following letter from Jesse Carter, Esq., of Alligator, in Columbia county.

ALLIGATOR, Columbia County, Fa.
25th Feb. 1842.

SIR—I must again request you to publish in your paper, for the information of the public, another horrible act of Indian barbarity, and at a time too, when peace is anticipated.

On the afternoon of yesterday, 24th instant, about three o'clock, the house of Mr. Richard Tillis, of this county, (15 miles west of this place, in the vicinity of Capt. McClellan) was attacked by a party of Indians, 10 or 12 in number. Mr. Tillis was from home at the time. Mrs. Tillis and one child were shot dead, (the child was shot with an arrow.) A young lady and two children mortally wounded, the two latter with arrows which have not yet been extracted. The only member of the family who escaped, was an infant three weeks old, which was found unhurt by the wounded lady.

The dead and wounded were this morning brought to the house of Mr. Carver, (the father of the unfortunate lady,) where the mail rider from the West called in this afternoon, and witnessed the scene, from whom I have the particulars. Capt. McClellan and a party of our citizens are now in pursuit of the Indians. We hope for their success, but fear they are too far gone.

We learn from the Fredonia Censor that some villain recently broke into the room and plundered the trunk of the elocutionist, Prof. BRONSON—who is lecturing in that village—of some $300. He then set fire to the room, and before the flames could be extinguished, Mr. B's most valuable manuscripts, on which he had spent the labor of years, were entirely consumed.—*Alb. Journal.*

Exemption of Household Furniture.—It will be seen by a reference to our Senate proceedings, that the Hon. Mr. STRONG, this morning reported a bill in conformity with the numerous petitions for an extension of the exemption of household furniture from sale under execution and distress warrants. A similar bill was before the Senate last winter, but failed for want of time to mature its provisions. We trust that this bill may meet with the favor of the Legislature, and become a law speedily. Philanthropy and humanity equally demand its passage.—*Alb. Journal.*

This bill is as follows:

Sec. 1. In addition to the articles now exempted by law from distress for rent, or levy and sale under execution, there shall be exempted from such distress and levy and sale, necessary household furniture and working tools owned by any person being a householder, or having a family for which he provides, to the value of not exceeding $200; provided that such exemption shall not extend to any execution issued on a demand for the purchase money of such furniture or tools.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of May next.

Girard Trust Examination.—The committee appointed by the Legislature of Pensylvania to examine into the management of the Girard Fund, have commenced their duties in Philadelphia. From the testimony before the Committee, it appears that the style of achitecture adopted is of the most sumptuous kind. The order is called Grecian Corinthian. So far, however, as the dimensions of the main building are concerned, it is in accordance with the will of Mr. Girard. In its fire-proof character, arched in all its parts, and faced with marble and with a marble roof, and also in every other respect as it relates to a substantial and permanent building, it is consistent with the will. But the will does not mention the columns that surround the building, and they are a deviation from it. Three or four years are considered as necessary to complete the College, although the work upon it was commenced July 4th, 1833. Its splendor is unrivalled by any building in the United States, except the Capitol at Washington.

Slavery vs. the Constitution.—The following is a law of Alabama:

"*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any person to seize and make a slave for life, to his own use, and any free person of color who may have come into the State of Alabama since the year 1832; *and be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for a person to seize upon and make a slave for life, *any* free person of color who may be found in the State of Alabama after the passage of this act, and who shall have come into the State since its passage."—*Approved Feb.* 2, 1839.

Constitution of the United States. Art. 4, *Sec.* 2.—"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

It is stated that the most eminent lawyer, Francis Hargrave, amassed his extensive and valuable library merely by picking up at book-stalls. It was so valuable that it was purchased by the British Museum, towards which Parliament granted $800.

Steamboat Explosion and loss of life.—The Mobile Morning Herald of the 4th inst. says,—By the arrival of the steamer Canebrake, from Logan's Bluff last evening, we have received the confirmation of the rumor brought us yesterday morning of an explosion of the boilers of the steamer North Star, and the fatal loss of life attendant on it. The occurrence took place at about 10 or 12 miles below Tuscaloosa, on her passage down, on the 2[illegible] ult. After the explosion, the boat took fire and burnt to the waters edge and sunk. Fifteen persons are said to have been killed, among whom are Col C. D. Conner, of Marengo and a Mr. Tannahill of Tuscaloosa county, passengers; both of the engineers, one of the pilots, the bar keeper and several other firemen and deck hands. The Captain, J. Parham, and the pilot, were both blown into the river, but succeeded in reaching the shore—the latter severely injured.

Beet Sugar.—Belgium makes sixteen million pounds—half her consumption of the article; the German Union, thirty millions pounds—a third of its consumption; Austria the same, but consumes one hundred and ten millions of foreign sugar. Chevalier estimates the total consumption of the most industrious and flourishing countries of Europe,' of Beet-root sugar, at one hundred and 76,000,000,000 pounds not a third of the whole.

The Jews in Berlin.—A reform is preparing among the Jews here, partly resembling that which has lately taken place in London; that is to say, they will divide, as it is said, into the Reformed and the Talmudists. The former reject the Talmud, to which the latter still adhere.

O'Connel is about to marry in his old age. He leads to the altar, in his sixty-eighth year, the daughter of Sir James Murray, (of Fluid Magnesia celebrity) aged ninteen. She is younger than his youngest child!

Some thousand of Roman coins were ploughed up in a stubble-field at Aberystith. They are of the reign of Julius Cæsar and his immediate successors.

Notices.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

MARRIED,

In Brookfield on 24th February, by Elder S. B Crandall, Mr. SAMUEL JORDIN and Miss MARY ANN BABCOCK, all of the above place.

In Brookfield on the 13th inst., by Elder S. B. Crandall, Mr. DARIUS BURDICK and Miss MARY ANN GROVIER, all of the above place.

In Alfred, Allegany Co., on the 3d ult., by the Rev. J. R Irish, the Rev. JAMES H. COCHRAN and ARMINDA MAXSON, daughter of Luke Maxson jr. Esq.

DIED,

In Otselic on the 15th inst., Mr. WALTER R. LEVISEE, after a distressing illness of typhus fever, in the 50th year of his age. He has left a disconsolate widow and six children to mourn their loss. He has for a long time been an influential member of the Baptist Church in that place.

In Otselic on the 20th inst., JAMES, son of Erastus and Mary Miller, aged 8 years—of scarlet fever.

At Berlin, on the 6th instant, Mrs. BURDICK, relict of Gardner Burdick. Aged 81 years.

In Brookfield, on the 12th inst., CORNELIA, daughter of Jonathan Babcock, in the 19th year of her age. Sister Babcock had entertained a hope for some 4 or 5 years, but had never united herself with the visible church of Christ, but we humbly trust she is now united with the Church triumphant.—She manifested in her last hours that the hope she had was like an anchor to the soul.

OBITUARY.

NANCY ELLIS, the subject of this memoir, was born in the state of Massachusetts. While still young she was made the subject of saving grace, was baptised and united with the Baptist Church. She subsequently removed with her youthful husband to the town of Smyrna, in the County of Chenango, New York. She united with the Baptist Church in Smyrna, of which she remained a faithful member till a few years before her death. She removed her standing to the Baptist Church in Lincklaen, of which she remained a member until her death.—She became the mother of twelve children, three of whom she buried; as a wife she was lovely, and the solace of her husband; as a mother she was faithful and affectionate; as a neighbor she was kind and benevolent; as a christian she was truly exemplary, being faithful in all her house. She possessed a strong, healthy constitution, was scarcely ever sick. Two weeks before her death, she was attacked with a numbedness in her left side, which rapidly increased till Friday, the 11th March, at 7 o'clock P. M. she died, being 62 years of age. The morning before she died, she said she was clothed with the righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ, and knew no reason why she should not be willing to depart. She retained her senses to the last. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

J. E.

Georgetown, March 20th 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Joel Greene (we will write to you soon,) Benj. F. Bond (it will be some time before a history will be published. It is designed to be as extensive and correct as possible,) A L Saunders (the price was $3, the order is accepted,) S C Hitchcock, H Langworthy (we will send as you request,) Andrew Babcock (credit given,) Ray Greene (we accept your offer and will send the papers.) Samuel Russel P M, S B Crandall, Ephraim Maxson 2, H Gardner, B F Palmer, W Stillman, J. Whitford, R Plumb, Paul Crandall.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Cash of A Babcock $11,75, cr Josiah Witter $2, 25, P Witter $1, R Stillman $4,50, Jonathan Babcock and self $2 each; M Greene $10, cr Ray Greene $3, A Burdick $2 vol 3, I Fenner $4,25 vols 2 & 3, Riley Burdick 25 cts vol 2, self 50cts; of E Maxson $1,25, cr B Stillman jr, H Gardner $1; cr H Potter; of B F Palmer $22 cr B F Hidden I D Miner, J W Sisson, D D Edgcomb, Clarke Greenman, George Greenman, W B Lewis, E Lamphear, R Saunders, Simeon Fish and Silas Greenman $2 each vol 3; W Stillman $10 cr I Maxson $1, self $2,50 vol 2, remainder for job work; J Whitford $5 cr L Saunders $4,75 vols 1 & 2, self 25cts vol 3, R Plumb $7 cr George Thorngate vols 1 2 & 3; of L D Ayres $26,24 cr K Crandall, Dea J Maxson, Benj Burdick, R P Douse, David Maxson, B Burdick 2 each vol 3, J H Burch $1 vol 3, O Palmiter $4 2 copies vol 3 $1 vol 4; H Sheldon $1,75 vol 2; Joseph Clark $2 vol 1; Adin Burdick $2 vol 2, L Basset $2 vol 1, Henry T Jones, $2 vol 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the house of Wm. C. Gage, on the 15th of March next, the dwelling house owned by A. D. Blye, in the village of De Ruyter, together with one acre of land. Said house is nearly new, and in good repair. For further particulars enquire of L. Wood

A. D. BLYE.

The sale of the above property is postponed to *Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.*

De Ruyter, March 16, 1841. n3 w2

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H QUINBY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury. Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE.
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1. 184

WANTED,

A BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Tailors Trade. One who has been at the business would be preferred. Good recommendations would be required. Apply to JAMES M. LETTS, No. 1 Farmers Exchange.

De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any DELLAY between the Hudson and Mississippi.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards, Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

☞ IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community*. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51:12

UNITED STATES'
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!!
Incorporated by the State of New York, March 31, 1837, For Twenty-one Years.
CHARTER RENEWED AND AMENDED MAY 5th, 1840,
COMBINING
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
SHARES $100 EACH.

10 per cent to be paid or secured on subscription.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the time allowed under the amendment of the charter of this company for completing the subscriptions to their stock, will expire by limitation on the 5th day of May next; in the meanwhile, their books will continue open until the full amount of capital shall have been duly subscribed.

Subscriptions are authorized by the 10th Section of their charter to be "paid in, or secured to be paid either in stocks of the United States, or the public stocks created by this or any other state, or in the stock of any incorporated bank of this or any other state, which shall be at par in the New York market at the time or in the stock of the corporation of the city of New York, or on bond and mortgage or unincumbered real estate of this state, of the value of fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon exclusive of buildings, unless the same shall be insured from loss by fire, or in specie, certified checks, or current bank bills."

Should the full amount of capital not be subscribed in cash payments, or secured by bank city, or state stocks, as above described, on or before the 15th day of March, the balance will be filled by a selection of the best bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate within the city or state of New York, such as the company would readily loan their funds upon, if the capital was all paid in cash; but should the full amount of capital be subscribed in cash, bank, city, or state stocks, on or before the 15th day of March, then the subscription books will be closed, without receiving any real estate.

Applications for stock can be made in the mean time to either of the Commissioners, whether the intention be to pay in money, stocks, or real estate.

The opportunity this company presents to capitalists throughout the Union for a safe and profitable investment, can now be improved, and subscriptions in money, or sound bank stocks made sure, as well as those in city or state stocks.

It will be noticed on reference to the prices current, that the prices of insurance stocks in New York are higher by 25 per cent on an average, than any other stocks on the list, and the liberal terms of subscription offered by this company, are not elsewhere to be found. Negotiations have been made in London with the most eminent bankers there for a cash subscription to this stock, within six weeks, of from $500,000 to $800,000, to be permanently invested in the best of American 6 per cent, state stocks in London.

Commissioners.
EDWARD ROGERS,
A. C. H. SMITH,
BARON S. DOTY,
CORNELIUS MASTEN,
PLATT ADAMS,
M. OGDEN,
E. G. MERRICK,
ELIAS GOODSPEED,
CALVIN K. AVERILL,
BENJAMIN BALCH.

Any communication relative to the business of this company, made in New York city, if addressed to BENJAMIN BALCH, will receive prompt attention. 50t1m

Agencies of this company will be appointed in such states as may wish to secure them; but only upon an interest being first taken in the stock.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

Our Own Fireside.

BY JOHN CLARKE.

Our fireside's easy chair—
Is there any place beside
Where such pleasant cheer we share?
Where the hours so gently glide?
Though but humble be the fare
That want's daily toils provide,
Dainty's cup can ne'er compare
With the joy that sparkles there,
By our own fire-side.

Would you meet with genuine Mirth
Where she comes a willing guest?
'Tis the quiet, social hearth,
Well I wot, she loveth best;
Where the little ones, at play,
Prattle by their mother's side,
And the elder, mildly gay,
Laugh and sing the hours away.

An honest man, though poor,
Yet may feel an honest pride
While he tells his troubles o'er
Where his heart hath nought to hide.
He who falls from high estate
No great grievance hath to hide,
If he calmly meets his fate,
Where Content and Quiet wait
By the rustic fire-side.

They who love us till we die,
Who through troubles have been tried,
Who will watch the closing eye
When all grows cold beside—
Where shall friends like these be found,
Search we earth and ocean wide?
Where, on all this weary round,
Save that hallowed spot of ground
Called our own fire-side?

In my chimney's cozy nook
Thus I chant my rustic lay;
Neath the rafters, brown with smoke
Curling up for many a day.
Wealth may boast his splendid hall,
Pomp and luxury and pride,
Sculptured roof and pictured wall—
There's no comfort in them all
Like my own fire side.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Banner and Pioneer.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A LIFE OF AMUSEMENT AND A LIFE OF PRAYER.

Perhaps no persons have better opportunity to ascertain the true condition and feelings of the dying, than the observing Christian physician.

In the possession of health, surrounded by the enchantments of life, and while the heart is young and buoyant, the sober and truly awful realities of a dying moment are passed lightly over, or are wholly neglected. Not so is it, however, when disease spreads its sombre wings and bears its victims onward toward the dark tomb. As life is thus passing away, and the sufferer is allowed to retain "the light of reason," he is not only inclined, but forced to contemplate the prospects before him. The justice and mercy of God are soberly contrasted—the nature of the one, and the conditions of the other are scrupulously viewed—the career of life—the deathless nature of the soul—the appropriate meaning of eternity, and the judgment to come, are topics no longer shrunk from with feelings of scepticism.

"A death-bed is a detector of the heart."

Often have I seen the truth of these remarks affectingly verified in death-bed scenes. One instance I will relate.

Mary Ann was a most beautiful girl, about eighteen or nineteen years of age.—She belonged to one of the most esteemed and intelligent families. Though the general ideas of religion were slightly impressed upon her mind, so that she gave them a passing assent, yet, unfortunately for her, she had always been taught that many of the fashionable amusements which the more devoted portion of the church rejected, might not only be tolerated, but it was our privilege to enjoy them. What engaged her attention more particularly, was dancing. A practice which, we may justly regret, by certain classes of professors of religion is openly advocated, much to the dishonor and injury of religion itself.

Although the subject of these remarks was by nature possessed of a most amiable disposition, mild and docile, and had enjoyed all the advantages of a rare education; yet, with these also, she had been taught that dancing was an important branch of female education. This "amusement" she was first taught, then loved; and, consequently, amidst whatever duties or circumstances she was placed, she perseveringly practised.

I well remember the time when many of the youth of her neighborhood were deeply impressed with divine things, and she herself was quite serious; on being asked why she did not embrace so favorable an opportunity to dedicate her soul to the great Redeemer, her reply was, to me, most alarming. I discovered in it what was likely to prove her ruin, for she was cherishing desires and habits which she had received, side by side, with every other kind of instruction, scholastic, domestic and religious. "How can I think," said she, "of becoming pious, when, in doing so, I shall debar myself of the privilege of [illegible] balls? Our minister says dancing is wrong. If the Rev. Mr. —— was [illegible], I think I would venture to be [illegible], for he allows this innocent amusement." It was in vain that I tried to [illegible] of this delusion, and solemnly [illegible] that she would yet see the [illegible] between a life of amusement and [illegible]. She listened respectfully [illegible] without a tear, but clung still to her favorite amusement. Ah, said I, as I turned away, could this Rev. Mr. —— witness the tendency of his admission in this young creature, if he is himself a child of God, he would shudder at its results.

I was intimate with her family, and knew that Mary Ann was attached to me as a friend and as a physician. But while she assented to my religious views in general, she pertinaciously adhered to the propriety of teaching, and the innocency of practising dancing; and that it was not inconsistent with the profession of religion. On one occasion, in reply, I said—allowing that this "amusement" is as innocent, or indeed the most innocent of all others, do you not always find that it leads the mind away from serious things? And if you are inclined to favor such reflections, does not this employment at once dissipate them, and bring the mind more and more into a state of indifference to religion, and to the sober cares of domestic life? After a moment's hesitancy she assented that it did. Well, continued I, how can that be innocent which does not, and can not fit you for the appropriate duties of the child, the sister, the wife, the mother, or the Christian? Can that be innocent which does no more for a diffident young lady, than a glass of wine does for a timid young man—exhilarate and embolden at first, bewilder and destroy at last?

In the whirl of popular amusements this gay creature soon forgot her serious impressions—time passed on.

* * * * * *

I was one day summoned to the bed-side of my young friend. I found her seized with a violent attack of typhus fever, a malady which at that time was prevailing in the community. From the very first her symptoms were alarming. And though we seemed for a little while to gain a little upon the enemy, that little was soon lost by a more unyielding return of the fearful disease. Apprehending the great danger of her condition, I apprised her of my fears, and ventured to allude to the state of her soul. She was evidently much embarrassed, but finally said—"Doctor, I am too weak, and in too much pain now to converse with you, but will, by and by."—And reaching forth her trembling hand, which was met by own, she continued—"you are a friend—I know it to be so. I believe you always sought to teach me the truth. Do you remember me in your" ——. At this moment she withdrew her hand, and placing it over her eyes, wept bitterly. Remember you in my prayers, I suppose you were to say, added I. "Yes, yes, that was it. Doctor, do pray for me." And why, my child, do you wish me to pray for you now, more than formerly? She perceived the point to which I was coming, and said,—"I understand you. There is, indeed, a "difference between a life of amusement and a life of prayer"—a difference which on this sick bed I most acutely feel. Doctor, do pray for me." Her hand trembled—her eyes filled—she covered her face with her handkerchief. I felt a strange sensation in my feelings—a sensation of hope and fear, which seemed to be in contest. I was preparing to offer her counsel, but just then a message came for me to hurry to another scene of suffering.

I was absent several hours. On my return I found the arrow of disease had been aimed with unerring skill—the victim was sure. The patient had fallen into a state of stupor so fearfully ominous of the fatal termination of the typhus fever. The tongue and lips were covered with a dark tenacious fur, the speech was scarcely intelligible, and the eyes were partially closed. A sort of low murmur, or moaning was heard from her half-opened lips. Yet, when called by name, she would open her eyes, and seemed to recognize those around her. She continued in this condition for several hours, during which period she occasionally uttered the most heart-touching and unearthly groans I ever heard from a mortal being. They distressed me—they distressed us all.

At last, putting my mouth to her ear, I said—Mary Ann, do tell me what mean these unearthly groans which we hear from you?—What is the matter, my dear child? If it is in your power to tell me, do, I beseech you. And never shall I forget the reply. She opened her once beautiful eyes, slowly raised her pale and attenuated hand, and fixing on me a look that made my very soul ache, such was its solemn intensity, she said with an audibleness of her voice that utterly astonished us all,

"*Doctor, Doctor, there is a difference between a life of amusement and a life of prayer. O! it is hard to die without an interest in Christ.*"

She closed her eyes, her hand fell, and all was silent. And, my soul, what a silence was that! Soon the earthly anguish of the sufferer was ended—she spoke not again.

I looked around me with feelings which I cannot describe. I saw the mother who professed a regard for religion, it is true, but who had always joined the daughter in saying, "dancing is an innocent amusement, and a very great accomplishment to a young lady." There, too, was the father, who had been led along by the erring judgment of the wife on whose love he doted. I saw brothers, who, through life, thus far, had lived gaily and thoughtlessly; I saw companions dressed in youth's fresh glow, who had walked arm and arm in the deceitful way which had just conveyed the once attractive Mary Ann into the awful chamber of a just and stern eternity. I saw professors of the holy religion of the Son of God, whose present career partook more of the spirit of this world, than of the next; and, thought I, can these ever cease to remember this dying scene, and the testimony of such a witness?

"There is a difference between a life of amusement and a life of prayer. It is hard to die without an interest in Christ."

From the Madison Observer.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Having visited the schools of the towns of Eaton, Nelson, De Ruyter, Georgetown, Lebanon, Hamilton, and partially of Brookfield and Madison, I think proper to lay before the public the results of my observations and investigations.

I have found almost every variety of schools—good, bad, and indifferent,—too many of the latter class. The causes of the present depressed conditions of many of them, are various: some of the most prominent are pointed out.

Of about one hundred school-houses which I have visited, twenty-eight only can be rendered comfortable in cold weather; two-thirds of them have no external conveniences whatever, and none in which the physical comfort and ease of the scholars are consulted as much as in our poorest churches. Examine them under the most favorable circumstances, and they exhibit but a dreary spectacle; yet, parents expect their children will delight in frequenting these uncouth and uncomfortable structures. If this is the case, they manifest a taste surely not hereditary, for it is the exact opposite of parental inclinations generally. Another obstacle is, public apathy upon the subject. All admit that our schools are not right, that something is wanted to elevate their character, and extend their usefulness. I am often solicited to recommend some measure for improving them; yet, when I have suggested the propriety of making some little alterations in the internal arrangements of the house, by making backs to the seats; by altering the writing-desks, and adapting them to the different sizes of the scholars, to prevent their elbows being elevated to a level with their shoulders while writing; by preparing the room with means of ventilation by lowering the upper sash or otherwise; furnishing a black-board which will enable the teacher to illustrate a problem to twenty in the same time he can do to one without it; introducing maps of our County, State, and Union, that a knowledge of our own geographical position and relations might be inculcated, as well as universal geography; procuring an artificial globe, from which a scholar with an efficient instructor will derive more extensive knowledge of the shape and motions of the earth, and the relative position and situation of the different countries upon its surface in the space of one week, than in five years in the common way; I have been told that my suggestions were very good; that all these things were necessary; but, at present "hard times" prevailed. A few patriotic individuals have expressed their willingness to contribute their share to procure an apparatus; yet, in almost every district are persons who will not contribute one fraction more than the law compels for the public good. Consequently, I have become wearied with appealing to men's pockets, as that appears to be the most sensitive part of their precious persons.

Another obstacle is, the multiplicity of text-books. In most cases, the fruits of the extraordinary labors of cheap teachers, who, having a partial knowledge of but *one* author, and none of general principles, must introduce *his* work, otherwise their most *invaluable* services will be lost. This difficulty will be partially remedied in the course of the present year.

The last, and by no means the least, impediment to the improvement of our schools which I shall here notice, is, the unsuitableness of many of our teachers for the station they occupy. There are exceptions, honorable exceptions, to this remark; but they are like angels' visits, "few and far between." The usual failings are, a lack of ability to impart, communicate, and illustrate ideas and instructions; a want of judgment, common sense, and a sufficient knowledge of human nature to enable them to manage or govern a school. To effect a reform in this department, I invite the attention of the Town Inspectors. They are the chosen instruments to ascertain the competency of teachers. They are required to certify conscientiously that they believe the applicant well qualified, in respect to moral character, learning, and ability, to instruct a common school. The general rules which have governed inspectors in discharging their duties, are to presume the moral character to be good until proved to the contrary, to ascertain the learning by investigation, and to let the third and most important legal requisition pass unquestioned and unnoticed. Hence, the failures in this particular. Allow me to make a few suggestions for their consideration. Would it not be proper to require of strangers, written testimonials of moral character? I find that several schools have been closed during the past season on account of the immorality of the instructors. In investigating the extent of the applicant's learning, criticise them thoroughly upon the first rudiments, the elementary principles of the common branches. This has been very much neglected, especially with the teachers of our summer schools, which should not be, as they are required to form the basis on which to rear the superstructure of knowledge, & make the first impressions upon the young and pliant mind. If not versed in the subjects to be taught, false impressions will be conveyed; for we cannot expect a person to teach that which they do not know. Ascertain not only their knowledge of the branches commonly taught, but their general information upon other subjects, as this will assist you in judging of their ability to impart, communicate, and illustrate ideas, and their competency to manage and govern schools. Their age should also be considered. It is not to be expected that the little boy or girl, green in years, and still greener in judgment, can manage a common school; for extensive observation, mature judgment, and a thorough knowledge of human nature are essential qualifications for all engaged in the instruction of youth.

These suggestions attended to, and our schools will improve. Let every man, every parent, every teacher, and every officer, act well his part, and soon the entire aspect of our schools will be changed.—They will approximate to the standard of excellence so ardently desired by all. In them the youth of our beautiful Republic will receive knowledge which will enable them to transact business with facility in all the common avocations of life. In them they will be educated like freemen—"fit to govern or to obey." God, speed the day.

EDWARD MANCHESTER,
Dep'y Sup'nt of Com. Schools.

THE USHER AND THE VICE PRESIDENT.—When about eighteen years of age, Mr. S. was an usher in the academy at Mendham, N. J., at which the Editor of the Republican, then a small boy, was a student. Like most of his school fellows, his head was fuller of frolic than of study, and his proneness to mischief frequently exposed him to the ferula, which the principal, the reverend and truly pious Dr. Armstrong, used with an unsparing hand. The arrival of Mr. S. was a happy event. His disposition seemed conciliating, and the students hoped to transgress with impunity. They were, however, soon undeceived, for the birch was added to the ferula, and on one occasion the Editor of the Republican was brought up. It was his first offense, and the manner of the usher denoted a summary punishment. "Take off your coat," was the first salutation. How he performed this ceremony, those only can know who have tried it. However, at last the coat was off, "Stand up here, that I may give it you fairly." These were the very words. It was an anxious suspense.

On one side were the eyes of thirty or forty of his play-fellows, ready to witness his shame. On the other, the uplifted rod of the vindictive usher. It was torture.—The arm moved. He imagined the blow already struck on his back. No. It fell harmless at his side; and with a cool, "Take your seat, sir," he was dismissed! He was afterwards the best boy in the school. Had a sound whipping actually followed, it would have been regarded as a matter of course, and the circumstance long since passed into oblivion. But the manner of the usher was every thing; it could only speak for itself. The usher is now at the head of the Senate of the United States.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, the largest assortment ever offered in this place. *Physicians* are particularly invited to give their stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to undersell any establishment in this section of the State.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLORS Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

This most useful medicine can without presumption be called the "ne plus ultra" of all the thousand medicines now offered to the public for the cure of pulmonary diseases. Hundreds are now living in good health that consumption seemed to have marked for an early grave, who owe their preservation to the use of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.—Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Mobile; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the people! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, and advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the house of most of our citizens.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand ready to testify.

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscribers have been appointed sole agents for this place.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞ A certain cure in all cases ☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES, *AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.*

We have this day been appointed sole agents in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by us are direct from Doct. Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

We have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that we have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. We have in our possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which we shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and use administered to more than 18,000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

WINSLOW'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

We also state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that we have the following valuable MEDICINES, among our large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion
of the Day "
Dr Phinner's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlem Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey
Beautifying Lotion
Hair Oil.

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric.
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.
Vegetable Cream,
Dr. Hitchcocks Snuff,

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in our extensive stock of Medicines.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say, that he has taken a partner, and the buisiness will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.
De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30m6

NEW GOODS

AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞ BOOTS & SHOES, ☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town, (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.
De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34y1

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange," than any other establishment in town.
De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left, with the proper officer for collection.
J. N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
Jan. 10, 1842. WILLIAM J. AYER.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore* (*La Fayette Block*,) where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN*, *COUNTY or STATE*. Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY*.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞ Done well, on short notice, and for reasonable prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy will please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street*.
De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.
Nov. 24.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Charles Potter, H. H. Baker.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield—William Greene, Chas. West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—L. G. Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.—S. B. Brown.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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S. T. Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III—NO. 5.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 109.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.—*The* SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.—*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, MARCH 30, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

Historical Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion.

LECTURE III—THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

BY G. M. LANGWORTHY.

[Continued.]

5. But not to pursue the argument of Mr. Hume any further, we may state in general terms that the objection to miracles, which has been so long insisted upon, viz: that they are opposed to the uniform course of nature, is entirely without force. They are not alledged to have taken place under the uniform operation of nature, and their being opposed to our uniform experience is no reason why we should not believe them upon sufficient testimony; the only question then to be settled is, how much and what kind of testimony, is necessary to produce conviction and establish belief of an event that is miraculous? If an event that is miraculous be ascribed to a cause insufficient to produce it, we might, perhaps, at first hesitate to believe it, but if a man should insist that it did happen, that he saw it with his own eyes, that others also who were present saw the same phenomenon, and further, if these other persons should come forward and testify to the same thing, and we could not discover any good reason why they should lie, but on the other hand could see many reasons why they should not lie, I think we should believe their statement as to the event, though we might doubt whether they had so sufficiently observed the sequence as to ascertain the true cause.

There is also another difficulty which might be attendant upon miracles, and that is, we might not see any reason why they should happen. In this case, though we might be convinced that they did take place, yet the mind would be somewhat perplexed, as it could perceive no object to be accomplished in their occurrence.

Now the miracles recorded in the New Testament are entirely free from any objections of this kind. In the first place they are ascribed to an agent, and the only agent that is competent to perform miracles, that is to the Deity; and in the second place they are alledged to have been wrought to accomplish a good and benevolent object, which object may be stated in a few words, as follows: When the Deity made man and placed him upon the earth, He also informed him of his origin and of the laws by which he must be governed, in order to retain his primeval happiness, but in process of time man became so degenerated as in a great degree to lose this happiness and involve himself in misery. The Deity, intent upon preserving the noblest work of his hand from utter destruction after a period of about 4000 years, concluded to make a fuller explanation of his will to man, and also to provide an easier mode of acceptance in His own sight, than that which the law specified. If He made such a communication it was necessary that it should be attested by such evidence as would distinguish it from any device of man, otherwise it would not be believed. This evidence was that of miracles. From this view of the subject, there is no more improbability that miracles should be wrought, than there is that the Deity should for this wise and benevolent object, make a communication of his will to man.

6. Is there then, any kind of testimony upon which we can rely with sufficient confidence to establish a conviction in the existence of miracles? When Mr. Hume tells us that testimony is liable to deceive us, he uses the term testimony in too general a sense. We acknowledge that some kinds of testimony are deceitful, but we contend that there is another kind which does not deceive us, a kind upon which we rely with as much confidence as we do upon the evidence of our own senses. Is it just to make these men, who carry every mark of candor and sincerity upon their countenance, and who are known to be men of truth; is it just, I ask, to make these men answerable for the lives of other men? With as much propriety might we say, that money is counterfeit, it is distrustful, it cannot be relied upon, because there happens to be some counterfeit money in circulation. Would any man consider it as a reason why he should condemn all money as good for nothing, because there happened to be some counterfeit? [illegible] there was [illegible] distinguished by another class of characteristics, testifies to the truth; and these marks of truth are easily enough distinguished,—1, If the subject testified of be matter of fact and not of opinion; if it be such an event as can be judged of by the senses; 2, If the witness has had sufficient opportunity of observing the event in question, and has besides common sense enough to know whether he saw the event or not; 3, If he has no worldly interest in establishing the event, except that it is what he actually saw; 4, If in consequence of his adherence to his statement he should suffer contempt, derision, scorn, persecution, distress, and even death. 5, If several individuals, between whom there was not the least evidence of collusion, or connivance, should all, in this same cool, honest, and determined manner, testify to the same event, then I apprehend that every honest man would believe the statement, whether it were miraculous or not. The second objection shall be considered in its proper place. We shall now proceed to show that all these principles of veracity are amply fulfilled in the testimony of the Evangelists and Apostles, and that consequently they are the most proper witnesses that can be brought forward to testify in this case.

1. As to the subject testified of there was no possibility of deception—the witnesses either saw and heard what they testified to, or else they told what they knew was false. If they had been with their leader on some occasion on which he had raised a man from the dead, and they had not seen the man after he was brought to life, then they could only give it as their opinion that such a thing took place, but when they state in an unhesitating manner, that the deaf was made to hear, the dumb to speak, and that the dead were raised by the word of their master—that these persons were afterwards seen, conversed with, and handled, there remains no longer a possibility of their being deceived on this subject—it becomes a matter of fact, they knew whether or not such things took place.

2. There were no men in the world who had from their situation so fair an opportunity of knowing what were the miracles and sayings of Christ as these men. Matthew was an original apostle and emissary of the religion. Mark was an inhabitant of Jerusalem at the time, to whose house the apostles often resorted, and besides he was an attendant upon one of the most eminent of the number. Luke was a stated companion of the most active of all the teachers of the religion, and in consequence of his travels frequently in the society of the original apostles. John, like Matthew, was one of the Apostles.

No stronger evidence of the truth of a history can arise from the situation of the historian, than what is here afforded. The authors of all the histories lived at the time and upon the spot. Two of them were present at many of the scenes which they describe, eye witnesses of the facts, ear witnesses of the discourses; writing from personal knowledge and recollection, and, what strengthens their testimony, writing upon a subject in which their minds were deeply engaged, and in which as they must have been very frequently repeating the accounts to others, the passages of the history would be kept continually alive in their memory.

Whoever reads the gospel will find in them not merely a general affirmation of miraculous power, but detailed, circumstantial accounts of miracles, with specifications of times, places, and persons. In the gospels, therefore, of Matthew and John, these narratives must either be true, as far as the fidelity of human recollection is to be depended upon, that is, must be true in substance, and in their principal parts, (which is sufficient for proving a supernatual agency,) or they must be willful and meditated falsehoods. Yet the authors of these falsehoods, if they are such, were the very persons who sacrificed their ease and safety in the cause, and for a purpose the most inconsistent with dishonest motives. They were villians for no end but to teach honesty, and martyrs without the least prospect of honor or advantage. The gospels of Mark and Luke, although not the narratives of eye-witnesses, are the writings of contemporary historians, one of whom lived in the place which was the principal scene of action, and both lived in habits of society and correspondence with those who had been present at the transactions which they relate. Luke tells us, (and with [illegible] because he tells it with- [illegible] source; and that he was prepared to instruct his reader in the certainty of the things which he related. Few historians are so closely connected with the subject and facts of their narrative, or possess such means of authentic information as these.

3. We come now to speak of the disinterestedness of the witnesses, in which we shall attempt to answer the second objection stated at the commencement of our investigation. If the objector means that the original witnesses were interested in establishing the *truth*, that the actual events which transpired in Palestine and its environs under the superhuman agency of Christ, made such a deep and lasting impression upon their minds, that they were induced to write them in books. If this is the interest which is attributed to them, then we admit the charge. But if, by interestedness, he means to insinuate that the first propagators of the gospels were interested in establishing a lie, then we call upon him, under this supposition to account for the conduct of these men, or at least to answer the following question. Is it possible that men in their senses, possessed of their reason, should voluntarily expose themselves to hardships, sufferings, stripes, imprisonments, scoffs, ridicule, and even death, for the purpose of establishing a lie, which promised no hope of honor or advantage, either in this world or in that which is to come? For it must not be forgotten that if the original witnesses testified to what they knew to be false, (and if it was false they *did* know it,) they could have no hope of a future reward, for such daring imposition, such strange inconsistency of conduct. But we do not rest the objection here,—we say that there are, in the compositions of these men, those natural signs of honesty, candor, and, (in the last sense) disinterestedness, which are to be found only in true histories. The novelist never fails to notice every circumstance, however trivial, which seems necessary to complete the picture in its most imposing style. He never states, in round, unvarnished words, the most important facts connected with any transaction, and then passes on to something else, leaving some things of interest and curiosity in the dark. This only is the part of the true historian; he seizes the facts as they present themselves, frequently forgetting the order of time, and intent only on placing the true transactions before the reader.

[To be continued.]

Religious Department.

PRICE OF THE SOUL.

The worth of the soul may be argued from the price which has been paid for its redemption. I have already intimated that the soul of man is not now the being it once was. God created man upright and perfect; but by transgression he fell—the crown tumbled from his head, and his honor lies in the dust—the soul is loaded with guilt and blackened with crimes; and man cannot redeem his own soul. The redemption of the soul was too precious for man to effect—the price required was too great, and no created being could redeem it. Our poet of Paradise has, indeed, supposed a case—and it may pass for poetry, but, depend upon it, it is not theology. He absolutely supposes the Divine Being instituting an inquiry among the angelic orders:

> "Say, heavenly powers! where shall we find such love?
> Which of ye will be mortal to redeem
> Man's mortal crime, the just the unjust to save?
> Dwells in all heaven charity so dear?
> He asked; but all the heavenly choir stood mute,
> And silence was in heaven."

What, then, did the poet Milton imagine, that if Gabriel had said, "Lo here am I, send me; I am willing for the sake of man, to assume his nature and live, and suffer and die, "the just the unjust to save!"—did the poet imagine that the death of Gabriel in a human body would have effected the redemption of the soul of man? The thing was impossible. No mere creature could have effected the redemption of the sons of myriads of men. Man was redeemed, but for what? Let St Peter tell. We were "not redeemed with corruptible things as silver and gold"—no, no, there had been no proportion between the worth of that to be redeemed and the price in that case—"not with corruptible things as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without spot!" A price it is, O how precious! Who can conceive the preciousness of the blood of Christ? A price beyond all power of angels and of men to compute!

If the sum paid down was so incalculably great, what, in the estimation of the Divine Being, must have been the worth of the soul which was redeemed by such a price? But, then, that this redemption might be carried into practical effect, what a wonderful diversity of means has God employed! For this he has given us the word of his truth—for this he has sent down the Spirit of his grace—for this he has appointed the holy Sabbath [illegible] service of the [illegible] commissioned his [illegible] that he has given us line upon line and precept upon precept—for this the spirit strives—for this the ordinance of his grace is dispensed—for this the successive seasons revolve—for this the sun gives his light—for this the willing earth continues her increase—and for this time is continued, and human life is prolonged and death is delayed: all this that the soul may be saved! O man, O woman, reverence thyself! Thou hast a soul—a soul whose interests are immeasurable, whose worth is incalculable—reverence thyself! And, secondly, tremble for thyself; for invaluable as is thy soul, it may by possibility be lost?—Now, when our Lord speaks of the loss of the soul, he does not speak of its existence, but the loss of its well being, the loss of all that for which it would be desirable to save a soul. To be lost is to be cast away; to be undone is to perish.

"DEATH, WHERE IS THY STING?"

To the infidel and the impenitent man, death is full of stings. They can never think of it without a gloom. To them it is the most unpleasant of all subjects. They keep it out of mind as much as possible, and when it is forced upon them by witnessing the death of others, or by their own dissolution, it fills them with agony. The death of the wretched Altamont, as described by Dr. Young, is only a fair specimen of the feelings of every impenitent man, who has any realizing sense of his condition, on the death-bed. Were it not that disease and the stupefying effects of medicine prevent, the wakeful agony of an Altamont would attend every enemy of God in that hour. Said one, 'My soul lies broad awake to agony;' and so all persons similarly situated would say, if they were not generally rendered stupid by other causes. But stupid indifference is far enough from active submission. And the Christian who knows that he is drawing near the grave, and rejoices in God in the prospect, is not to be compared with the sinner who passes out of the world in sluggish indifference.

Paul closes his masterly argument for the resurrection of the dead with the triumphant questions, 'O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?'—To the Christian death has no sting.—'The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.' This was the feeling of Paul. And this is the feeling of all from whom the *sting* of death has been taken away. 'Death is swallowed up in victory'—victory over all corruption.—*Oberlin Evangelist.*

DISEASES OF THE SOUL.

First, ignorance, that in so thick a mist of errors and sects, we know not how to find out the truth; and that which tops our folly is, that we are grown too wise in our own conceits. Second, concupiscence, that pestilence of the soul, whose cankered blossoms are still sprouting up in the most regenerate hearts; this weakened the power of Sampson, infatuated the wisdom of Solomon, defiled the holiness of David. Third, self-love, an hidden poison, the rust of the mind, the moth of holiness, the parent of envy, the original of all vices.—Fourth, discontent, which makes us prize what we want, slight what we enjoy, more sensible of sufferings than of blessings; like little children which, for want of some toy which they affect, throw away all they have, and fall a crying; we follow contentment hard, but as fools do an *ignis fatuus*, always at a distance. Fifth, preposterous fear; if we do ill, we fear magistrates; if we do well, we fear detractors; if we be rich, we fear thieves; if poor, creditors; if we hate, we fear enemies; if we love, corivals. Sixth, distrust; we all say we trust God, but, for the most part sooner with our souls than with our estates, and hardly without a pawn, as usurers would trust a bankrupt. Lastly, hypocrisy; if there be a mote in the eye, there is a beam in the heart; if there be a beam in the eye, there is a stack of mischief in the heart. We look one way, and row another way; blow hot and cold with the same mouth; and have our hearts more double than our breath. We flatter for advantage, and we slander for advantage; we serve God for advantage, and, if need be, we serve the devil for advantage. Then, since we have all made shipwreck of baptismal grace by sin; since all, without exception, do stand in need of a second plank to save them from drowning; it remains that we make choice of one of the two presented to us—dissimulation or conversation; covering or confessing—"He that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy."—*Archbishop Bramhall.*

THE LORD IS AT HAND.—The day of the Lord is near at hand *to each individual*, inasmuch as every man is in hourly danger of death. We must die soon; we may die in a day, or an hour, nay, the very next moment. And as soon as we shall have died, we shall be beyond the use of all means of changing our own moral character and destiny, or those of others. We shall be summoned before God—we shall enter upon endless bliss or wo. Whatever we do, must, therefore, be done quickly—how quickly we cannot tell. And is there no awakening power in such a thought?—Can the advent of the latter day be so certainly near as the day of our death, or involve more imperative reasons for our doing with all our might, whatever our hands find to do for the Lord and for perishing sinners.

The day of doom to the impenitent is at hand. Look, Christian and Christian minister, upon your neighbor's face. That soul, now beaming from those eyes in hope may be to-morrow in despair. All its preparation for eternity must be made in a period indefinitely short. To him a judgment day, which shall effectually close his probation, is unquestionably near! And is there nothing in this known truth to enkindle compassion and arouse to effort?

Again, the crisis of our country's fate is at hand. The day of our merciful visitation is fast passing away. Infidelity and Popery are taking rank root in our soil, and are cultured by many a laborer from the old world. Who can contemplate the elements of political, mercantile, and social commotion, already beginning to heave and rock the ground on which we dwell, without apprehending the approaching earthquake. "What thou doest, do quickly," then, for saving the land in which we dwell from the double wo of being accursed itself, and a curse to other nations over whom it may wield an influence.—*H. Missionary.*

THOUGHTS FOR THE AFFLICTED.—My afflictions are fewer than my sins, and lighter than my deserts.

My afflictions are as much the fruit of God's love as any of the bounties of his providence.

It gives no pleasure to God to see me suffer." He doth not afflict willingly." If I am in heaviness there is a need for it.

Better people than I have had as sore trials, yet uttered no complaints.

Some things in the work of sanctification cannot ordinarily be attained without sorrow.

If I know nothing of the pains of earth, I shall hardly be well prepared for the joys of heaven.

There are few darker signs in the history of any professor of religion than freedom from affliction.

No one now in heaven regrets having gone there through great tribulation.

Children's Department.

FIRST RELIGIOUS LESSONS.

FOR YOUNG MOTHERS.—BY ABBOTT.

By a first religious lesson, we mean, the parent's first attempt to make a religious impression upon the intellect and heart of a child. It is the most interesting experiment on mind which can be made.

Parents very often confine the early religious instruction of their children to teaching them hymns and answers to questions. This is done in many cases before the child can articulate easily, and is in fact only a lesson in articulation. The mother so considers it. The child so considers it.—He regards it merely as an effort on his part, to remember and pronounce certain words. It is useful, notwithstanding. It exercises and improves both the memory and the organs of speech. But it is not religious instruction.

If religious truth is brought before the child, with a proper regard to his capacity and to his previous knowledge, and if it is brought before him with a design that he shall really understand and feel it, it will make a strong impression. In fact, the time most favorable for making a strong religious impression on the human heart, is when the principles of Christianity are first announced, provided that it is done in such a manner as to be really an announcement to the intellect and heart, and not merely to the ear. The following [illegible] which we have good authority [illegible] occurred exactly as it is here [illegible] lustrates this, and shows [illegible] attempting really to reach [illegible] child, and not merely his [illegible] early religious instruction.

Little Samuel had just [illegible] His father had said nothing to [illegible] his obligations to any higher power than his earthly parents—having been waiting for him to acquire such maturity of mind, and command of language, as should enable him to understand and feel the existence of God when it should first be declared. The time had now arrived.

One evening, when he had gone to bed, his father determined to employ the few minutes which would intervene before he would be asleep, to convey to his mind his first notion of the unseen Jehovah. He leaned over him on his pillow, and the following dialogue ensued:

'Samuel,' said his father, 'who is here?'

'Who is here besides Samuel?' asked the child, as if he did not fully understand the question.

Father. Yes.

Samuel. Papa and Mamma.

'Who else is here?' said his father, intending first to excite his attention to the question of persons present and absent.

Samuel raised his head and looked around the room, and then said,

'Mary is out—away.'

F. Yes, but who is here?

'Besides the *room* where Samuel is?' asked he, looking around in vain for any other person.

After a momentary pause, the father added in a serious voice:

'God is here.'

S. Heh?

The exclamation was in the tone of a robin; it cannot be spelled.

F. God is here.

S. Is he? in a tone of surprise.

F. Yes, he is here.

S. Let me see him. And he started up from his pillow, and looked eagerly around.

F. No, you can't see him,

S. Is he out this way? eagerly pointing.

F. No, you cannot see him, I say.

S. Is he out *that* way?

F. No, you cannot see him any where.

S. Is he out that way? [Very eagerly.] Let me get up—I can see it.

'No,' said the father, calmly, 'you can not see him any where. Papa cannot see him. Mamma cannot see him. Nobody can see him.'

S. All body—all folks can't see him?

It was with great difficulty that he could be satisfied that he could not see God. He wanted to get up and look around, and he gazed, with great earnestness, into every part of the room, which was but feebly lighted by a single dimly burning lamp.

Presently he lay down, and there was a pause.

'God can see Samuel,' said his father, 'though you cannot see him.'

S. Heh?

F. Yes, he sees you. When you are naughty God sees you, and when you are good he sees you.

The child did not answer. He seemed lost in thought.

'God is all about us,' continued his father, 'every where. He is down stairs and up stairs, and out in the street, and every where.'

S. Can Mary see him?

F. No, nobody can see him.

He lay still for a moment, apparently thinking with interest and pleasure, of what he had learned. At last he said in a subdued and gentle tone,

'I like God.'

He probably merely meant by this, that he was interested in the new idea thus presented to his mind.

After a little more conversation, he was left for the night, and a few minutes afterwards, some one passing by his door, heard his voice. He was half singing, half talking himself to sleep.

'Dum, dum, dum—Pa' can't see him, Ma' can't see him; dum, dum, dum—God can see me, dum, dum, dum.'

Although such a mind could of course but faintly appreciate the sublime conception of an invisible but omnipresent Deity, the lesson had evidently made its way to the understanding and the heart.

I MAY THANK YOU FOR IT.

"One day," says Mr. Robert Raikes of Gloucester, the institutor of Sunday-schools, "I overtook a soldier just entering the church door. This was on a week day. As I passed him, I said, it gave me great pleasure to see that he was going to a place of divine worship. "Ah, sir," said he, "I may thank you for that." "Me?" said I, "why I do not know that I ever say you before." "Sir," said he, "when I was a little boy, I was indebted to you for my first instruction in my duty. I used to meet you at the morning service in this cathedral, and was one of your Sunday-scholars. My father when he left this city took me into Berkshire, and put me apprentice to a shoemaker. I used often to think of you. At length I went to London, and was there drawn to serve as a militiaman, in the Westminster militia. I came to Gloucester last night with a deserter, and I took the opportunity of coming this morning to visit the old spot, and in the hope of once more seeing you." He then told me his name, and brought himself to my recollection by a curious circumstance which happened while he was at school. His father was a journeyman currier, a most vile, profligate man. After the boy had been some time at school, he came one day, and told me that his father was wonderfully changed—that he had left off going to the ale-house on Sunday. It happened some time after, that I met the man in the street, and said to him, "My friend, it gives me great pleasure that you have left off going to the ale-house on Sunday. Your boy tells me that you now stay at home, and never get tipsy." "Sir," said he, "I may thank you for it." "Nay," said I, "that is impossible: I do not recollect that I ever spoke to you before." "No sir," said he, "but the good instruction you give my boy he brings home to me, and it is that, sir, which has induced me to reform my life."

From the N. Y. Observer.

PRAYING MOTHERS.

From my earliest infancy I was blessed with Christian parents, who not only taught me to pray for myself, but prayed *with me* themselves. So long ago as I recollect any thing, I well remember my mother taking me with her very often into her closet and there supplicating with fervor at the throne of grace for God's blessing upon her dear children. One day, when I knew she was alone in her room, I crept softly to the door and listened at the key hole. She was praying for me—that I might early be led to embrace the Saviour and choose that better part which could never be taken from me. The thought that she was praying for me, affected me at first, but the impression soon wore off, and I cannot say that these things made any change in my conduct or feelings at the time. But in after years, when I had quitted the parental roof and entered into the busy world, I used often to recall these scenes, and to imagine my dear mother, even then, prostrate before the throne of grace, entreating a blessing upon her offspring. At length I began really to pray for myself; for how, thought I, can I escape if I neglect so great salvation. If all these petitions to God have been put up for me in vain—if I perish, how great will be my condemnation!

But God, as I humbly trust, revealed himself to me as a God who hears and answers prayer, and I shall never cease to bless his holy name for giving me pious and praying parents. My beloved mother is still alive. She has seven children also living—all of whom have arrived at mature years, and all of them are professing the name of Christ, before men. Christian mothers cease not to pray—God's promises are sure.

"Tho' seed lie buried long in dust,
It sha'nt deceive your hope,
The precious grain shall ne'er be lost,
For grace insures the crop."

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, March 30, 1842.

A Misapprehension.

The obituary notice of Russel Green, which we publish this week would have been published before if it had been received. We understand that we were requested, through the "*Sackets Harbor Journal*," to give it an insertion. The "Journal," containing said request, either failed of reaching us, as it frequently does, or the notice escaped our attention. We never "refused" to publish it.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

The Total Abstinence Society of this place have resolved to celebrate the 5th of April, (Tuesday,) the anniversary of the Baltimore Reform. A Committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the occasion. Mr. CARPENTER, a reformed inebriate from Cincinnatus, will address the audience. After the exercises at the Church, refreshments will be served at the Temperance House of Martin Spear.—Citizens all around are invited to come and see, and help.

Carelessness.

A Post Master writes that papers sent back are not discontinued. The reason is, he did not do his duty in naming the office from which they were returned. On our list, we have subscribers of the same name in different places, and we cannot tell from what offices papers are returned unless the office is mentioned. In all places where papers are returned to be discontinued, we discontinue if the post office address is given, or known; if not, we continue them and shall expect pay. We hope this *second notice* will be sufficient.

Back Numbers.

We are not able to furnish all our new subscribers the back numbers. Our subscription list has increased since the commencement of the volume so that we are out of the first numbers. We will do the best we can.

The Methodist Reformer.

The Reformer, published at Fayettville, is suspended for the present for want of action on the part of its friends. There is a sufficient amount due the establishment to free it from debt. It is a spirited sheet, well deserving the patronage of the Reformed Methodist. We hope this light may not go out for want of support.

Extract of a Letter from Eld. A. Campbell,

dated, Jewett City, March 23.

Br. Bailey,—I am now about twenty miles from home, laboring for the salvation of perishing souls, and feel that I am almost worn out and used up.

I labored last week in Portersville and preached most of the time twice a day, but am now preaching but once a day.

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Should I attend to half the calls from Baptist Churches within thirty miles round, I should not be able to preach at home at all. I am in a revival scene almost all the while.

Fire.—The house of J. P. Livermore, of Independence, N. Y., was consumed on the 7th ult. Loss $800.

We omit our usual quantity of Editorial this week, to make room for the favors of our correspondents. Some articles which we had prepared, lie over till next week.

For the Register.

Revival in Truxton.

The Seventh-day Baptist Church in Truxton has enjoyed for a short time past a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord; during which time, saints have been revived, backsliders reclaimed, and sinners converted. I have baptized nine individuals since the work commenced, and there are others still lingering about the skirts of Zion, whom we hope to see come forward soon, and follow their Lord in the holy ordinance of Baptism.

The cause of the Sabbath is a subject of considerable interest with us. Two families have recently embraced the Sabbath of the fourth command; and others are searching the scriptures in regard to this subject, who tell us that they intend to have a "thus saith the Lord" for what they [illegible] practice in the future. If they pursue this course with the same fixed determination, we are not at a loss what the result of their labors will be. Oh! that the mist of error and superstition which has so long overspread christendom, might be dispersed, and men might see light in the light of God's truth.

R. G. BURDICK.

For the Register.

Br. Bailey—I submit the following remarks upon the phrase, *miaton sabbaton*, in John xx. 19, Matt. xxviii. 1, Luke xxiv. 1, Acts xx. 7, and 1 Cor. xvi. 2. These passages perpetually coming up in the sabbath controversy, it is important to have their meaning settled. My remarks are in defense of the common version, *first day of the week.*

It is contended by some of our brethren, that the proper translation is, *one of the Sabbaths.* I admit that this is rigidly literal: but, notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the ability with which it has been defended, I am not satisfied with it. Their objection to the common rendering is grounded on the ordinary meaning of the word *sabbaton*, and on the use of the cardinal word *mia*, rather than the ordinal, *prote.* They maintain that *mia and prote* are never used interchangeably. That they are not ordinarily so used, is freely admitted; but whether the instances cited above are to be considered as departures from the ordinary acception, we will inquire.

Two important facts seem to bear upon the solution of this matter. 1. That while the language of the New Testament is Greek, the idiom is essentially Hebrew. The authors were Hebrews, and, therefore, the Hebrew manner of thought and expression would naturally be exhibited in their writings. 2. That the ordinary language spoken in Judea in the time of Christ and his Apostles, was the Syro-chaldaic, or a dialect formed by the blending together of the Chaldaic and Syrian, retaining at the same time much of the old Hebrew idiom. Now if the Hebrew idiom prevails throughout the New Testament, we might expect it would obtain in all those places which designate the days of the week.—Those who are learned in the Hebrew inform us, that in the account of creation, we read in the original, "the evening and the morning were *one* day—*two* day—*three* day," &c. It is also said, that the Septuagint retains it in the first, calling it *emera mia.* If such was the manner of expression in reference to the original designation of the days of the week, what wonder is it if the same manner of expression should be always employed, when the week is alluded to? If it was the Hebrew idiom to designate the days of the week thus, (and from the evidence before me I presume it was,) it is not only nothing surprising to find it used in the New Testament, but it would be surprising if it were departed from. The influence, therefore, is that in the passages above cited *mia* is rightly translated *first.*

In regard to the word *sabbaton*, its ordinary meaning is doubtless *Sabbath.* But that it may also signify *week* is proved, I think, from Luke xviii. 12. It is true, some suppose that this passage may mean nothing more than that the Pharisee abstained from two meals on the Sabbath. But this idea is utterly forbidden by the known practice of the Jews, who considered it sin to fast on that day. Dr. Gill, *in loco*, quotes Maimonides to prove "that the Sabbath was not a *fasting*, but a *feasting* day with the Jews; for they were obliged to eat three meals or feasts on a Sabbath day, one in the morning, another at evening, and another at the time of meat offering: even the poorest man in Israel, who was maintained by alms, was obliged to keep these three feasts." The same statement is made by other commentators. Since, therefore, the Pharisee could not be supposed to fast on the Sabbath, the word must of necessity be rendered *week.* What confirms the common rendering of this passage is the known practice of the Jews, as attested by all writers, of fasting on the second and fifth days of the week.

As the common language spoken in Judea when the New Testament was written, possessed a strong affinity to the Syriac, it would be nothing surprising to find Syriac phrases and words occasionally introduced by the sacred authors. Antiquarians have furnished us with an old Syriac calendar, which expresses the days of the week in the following manner.

One of the Sabbath.
Two of the Sabbath.
Three of the Sabbath.
Four of the Sabbath.
Five of the Sabbath.
Eve of the Sabbath.
Sabbath.

This calender is very ancient, and the presumption is that it was in common use with the people. Indeed, Dr. Gill quotes the express words of Jewish writers, to prove that they themselves were in the habit of so naming the days of the week. If this was the common mode of expression that obtained in Judea, and if it accords with the Hebrew idiom, which every where prevails in the New Testament, I think there is strong ground for concluding that the phrase *mia ton sabbaton* is rightly translated "first day of the week."

Whether those who propose to translate the phrase, *one of the Sabbaths*, have duly considered the peculiar idiom of the New Testament, and have nevertheless considered there is sufficient reason to reject the common translation, it is not for me to say. But it is sometimes the case that persons in their criticisms upon words and phrases, overlook the fact that the New Testament is not classic Greek. It appears to me, Mr. Editor, that you were yourself guilty of this inadvertence, when in your paper of Nov. 10, 1841, you propose to any Baptist or Pedo-baptist, to translate *first day of the week* into good classic Greek, &c. Though the New Testament is written in Greek, an acquaintance with the Greek classics does not conduce to a thorough knowledge of the proper signification and extent of the expressions used, so much as an acquaintance with the ancient Hebrew scriptures. Not that classical knowledge is not, even for this purpose, of real utility; only, that it is not of so great utility as the other. At least, such was the opinion of that Prince of Biblical critics, Dr. Geo. Campbell.

The proposed emendation would not, probably, be very objectionable if it concerned no other places than Acts xx. 7, and 1 Cor. xvi. 2. But in Matt. xxviii. 8, and in the parallel places, the expression is evidently used to designate the particular time when the women visited the sepulchre.—The authors, like those conscious of the truth of what they narrate, appear to aim at great exactness. But if the clause be rendered as above, where is the exactness? We are, for aught I can see, still left in the dark as the time when this visit took place, as much as if the writers had not pretended to tell us. To make out the case, we are told that *sabbaton*, being plural, cannot justly be rendered in the singular. Hence, *opse sabbaton* is made to read *in the end of the sabbaths*, relating, as is said, to a fact which had actually occurred, viz. one weekly sabbath, and one paschal sabbath, whether they occurred together or separately." But how does this agree with Mark xvi. 1, where the singular is used? See also Jno. xix. 31. Again, it is said, in the second instance of the occurrence of the word *sabbaton*, viz. in the clause literally rendered 'as it began to dawn towards one of the sabbaths,' we may reasonably suppose, that reference is had to the "seven sabbaths complete" which were to be numbered from the first Paschal Sabbath before the feast of Pentecost." According to this view, the sense of the passage would be, *in the end of the sabbaths, as it began to dawn towards one of the weeks.* But again I ask, where is the exactness? The construction seems to exhibit the writer as aiming to give exact information, and yet after all not giving it. To tell us that the sabbath was over, and it began to draw towards one of the seven weeks that succeeded, is to tell us nothing. So far as any definite information is conveyed by it, we might as well have been told that somewhere between Passover and Pentecost, the women visited the sepulchre, and found their Lord had left it! I submit it to any plain reader whether he thinks the sacred narrative designed to leave it so loose.

I have been prompted to these remarks by a firm persuasion that the cause of the Sabbath, has nothing to gain by a denial of the commonly received opinion that Christ rose from the grave on the first day of the week, and nothing to loose by admitting it. For my own part, I have not the smallest wish to do away any force there may be in the argument for Sunday keeping founded on the Resurrection. It is but a phantom when all is done. I pretend to no overweening confidence in the soundness of my criticism; but such as it is, I submit it to my brethren. If it is erroneous, I wish it to be proved so, for truth is my object.

T. B. B.

For the Register.

Thoughts Concerning Christ.

"*What think ye of Christ? whose son is he?*"—Matt. xxii. 42.

This is a fair and proper question, and also a very important one; as it was sometimes asked by our Lord, concerning himself. The answer of the Pharisees, was,—"The son of David." But Simon Peter answered another time—"Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God."

Notwithstanding the apparent difference between what is called, the "Trinitarian," and the "Unitarian," yet, I can but flatter myself that they will both agree with me, in the brief view which I shall now present on this subject.

1. Jesus Christ is, as fairly, and as properly, the son of the living God, as Seth was the son of Adam, or, as Isaac was the son of Abraham. See Luke i. 35, John i. 18, and iii. 16, 18, 35. He is called the "son of God," more than forty times in the scriptures.

2. He is fairly, and properly the son of man, according to the flesh. He "was made of the seed of David *according to the flesh*; and declared to be the son of God with power *according to the spirit* of holiness, by the resurrection from the dead."—Rom. i. 3, 4. He is called the "son of man" some eighty times.

3. Then, if Jesus Christ is both "the son of God," and "the son of man"—if he is "God's own son," and yet the son of Mary, (Matt. i. 23,) then it follows most clearly, and most conclusively, that he is both "God," and "man." And the most proper Being that could be, as Mediator between God and man. He is called "God," Psalms xiv. 6. "The Mighty God," Isa. ix. 6. "God with us," Matt. i. 23. "My Lord and my God," John xx. 28. "God manifest in the flesh," 1 Tim. iii. 15. He is called "man," Zech. xiii. 7, 1 Cor. xv. 47, and in other places.

4. He is to be worshiped as God, which is a further proof that he is God. It is written, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and *him only* shalt thou serve." And again, when he bringeth in the first-begotten into the world, he saith, "And let all the angels of God *worship him.*" And again, (Mark vii. 8,) "In vain do they *worship me*, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." And again, "That all men should honor the Son *even* as they honor the Father." And again, the Apostles "*worshiped him* and returned to Jerusalem." See Rev. v. and to 14.

5. There is "*one* Lord." Zech. xiv. 9, Eph. iv. 5, Deut. vi. 4; yet Jesus Christ is Lord: for "God hath highly exalted him and given him a name which is above every name; that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow,—and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."—Eph. ii. 9 to 11. Thus was Thomas perfectly right in calling him "My Lord and my God." Neither was he reproved for thus calling him; but Jesus said, "Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed." He is "Lord both of the dead and of the living." "He is Lord of all."—He is "Lord even of the' [seventh day] 'Sabbath." Mat. xiii. 8.

6. "God is a spirit." John iv. 24, 2 Cor. iii. 17. Now "there is one God, and one Mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." Here we behold two parties; *first*, a holy and just God; *second*, unreconciled men. Now we have a most proper and suitable Mediator *partly* "*of God*," and *partly of* "*man.*" Hence we say, "That God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself." Again, John speaks of "Him that is true," and "his son Jesus Christ," and says, *this is the true God* and eternal life." 1 John v. 20.

7. "There are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one." That is, when Christ was baptized, the Father is *first* which spake the word from heaven, the Word which was spoken is *second*, and the Holy Spirit in bodily shape like a dove upon him is *third*: these three bear record that Jesus Christ is the son of God. I John v. 7, 9. But the Holy Ghost is "the Comforter, the Spirit of truth which *proceedeth* from the Father," whom Christ would "send from the Father," to reprove the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment—to comfort the children of God, and to guide the church "into all truth." Christ "baptizeth with the Holy Ghost," and washeth with the "washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost."

But I would respectfully ask, why St. John, in his "Revelation," gives no account of Trinitarians worshiping a "Trinity," or a "Triune God." But the true worship in that "Revelation of Jesus Christ," appears to be exclusively given to the Lord God and to the Lamb. Rev. vii. 10, and v. 12, 13, 14, and xxi. 22, 23, and xxii. 3, 4.

In my humble opinion such words and phraseologies as "Trinity," "Triune God," "Trinitarian," "Unitarian," "Three coequal, co-eternal, self-existent persons in one God," &c., cause divisions and persecutions among the professed disciples of Christ, and should be disapproved by all the people of God.

But let "every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them," say, "Blessing, honor, glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, forever and ever."

The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.

BENJAMIN CLARK.
Cowlesville, Wyoming co., N. Y.

Congressional News.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

Washington, March 21.

Various Items and Thoughts.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to report on the expediency of reducing the number and salaries of the diplomatic corps, 173 to 6, the latter constituting the original "corporal's guard" of the President's friends, who were averse to diminishing his patronage, of course.

The report of the Committee on Elections, that Hon. J. R. Lowell was entitled to his seat, was confirmed by the House with little opposition.

A host of tariff petitions have been offered, chiefly in the Senate. The reports of the two tariff committees are expected in a few days, when the attention of Congress will be at once absorbed in the discussions of that subject. The resolves of the Legislature of Ohio in favor of the remission of Gen. Jackson's fine (!) and those of Louisiana, denouncing Mexico for her alleged cruelties to the Texians captured in the marauding expedition to Santa Fe, and calling for the interposition of our government in a matter that does not concern us, were offered in the Senate to-day. Mr. Huntington, of Ct., continued the interminable tariff debate.

Resolution Day—The Creole Case—A Storm.

To-day, in regular course, was set apart for the introduction of business, chiefly in the form of resolves. One calling for a report of the fees and pay of the U. S. Marshals in Mississippi, and New York, which are enormous, was adopted with a view to their reduction. Two bills relative to U. S. Courts in Arkansas and E. Tennessee, was read twice and referred, then a resolve to change the 127th rule so as to cut short the interminable debates, was adopted after a struggle, 105 ayes to 98 noes. It will shorten the session six weeks.

Resolves relating to certain mail routes in Georgia; to a canal to connect Albemarle Sound with the ocean; Courts in N. C.; some harbor in Georgia; calling on the President to report all officers appointed by him since April 4th, 1841, the State where from, and residence at the date of appointment; also the names of all members of Congress who had directly or indirectly applied for offices since 1838; one to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of laying 20 per cent. duty on all wines, silks, and other free goods, to be increased 10 per cent. annually, till other countries took off their duties on American tobacco; and one to appoint a select committee on some of the many fictitious claims growing out of the Florida war, which have been rejected by the law on claims, very justly, but which are pertinaciously urged—all these were adopted.

Then came the storm. The first mutterings of it came from Medill, an Ohio Democrat, who offered a resolve to censure any member who should hereafter present any petition for the dissolution of the Union, as being an indignity to the House, and what not! He moved the previous question on the adoption of it, but it was not seconded, ayes 70, noes 76. So the first cloud passed over with a few harmless rain drops.—Then came the tempest,—Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, rose and said he had some resolves to offer for consideration at some future time on a subject that had for some time excited a deep interest in the Senate, and in the country at large; and submitted nine resolves to the effect that slavery, prior to the Constitution, was a purely State institution; that no power over it was ceded to the U. S. by that instrument; that exclusive jurisdiction over commerce on the high seas *was* ceded; that slavery existed only by positive municipal law, and must therefore be confined to the jurisdiction of the power that created it; that the persons on board a vessel leaving any of our ports, when they reached the "high seas," ceased to be subject to the slave laws of any State, and were amenable only towards U. S. laws for their conduct towards each other; that the slaves of the brig Creole in resuming their natural rights on the high seas, violated *no law* of the U. S. and were amenable to no other law; that all attempts to re-enslave them were unauthorized by the Constitution, and incompatible with our national honor; and that all attempts to exert our national influence in favor of a "commerce in human beings" are violations of the rights, and injurious to the feelings and interests of the free States; unauthorized by the Constitution and injurious to the character of our government.

The logic of the resolves cannot be met. The commotion this excited was like the storm, when Mr. Adams offered the Haverhill petition. It was soon found that their reception could not be avoided under the rules. A motion from a timid man to lay on the table was voted down, 52 to 125, and Holmes, of S. C., arose—"Mr. Speaker, there are certain topics that cannot be discussed." Rap! went the ivory mallet. The frightened slaveholders moved the previous question, and it was seconded, 116 ayes, noes not counted. The main question was then ordered, 122 to 61, and the question on adopting the resolves came up. Several members asked to be excused from voting, some to urge delay, some to "defend their position." Floyd, of New York, and Fessenden, of Maine, were not ready to vote on resolves so important without time to examine them. Cushing, of Mass., cried "they are a British argument, and almost treasonable!" Mr. Fillmore asked Mr. G. to withdraw them, and after a struggle to hinder it, Mr. Giddings having accomplished his purpose of presenting the subject before the public, did so. The noise and confusion during this half hour were tremendous.

Botts, of Va., anxious to purge himself of suspicion of too much regard for liberty, immediately, moved to suspend the rules, to allow him to offer a resolve to *censure* Mr. Giddings for proposing ideas calculated to divide the people, in regard to the measures of Government (!!) justifying "mutiny" and "murder," in terms "shocking to the feelings of the house," etc. The suspension was refused, 124 to 68, not two-thirds. After a few trivial matters they were renewed by Walker, of O., (Democrat,) as his own resolves, in a slightly different form. It was now after 3 o'clock, and Winthrop, of Mass., moved an adjournment. "The ayes have it," said the Chair. Then a perfect *yell* arose, "divide," and the vote stood 63 to 111.—The P. Q. was then moved, but the Chair decided that Mr. Giddings could not be precluded, in that way, from his right to defend himself. A long and noisy series of—not speeches, but interjectional sentences, (to coin a phrase,) mingled with points of order, and appeals, with noises many and strange, occupied nearly two hours, when the House adjourned. Mr. Giddings is ready to meet the issue, fully, if reflection does not teach the slaveholders to avoid it, by to-morrow. The truth is, the *sober* part of the Southern members do not differ from Mr. Giddings' resolves; but they wish to keep up the threatening aspect of war, to gain as much from Great Britain as they can by negotiation.—And it begins to leak out that *some* of the Cabinet do not sustain Mr. Webster's views in his famous despatch. The official paper, the Madisonian, has articles, original and copied, to the effect that no war can properly grow out of it. Ah! it is one thing to talk of war, and to threaten it: and quite another matter to vote for it, in the form of a law, with all the dread train of consequences that may, nay, must follow. But so mad for their idols are the slaveholders and their allies, that if we are saved from all its horrors, it must be the result, in a great degree, of this very "impudent" presentation of the true doctrine, on this subject, to the sober part of the people, as Mr. Giddings has done in these manly and statesman-like resolves. And is it come to this? Is a member to be censured by the House for *offering resolves* expressive of the views of nine-tenths of the reflecting men in the nation, on a question on which the rash and violent are endeavoring to plunge the nation into war? Is this the blessing of a union with the slaveholding States? Must no one dare to express doubts of the righteousness of a war in defense of the American slave trade? In truth, ever since their galling defeat in Mr. Adams' case, the slaveholders have wanted a victim, and they hope to find one in Mr. Giddings. We shall soon see how much they are mistaken.

News of the Day.

Opening of the State Canals.—The New York papers are calling on the Canal Commissioners to open the State canals for navigation at the earliest day practicable. If the season continues to be as favorable as it is now, we should think there could be no difficulty in opening the canals by the first of April.—*Alb. Daily Adv.*

A Factory Girl.—The Newburyport Herald says, that a few years since a girl was employed at the spindles in one of the manufacturing establishments in Ware; subsequently she taught school; and still later found her way to the West. She is now the worthy wife of the Representative from Michigan.

American Mechanism.—A splendid rifle, ordered by the Emperor of Russia, has been made by Mr. Billinghurst, of Rochester, and was boxed up to be shipped on Monday. It had a black walnut stock, gold mountings, and cost $400. A man has been engaged on it steadily for three months.

Mortality in New York.—The number of interments in the city during the past year, as reported by the inspector, was 9,115.—This number is 520 larger than that of the preceding year, but not proportionally larger than the increase of population. The deaths from diseases of respiratory and digestive organs, and also from diseases of the brain and nervous system, have increased. Those from eruptive fevers, from disease of the heart, and unknown diseases, have been less than during the previous year.

The deaths from consumption were 1,470; and of those over ten years of age 647 were native born, and 644 were of foreign birth. The number of interments in the city for each year, during the last 18 years, were as follows:

1824	4,341	1833	5,746
1825	5,018	1834	9,082
1826	4,973	1835	7,082
1827	5,181	1836	8,009
1828	5,181	1837	8,732
1829	5,091	1838	8,053
1830	5,537	1839	7,953
1831	6,363	1840	8,474
1832	10,359	1841	9,115

Total, 124,293
Deaths in 18 years, 116,697
Still born, 7,596
124,293

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Thomas H. Blount re-appointed Collector of the Customs at Washington, North Carolina.

Robert Digges re-appointed Surveyor of the Revenue at Nanjemoy, Maryland.

Richard W. Greene to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island, re-appointed.

Canal Bank of Lockport.—An unfounded report, that this sound and now well regulated institution had refused to redeem its notes, obtained some currency this morning, in this city. The subjoined notice, which has appeared in our advertising columns for the last five days, probably prompted this attempt to shave the holders of the notes of this bank.

The Canal Bank of Lockport, on the 17th inst., and thereafter, will redeem its circulating notes at the American Exchange Bank, New York, at 1-2 per cent.; —from that time the Com. Bank, Albany, will cease to redeem the notes of the said first named bank.

Albany, 14th March, 1842.

Attempt to Assassinate in West Jersey.—On Monday evening an attempt was made in the street at Bordentown to assassinate Mr. Kester, the keeper of the rail road hotel of that town. He was beset, according to the Philadelphia Ledger, by two or three persons, one of whom stabbed him. Fortunately the weapon did not penetrate his body, being prevented by the thickness of his clothing.

Appointment of Post Master at New York.—The nomination of John Lorimer Graham, Esq., for Post Master in the city of New York, was confirmed, without opposition, by the Senate. This appointment, we infer from the manner it is received, is generally acceptable to the citizens of New york. Mr. Graham will make an efficient, attentive, and obliging officer. We were originally in favor of a different appointment, and since that name was withdrawn, several others have been presented with whose appointment we should have been gratified. As it is, and considering how things go at Washington, we only wonder that the appointment should finally have been as worthily bestowed.—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

Well Matched.—The census of Washington County, Vermont, for 1841, gives a total of 11,753 males and 11,753 females. Of these, 11 males and 10 females are colored persons.—*Eve. Jour.*

Thanksgiving in Texas.—The 22d day of March being the anniversary of the National Independence of Texas, President Houston has recommended that the day be observed as one of devotional exercises, thanksgiving, and prayer.

It is stated that the slave trade has increased to a frightful extent on the shores of northern Africa, and in the Mediterranean. The Greek Marine is engaged in this traffic, and the Tuscan flag is also made use of.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND PARRICIDE

Office of the Spirit of the Times,
BATAVIA, March 17, 1842.

To the Editors of the Argus:

A murder was yesterday committed in Byron, which, for its cold blooded atrocity, is almost unparalleled. A young man by the name of Benjamin T. White, having, for several years past, had a grudge against his father, on account of not being put in possession of a portion of property, determined to satiate his revengeful feelings by murdering both his *father and step-mother*. White came up to the house as his parent was entering the door; he took hold of his coat collar, pulled him about so as to face him, took out a pistol from his pocket, and *shot him through*, just under the shoulder. He then threw him down, and commenced beating him with the butt of the pistol.—The step-mother immediately ran to the assistance of her husband, and had the presence of mind to reach down and pick up the pistol, (which had fallen in the affray,) and was rising up, when she perceived the murderer drawing another from his pocket which he raised at *her*; and she only escaped her husband's fate by throwing up her arm and diverting the aim of the pistol, which was fired, but without effect. The young man then made for the woods, but was pursued by a number of citizens, and arrested in three or four hours. In speaking of the murder to one of the captors, he said, "*I don't know whether I killed the old man or not; but I meant to—I took good aim.*"

I have seen a letter written to his father last winter, which abounds in more abusive, outrageous and impious language, than I ever saw condensed into an equal space. He closes the letter with this:—"So fare ye well for the present, you contemptible old jackass, and spawn of an adder."

White is safely lodged in our miserable and ricketty old jail.

Something Singular.—The Westminster Democrat says that a lady in that county recently deceased, a short time before her death, threw up from her stomach, a lobster of about two inches in length, apparently such as are usually found in fresh waters. It is supposed that she must have swallowed it in drinking, while it was yet small, and that it occasioned her death. When it was ejected from her stomach it was dead, having probably been destroyed by the medicine she had taken.

The Red River Raft, has been so far removed that a steamboat passed through it on the 20th ult.

Mr. James S. Lawrence, candidate for Judge of the Elections in Lower Delaware Ward, died on Friday noon, during the canvass of the polls.

The last accession to the surrendering Indians, at Tampa, was that of the Chief Asynoeis, and his band, consisting of twenty one warriors and fifty seven women and children.

During the month of February there arrived, at the various ports of the U. S. 5 ships and four brigs, engaged in the whale trade, bringing 8,456 barrels of sperm oil, and 6,600 barrels whale oil—total barrels, 15,056.

The splendidly furnished mansion of Mr St. Clair Clarke, at Washington, has been hired for the use of Lord Ashburton. It is next door to the residence of Mr. Webster.

By laws recently passed, the Banks of Ohio were required to resume on the 4th of March; those of Pennsylvania on the 12th of the same month; and those of Maryland on the 2d of May; those of Indiana on the 15th of June; and those of New Jersey on the 15th of August.

The Rev. Sylvester Judd, one of the Chaplains of the Legislature of Maine, was dismissed on Monday by a vote of 127 to 5, for preaching a sermon the preceding day which reflected severely on Washington and the Chiefs of the American Revolution.

In the space of eleven weeks, Elder Knapp has preached, at Boston, 180 sermons.

A Mr. Tompkins and Col. Cook fought a duel a few days since opposite Vicksburg. Weapons, pistols; distance, 50 paces; result, both killed. We should think this satisfactory.

A man was robbed of $600 dollars while standing on the steps of the bank of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia. He was after specie, but some person removed the 'deposites' before he had an opportunity to touch the silver.

Major Reily, Charge d'Affairs of the Republic of Texas, has arrived in Washington.

On the 9th ult. a Mr. William McClung, residing in Nicholas co. Va., on returning at night from the county town, some twelve miles distant, found his house burned to the ground, and his wife and four small children lying on the snow, dead—having perished by exposure. Mr. McClung was crazed by the awful calamity.

A fatal encounter, the result of jealous rivalry to the favor of a young lady, occurred at Augusta, Ga., a few days since, between Thomas Hutchinson and J. McMellon, in which the former drew a knife and killed the latter on the spot.

Virginia has, by a vote of her Legislature, refused to participate in the avails of the land distribution bill.

On the 9th inst. the wife of a wretch named Bird, at Pittsburg, Pa., was burned so terrible that she cannot recover. When discovered, her husband was standing by making no effort to save her; her arms and feet were tied, and she afterwards made oath that the drunken brute had tied her thus to her chair, gagged her, and then set her clothes on fire.

The Ohio Legislature has repealed every part of every law which gives to towns and villages in that State, the power to license drinking shops.

A merchant lately advertised for a clerk accustomed to confinement. He received an answer from one who had been seven years in jail!

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.—The Mobile Morning Herald of the 4th inst., says: "By the arrival of the Steamer Canebrake, from Logan's Bluff, last evening, we have received the confirmation of the rumor brought us yesterday morning of an explosion of the boilers of the steamer North Star, and the fatal loss of life attendant on it. The occurrence took place at about ten or twelve miles below Tuscaloosa, on her passage down on the 25th ult. After the explosion, the boat took fire and burned to the water's edge and sunk. Fifteen persons are said to have been killed, among whom are Col. C. D. Conner, of Marengo, and a Mr. Tannahill, of Tuscaloosa county, passengers; both of the engineers, one of the pilots, the bar-keeper and several firemen and deck hands. The captain, J. Parham, and the pilot, were both blown into the river, but succeeded in reaching the shore—the latter severely injured.

A Change in the Rates of Postage.—The Postmaster General has submitted to the consideration of the Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House of Representatives, the outlines of a bill proposing that all letters and packages now paying a postage of 6 1-4 cents, shall hereafter pay but 5 cents—those paying 12 1-2 cents to pay only 10, and those 18 3-4 to be increased to 20 cts. All way newspapers to be subject to postage.

The Exploring Expedition.—Amongst the passengers of the Wm. Bryant, at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, were Lieut. R. E Johnson, Simon Blunt, and Dr. Chas. Guillou, of the United States Navy, and P. A. Brinsmade, Esq., U. S. Consul at the Sandwich Islands.

The party left the Sandwich Islands about the end of December last. The Exploring Squadron may be expected home about the month of July. They left the Sandwich Islands on the 27th November, bound to Manilla, via the Zooloo sea, thence to Singapore, and touching at Rio Janeiro, will proceed directly to the United States—officers and crew generally in good health.

The U. S. Consul, Mr Brinsmade, bears despatches from the Commodore of the Exploring Expedition to the government at Washington.—*N. Y. Sun.*

An Alarming Decision.—An English paper says that a decision has just been given in the Court of Queen's Beach, Ireland, which will carry alarm into many a family. All marriages in Ireland, celebrated by Presbyterian ministers, where both parties are not Presbyterians, are declared invalid. The Presbyterians in Ulster amount to upwards of 600,000, and, we understand nothing was more common than the celebration of marriages between Presbyterians and the members of other communities, by Presbyterian ministers.

Bankrupt Applications.—No applications in the Districts of Indiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, or either of the Territories, have as yet been published, that we are aware of. Nor has any Court for the hearing of these cases been held in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The number of applications in both of the Districts of New York is 1755. The number in New England is 2194. In the Middle States, including the District of Columbia, the number is 1053, In the other States the number is 634, of which 181 are in Alabama, 142 in Illinois. The number of applicants who were members of mercantile firms is far greater in Rhode Island, in proportion to the entire number of applicants in that District, than in any of the other Districts. Of the applicants 6 are females.—*Journ. of Com.*

What Can be Done.—Several months since a philanthropic citizen of New York fitted up a capacious dwelling on Bergen Hights, about a mile from Jersey City, and commenced sending to it all the destitute and wretched beings he could find who would sign the Temperance pledge, and were willing to go. Many of them were drunkards who for years had rolled weekly in the gutter, and wives and mothers equally degraded, together with many sick persons and helpless children—with such materials was this new colony commenced. Every one was required to work at such labor as could be found, for the support of the concern, being free to leave whenever he could do better. Wholesome food, and such clothing and other necessaries as could be procured were furnished—and the institution having now been in operation several months, the efficacy of the principle is fully tested. It deserves encouragement, and as the enterprise needs immediate aid, by donations or a loan, we hope Washingtonians generally will feel sufficient interest in it not to let it go down. All are now invited to visit the establishment, and make such inquiries as they choose in relation to its objects, management, &c. Mr, G. M. Danforth, the director, will faithfully appropriate any aid left with Mr. Danford, 159 Water st., or Mr. Beatty, corner of Washington and Jay sts., to the interests of the institution.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

According to the returns of the official census for 1841, the population of Paris and its outskirts is one million one hundred and fifty thousand seven-hundred and twenty-nine.

On the 6th inst., all the buildings of Jefferson College, Mo,, with their contents, were consumed by fire. Loss about $150,-000; insurance $60,000.

Benjamin F. Smith, the occupant of a store at Waterville, Oneida co., has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to and burning his store, to defraud the Albany Insurance Company of $2,800.

A Boston correspondent of the Evening Post, under date of the 19th inst., says: "Mr. Justice Story has to-day decided that a wife's jewelry must be surrendered in cases of bankruptcy. The decision has this moment been made."

Mr. D. K. McRae, bearer of despatches to the Minister of the United States at Mexico, has arrived at New Orleans. He returns to Washington, says the Picayune, "with documents from our Minister of very great importance."

Number of Tetotalers in Ireland.—The last ticket, says the Lord Mayor of Dublin, signed by Father Mathew, was marked *five millions two thousand seven hundred and two.*

Imprisonment for Debt.—The Barre Gazette says that there is confined in the jail at Worcester, *for debt, an old man*, between sixty and seventy years of age, of so feeble health that his life is hardly expected. We are told that the creditor is a *lawyer* of considerable *notoriety*, if not eminence, in the north part of the country.

Mr. Norris, the celebrated locomotive engine maker, has received from the Emperor of Russia, a splendid ring valued at $6,000, as a compliment to his skill and ingenuity.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Land Suit.—An interesting suit was tried at the late term of the Chatauque Circuit. It was an action of ejectment brought by John Duer, Morris Robinson, and Wm. H. Seward, against Geo. Handy, of the town of Hanover, in which it became necessary for the plaintiffs to show title to the land in question. This was done by the exhibition of 27 legislative acts, treaties with Indians, and deeds from individuals and companies, commencing with the act passed by the Legislature of this State in 1784, appointing commissioners to meet commissioners on the part of Massachusetts; the resolution of Massachusetts in '91, appointing a committe with power to sell to Samuel Ogden; his release to Morris; the various deeds by which the title vested in the "Holland Land Company," and at last their deed to the plaintiffs.

The suit involved the whole question of title to lands on the "Holland Purchase," respecting which there has been so much dispute. The Westfield Messenger says it was proved on the part of the defendant, that he has been in possession of the premises 22 years this month. On cross examination it appeared that the defendant purchased the right of another individual, who had the land in question 'booked' to him at the land office in Mayville many years ago.—*Buffalo Com.*

The Mendi Africans.—We have already chronicled the safe arrival of Cinque and his companions at Sierra Leone, in the barque Gentleman, Capt. Morris. Letters from the captain were received yesterday by the owners, via. Salem. He says that the Africans and missionaries were landed in good health at Freetown, on the 18th of January, after which Capt. Morris went southward, his letters being dated from a point on the coast considerably to the south of Sierra Leone.

A legacy of $500 dollars has been recently left to the Mendi Mission by the late Horatio Taylor, of Nelson, Portage county Ohio.

Important from the West.—Rumors are in circulation in the West that the tribes of Indians removed from the United States prior to the western line, are about to form a grand confederacy, or one tribe, for hostile purposes. It is also stated that an interview was had with the British minister at Washington, by the notorious John Ross, the chief of the Cherokees, while on a visit to that place a short time since.

The American Slave owners and the Creole.—A letter on the subject of the Creole and the demand of the American slave-owners for the blood of the slaves who rescued themselves by mastering the vessels, has just been published from Judge Jay at New York, to Joseph Sturgis, Esq. The Judge demonstrates that even admitting the slaves to be murderers, no international law between England and the United States, requires their surrender. A treaty in 1794, stipulating for the mutual surrender of murderers, has expired, and since that time the United States have refused to surrender one Holmes, the author of a murder in Canada, and the two Bambers, who fled from Ireland for the same crime. "Also in the case of the Amistad negroes," says the venerable American judge, "we refused to surrender the alleged murderers to the Spanish minister." The idea of surrendering these unfortunates simply as fugitive slaves, is of course more preposterous still, when Canada has already afforded, and continues to afford, refuge to 12,000 slaves, to whom a bound across the British frontier does justice instantly.

Notices.

De Ruyter Lyceum.

MR. J. A. BADGER will Lecture before the Lyceum next Monday Evening, on GEOLOGY.

One week from next Monday Evening, (April 11th,) the following question will be discussed: "Is the use of Tobacco more pernicious to the people of this town and vicinity than Alcohol?"

DISPUTANTS.—Affirmative, James Whitford, M. D. Negative, A. V. Bentley, Esq.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION of the STUDENTS of De Ruyter Institute will commence on the first Monday of April and continue three days. The exercises on Wednesday will be held in the Drawing-Room, and be as follows:

9 o'clock,	A. M.	Algebra.
10 "	"	Arithmetic.
11 "	"	French.
1 "	P. M.	Geometry.
1 1-2 "	"	Astronomy.
2 1-4 "	"	English Grammar.
3 "	"	Ladies' and Gentlemans' Compositions.

All who feel an interest in the School are respectfully invited to attend.

G. M. LANGWORTHY,
J. A. BADGER,
Miss M. SEVERANCE. } Inst's.

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. DELLAY, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, Mar. 28 1842. v3n5tf

DIED,

In Verona, on the 8th inst., of Consumption, SARAH WILLIAMS, widow of Joshua Williams, aged 53 years. Sister Williams publicly professed her faith in the Redeemer in early life, and united with the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Petersburg, where she continued till with her husband she removed to Verona and united with the church in that place, of which she remained an exemplary and devoted member until her death. For the last five years she has suffered much, but without a murmer she bore it all. By this dispensation of Providence her family and relatives have sustained an irreparable loss, and the church has been bereft of one of its most worthy members. "The memory of the just is blessed."

Also, in Verona, on the 2d of December, after three weeks distressing sickness, SARAH A., daughter of Hiram & Salome Sherman, aged 4 months and 14 days

This lovely flower so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In heaven above shall bloom.
C. M. L.

At Alfred, Dec. 11, 1841, of fever, ESTHER, wife of Libbeus Cottrell, aged 35 years.

At the same place on the 13 of Dec., her mother, the widow AMY HALL, of fever, aged 77 years.

At Alfred, Dec. 31st, ANDREW J. HALL, in the 23d year of his age.

Also, on the 8th of Feb., DANIEL C HALL. aged 9 years. The only children of Jeremiah Hall.

At Alfred on the first of Jan., Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON in the 90th year of his age, after a short and severe illness which he bore with Christian patience, and has gone home as a shock of corn fully ripe in its season. He was a member of the 1st Church of Alfred.

In Alfred, of scarlet fever, the last week in February, four children of Cornelius Rice, three of whom were buried in one day. Thus they have been called to mourn the loss of four children in so short a time. May the Lord give them supporting grace in all the trials they are called to pass through.
N. G.

At Adams on the 18th inst., Mr. ASA MAXSON, aged 90 years and 12 days. His death was occasioned by his falling backwards down a flight of stairs which he was ascending. He survived the shock only one hour. His funeral was attended on the 20th at Adam's Village by a large concourse of citizens of the adjoining towns. Mr. Maxson was a native of Westerly, R. I In early life he professed religion and united with the S. D. Church in Hopkinton. In 1793 he removed to Rensselaer co., N. Y., where he united with the S. D. Baptist church, now called Berlin Church, with which he continued a member until he with others were dismissed to form the church at Petersburg. In 1835 he removed to Adams, Jefferson county, where he united with the 7th day Baptist Church of that place, of which he continued an acceptable member until the day of his death. Mr. Maxson has left a widow and a numerous posterity to mourn his loss.

At Pinckney, Dec. 15th, 1841, Mr. RUSSELL GREEN, aged 61. His death was occasioned by apoplexy. He survived the attack but a few hours. Mr. Greene has been a member of the S. D. B. Church at Adams ever since it was organized.

In Hopkinton, on the 27th of Dec., JOHN B., son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Babcock, of lung fever, in the 23d year of his age. He was a worthy member of the 2d S. D Baptist Church in Hopkinton, and died in full hope of a glorious immortality.

LIST OF LETTERS.

A. Campbell, (your business shall be attended to.) E. M. Luff, P. M., (will you have the goodness to mention the names that you wish discontinued.) Elisha Sheldon, P. M., (your former note was received while we were away from home, and the arrangement was made by our foreman. It is all right.) Dennis Hardin, P. M., C. M. Lewis, (we send when we know what is wanted.) John P. Fenner, M. Greene, (we give the credit as you mention.) A. Cheesbrough, Eli S. Bailey, C. Hubbard, E. W. Clarke, Jas. W. Clarke, J. A. Potter, Joel Greene, (we have written.) Isaac D. Titsworth, (thank you, we will try.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of A. Campbell, $6,50, cr. Horace Maxson $2, vol 3, Sanford Noyce $2,50 vol 2 $2 vol 3; Dennis Hardin Esq. $4 cr Asa West, E S Burdick, $2 each, vol 3; Maxson Greene $5, cr. George Sherman, Josiah Sherman, $2 each vol 3, J West, $1 vol 2; E S Bailey $5,91, cr N Gilbert, E Crosby, $2 each; D Doty $1,50; E Parmerlee 41 cts; C Hubbard $2, cr J Brownell; J P Livermore $8, cr E B Green $2,50, N R Crandall, W S, Livermore, $2,25 each; N Perkins $1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the house of Wm. C. Gage, on the 15th of March next, the dwelling house owned by A. D. Blye, in the village of De Ruyter, together with one acre of land. Said house is nearly new, and in good repair. For further particulars enquire of L. Wood
A. D. BLYE.

The sale of the above property is postponed to *Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.*
De Ruyter, March 16, 1841. n3 w2

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York.
Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store.) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received: No. 1 Farmers' Exchange.

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash.
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards, Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,
Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community*. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51t12

UNITED STATES'
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!!
Incorporated by the State of New York, March 31, 1837, For Twenty-one Years.
CHARTER RENEWED AND AMENDED MAY 5th, 1840,
COMBINING
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
SHARES $100 EACH.

10 per cent to be paid or secured on subscription.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the time allowed under the amendment of the charter of this company for completing the subscriptions to their stock, will expire by limitation on the 5th day of May next; in the meanwhile, their books will continue open until the full amount of capital shall have been duly subscribed.

Subscriptions are authorized by the 10th Section of their charter, to be "paid in, or secured to be paid either in stocks of the United States, or the public stocks created by this or any other state, or in the stock of any incorporated bank of this or any other state, which shall be at par in the New York market at the time or in the stock of the corporation of the city of New York, or on bond and mortgage or unincumbered real estate of this state, of the value of fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon exclusive of buildings, unless the same shall be insured from loss by fire, or in specie, certified checks, or current bank bills."

Should the full amount of capital not be subscribed in cash payments, or secured by bank city, or state stocks, as above described, on or before the 15th day of March, the balance will be filled by a selection of the best bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate within the city or state of New York, such as the company would readily loan their funds upon, if the capital was all paid in cash; but should the full amount of capital be subscribed in cash, bank, city, or state stocks, on or before the 15th day of March, then the subscription books will be closed, without receiving any real estate.

Applications for stock can be made in the mean time to either of the Commissioners, whether the intention be to pay in money, stocks, or real estate. This company presents to capitalists throughout the Union for a safe and profitable investment, can now be improved, and subscriptions in money, or sound bank stocks made sure, as well as those in city or state stocks.

It will be noticed on reference to the prices current, that the prices of insurance stocks in New York are higher by 25 per cent on an average, than any other stocks on the list, and the liberal terms of subscription offered by this company, are not elsewhere to be found. Negotiations have been made in London with the most eminent bankers there for a cash subscription to this stock, within six weeks, of from $500,000 to $800,000, to be permanently invested in the best of American 6 per cent, state stocks in London.

Commissioners.
EDWARD ROGERS,
A. C. H. SMITH,
BARON S. DOTY,
CORNELIUS MASTEN,
PLATT ADAMS,
M. OGDEN,
E. G. MERRICK,
ELIAS GOODSPEED,
CALVIN K. AVERILL,
BENJAMIN BALCH.

Any communication relative to the business of this company, made in New York city, if addressed to BENJAMIN BALCH, will receive prompt attention. 50t1m

Agencies of this company will be appointed in such states as may wish to secure them; but only upon an interest being first taken in the stock.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

Temperance Ode.

BY PROFESSOR A. C. KENDRICK.

TUNE—*Auld Lang Syne.*

'Tis come,—bright breaking from on high,
The glorious day is come,
That bids the Temperance Banner fly,
And sounds the dirge of Rum.
Then join we heart and hand, my friends,
Then join we heart and hand;
We pledge our faith to live and die,
A true Cold Water band.

We've broke the bowl—we've dashed it down—
That poisoned fount, no more
Its maddening streams of liquid fire,
Through all our veins shall pour.
Then join we heart and hand, &c.

Henceforth to cheer our fainting souls,
To quench our burning thirst,
We seek the streams, rich, pure and free,
From nature's founts that burst.
Then join we heart and hand, &c.

Our Eagle spreads his pinions now
Into the broad, blue skies,
Exulting that beneath his wing,
No fell destroyer lies
Then join we heart and hand, &c.

The land's awake!—from South and North,
From East and West they come!
Fling freedom's banner proudly forth,
And sound the dirge of Rum.
Then join we heart and hand, &c.

Then round our banner rally, friends,
In faith and friendship strong,
And shout—to make the welkin ring—
The chorus of our song.

Come join we heart and hand, my friends
Come join we heart and hand,
'Neath yon bright banner, fight for aye,
A true Cold Water band.

Miscellaneous Department.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

LIFE IN LONDON.

THE JEWS.

THE HEBREW NATION next claims a share of our attention, as representing the most numerous, important, and wealthy body of distinct people in London.

The man who can look a Jew full in the face, (we do not allude to Sloman, or any other of the Hebrew fraternity of *bums*, fellows that we can not bear to contemplate otherwise than at the top of our speed,) without perusing in his oval phiz, high, pale forehead, dark, deep-set, flashing eye, a volume of the romance of history, more eloquent than Josephus ever writ, must have no more association in his pate than a block of the New Patent Timber Paving Company.

Talk of pedigrees, forsooth!—tell us of the Talbots, Persys, Howards, and such like mushrooms of yesterday!—show us a Jew, and we will show you a man whose genealogical tree springs from Abraham's bosom—whose family is older than the Decalogue, and who bears incontrovertible evidence in every line of his oriental countenance, of the authenticity of his descent through myriads of successive generations. You see in him a living argument of the truth of Divine revelation—in him you behold the literal fulfilment of the prophecies. With him you ascend the stream of time, not voyaging by the help of the dim, uncertain, and fallacious light of tradition, but guided by an emanation of the same light, which, to his nation, was "a cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night:" in him you see the representative of the once favored people of God, to whom, as to the chosen of all mankind, HE revealed himself their legislator, protector and king; who brought them out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. "Israelites," as St. Paul saith, "to whom pertaineth the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises: whose are the fathers, and of whom as concerning the flesh, Christ came; who is over all, God blessed for ever. Amen."

You behold him established, as it were, for ever, in the pleasant places allotted to him: you trace him by the peculiar mercy of his God in his transition states from bondage to freedom; and by the innate depravity of his human nature, from prosperity to insolence, ingratitude, and rebellion: following him on, you find him in the serf of Rome; you trace him from the smouldering ashes of Jerusalem, an outcast and a wanderer to all lands; the persecutor of Christ, you find him in the persecuted of Christians, bearing all things, suffering all things, strong in the pride of human knowledge, stiff-necked and gainsaying, hoping all things, "For the Lord will have mercy on Jacob, and will yet choose Israel, and set them in their own land; and the stranger shall be joined with them, and they shall cleave to the house of Jacob. And the people shall take them, and bring them to their place: and the house of Israel shall possess them in the land of the Lord, for servants and handmaids; and they shall take them captive whose captive they were; and they shall rule over their oppressors."

The associations connected with the history of the Jews are oppressive in interest, and would lead us far away from the humble and unpretending picture of manners we have proposed to limn in our homely Dutch-like way; he who would bring out in colors of truth and nature the [illegible] of Jewish history, must be the [illegible] of the Teniers of the pen.

[illegible] are awake early in the morning [illegible] "Old Clo'"—[illegible] who the [illegible] all the good housewives to their doors and windows by the dulcet strains of his accordion, only to poke them into an exchange of a pair of discarded unwhisperables for a soup plate, soap dish, or some other article of his miscellaneous crockery—you have no idea of Jews or Judaism in London; you must pack up your traps, make under our experienced tutelage a voyage into the east by 'bus or cab, and when we have shown you the Hebrew district, and initiated you into many of the peculiarities of Hebrew life, if you do not conclude the day by treating us to a jolly "blow out" at the Albion in Bishop's gate, then art thou indeed a very Jew—a Haman, upon whom Mordecai will take unutterable revenge.

The Jewish quarter is literally the New Jerusalem: here we Christians are foreigners, strangers in a strand land: here, over the doors, are inscribed pot hooks and vowel points, indicative, to those who understand them, that Moses Abrahams furnisheth "slops" for home consumption and exportation—this we naturally conclude to be the meaning from the articles exhibited in the windows; for though the sign be Hebrew to them, we need hardly say that it is Greek to us. Within the area bounded as is above described, you might readily imagine yourself transported to Frankfort, Warsaw, or any place enjoying a superabundant Jewish population; here, every face is of the shape, and somewhat of the complexion, of a turkey egg; every brow penciled in an arch of exact ellipse; every nose modeled after the proboscis of a Toucan; locks as bushy and black as those of Absalom abound, and beards of the patriarchal ages. Here, and here abouts, Isaac kills beef and mutton according to the old dispensation: Jacob receives accidental silver spoons, and consigns gold watches, now warranted never more to lose a second, to a crucible, kept always at white heat in his little dark cellar, and *no questions asked.* Here, at the corners, Rebecca disposes of fried [illegible] and 'tatoes, smoking hot, on little bright burnished copper platters, to all the tribes of Israel not prohibited by law to eat—that is to say, to all who possess the solitary "browns" wherewith to purchase the appetizing dainty. Solomon negotiates in the matter of rags: Esther rejoices in a brisk little business of flat fish fried in oil—a species of dainty which the Jews alone excel: Moses and Aaron keep separate marine stores, where every earthly thing, furtively acquired, from a chain cable to a Cardigan, finds a ready sale: Rachel, albeit a widow, dispenses from behind the "short" and "heavy" to the thirsty tribes: Ruth deals wholesale in oranges and other foreign fruits: Melchizedec dabbleth in Hebrew books and tracts: Absalom sells opium and turkey rhubarb: Mordecai is a "crimp," the vulture of seafaring men: nothing is to be seen above, below, around, but Jewish physiognomies, Jewish houses, and Jewish occupations.

The avidity with which this, in one sense, primitive people pursues gain is not wonderful, when we reflect that gain is all that the, till lately, unrelenting persecution of the Christian has left them to pursue: with money, in the dark days of their history, have they purchased the poor privilege to live; with money have they secured for themselves, in one country connivance, in another toleration, in a third citizenship: with money have they made war, and set by the ears hostile Nazareens:—with money have they negotiated peace—transferred from king to king diadems and sceptres—playing at chuck-farthing with fates and fortunes of European and Asiatic nations. The same all-absorbing thirst of gold that formed the leading principle in the life of that pillar of the Stock Exchange, the well-remembered Rothschild, animates the merest Israelitish urchin who follows through the streets his bearded progenitor, esquire of the clothes' bag: to the pursuit of gain all their energies are directed with an intensity, unscrupulousity, and perseverance unknown to, and unattempted by, any Christian people: money they must, and will have; the lowest depths of knavery, chicanery, and extortion, are practised by this rabble to accomplish this, the end of their existence: for this, the infamous "crimp" grasps the hard earnings of the unsuspecting seaman as soon as he steps upon his native shore, and then spurns him naked into the street: for this, the marine store-dealers and receivers open their seminaries of theft: for this, the current coin of the realm is clipped, and ingots and sovereigns perspire: for this, the pander entraps, and the bawd opens wide the gates that lead to everlasting death, trafficking in Christian flesh for purposes, worse than the worst of slavery.

A foolish, extravagant, and mischievous term has crept into our dictionaries, which is productive of much detriment to the Christian, and great wealth to the Hebrew nation, when applied, as it usually is, in derision of our faithful habiliments—the word "*worn-out*;" and a more dissipated word, a word more addicted to running out money; a word more directly subversive of the liberty of the subject who is in the habit of encouraging it, does not exist under the "W's" of any known vocabulary. It is a villainous word, and has been the ruin of many a respectable family. Your child's clothes lately made are "worn-out;" your wife's gowns, paid for only a month ago, are "worn-out," though we know very well the gowns are good as new, the only thing worn out being the fashion: her bonnets are "worn-out" in consequence of the weather—meaning of the fashion: your servants liveries and livery hats are *always* worn out, which is no way wonderful, considering that wearing out every thing belonging to their masters is the chief end of their existence: your harness is worn out, your horses are worn out, your carriage is worn out; last of all, your patience is worn out; every thing in your establishment is worn to a thread, and so are you. Go study morals in Rag Fair; any hour of the day, from nine in the morning until six at night, will you hear eloquent sermons from the lips of Rabbis upon the wickedness and folly of supposing that any habiliment in human shape divine can *ever* be worn out: go, dull clods, and behold the hats, coats, gowns, petticoats, bonnets, and shawls, which you and your wife, tempting the wrath of Providence, have sacrilegiously sold as little, or benevolently given away as good for nothing. There may you behold the third best hat you presented to ourselves the other day, in regard to what you were pleased to call our distinguished literary attainments, and which you told your lady wife you might as well give way, being half a size too little for your head, *besides* not being worth three half-pence, and which we incontinently trucked for two pence worth of Betts' patent brandy; to-morrow that hat, furbished into a second birth, new lined and banded, will be found ticketed in Holywell street at six-and-six-pence, not merely as good, but, as Moses will tell you, clinching the asseveration with an oath, "more *betterer as* new." Regard that chaos of old boots—boots, did we say? old leathers rather; a bushel of boots for one-and-six-pence; next week, having gone through the hands of a score of renovators, you may behold these identical leathers black-balled to the nines, on a stall in Field Lane, sold for half-a-guinea a pair, and warranted to every thing—wear and tear only excepted.

Behold that venerable ruin of a coat; powers of tatters! is it possible that Mr. Pobble O'Keefe, the Irish importer, (we should have observed before that three of the four provinces of Ireland are clothed out of the Rag Fair,) is about to add that venerable remain to his dilapidated "properties?" It is so. He has turned the vestment inside out over again, looking for the right side, but in vain; the garment having been turned so often that both sides are wrong ones. Now he holds it expanded upon his arms between him and the light, which streams in broken rays through sundry apertures. Anon, he exhibits a "joey" between his thumb and forefinger; Moses extends three digits in reply; the Milesian shakes his head; the Hebrew plucks his beard, dances about on his axis, uttering untranslatable imprecations. Mr. Pobble O'Keefe, moved by the pathos of Moses, exhibits in addition a couple of browns; the bargain is struck, the "tin" transferred, and the rag forked into the ware-room above stairs, to be packed for exportation.

Extract from a Lecture to young men, by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, delivered in the Centre church Conference room, on the last Sabbath evening in February, 1842.—*Christian (Hartford) Secretary.*

"Let no young man think of leading a life of ease or pleasure. It is in itself a poor, contemptible sort of life, as barren of true enjoyment, as it is of usefulness. No, it is a law of our creation, a law ordained in paradise and never repealed—man must labor, must be actively employed in some useful calling in order to be wise, or good, or happy. Every young man should understand this law, and yield a cheerful obedience to it. There are too many at the present day who are fond of getting rid of work; they seek for easy and lazy employments, or no employment at all, and frequently turn out to be poor, miserable beings; or at least, mere cyphers in society. If you, my friends, desire to rise in the world, to be useful, respected, and happy, avoid all wishes to live without labor; labor is a blessing instead of a curse; it makes men healthy, it procures them food, clothing, and every other necessary; it frees them from temptation, makes them virtuous and enterprising, and raises them to wealth, to honor, and to happiness. The working men of our country, I refer, of course, to those who work with their hands, are the only true nobility in it. They are the men of intelligence, the men of influence, the happy and useful men. I never heard of but one party for which I entertained a respect, and that is the Working Men's Party. From this party all immortal and bad men are of course excluded; all busy bodies and idlers, and the whole tribe of the pleasure loving, and the frivolous, and it admits to its privileges and its honors only the industrious, the virtuous and enterprising portion of the community. To this party every young man should aspire to belong. Let him at once make up his mind to be a Working Man. Having chosen his occupation, let him give himself to it with patient, untiring attention, resolved to rise and excel in it. If placed in discouraging circumstances, let him remember the adage of Cicero, *Diligentia omnia vincit.* Many a dark morning has been succeeded by a bright day. Our worthiest and best men have been formed amid difficulties and trials. Let no young man ever succumb to difficulties, or shrink from toil."

WONDERFUL SAGACITY OF A DOG.—An Edingburg paper tells a strange story of a gentleman belonging to that city, who was many thousand miles from Scotland, accompanied by a favorite dog. He embarked at Port Philip to return home. In the bustle and confusion of preparing for so long a voyage, his favorite dog disappeared about a couple of days before the vessel left Port Philip; and as all the inquiry he was able to make turned out to be fruitless, he was under the necessity of leaving his four-footed friend behind him. He arrived in Edinburg after a voyage of six months, and a few weeks after he was surprised by a visit from the animal he had left at Port Philip about eight months before. Upon inquiry, it turns out that the dog had gone on board of a ship on the eve of sailing for London; that once aboard, he resolutely refused to be put on shore, and by dint of sheer resolution obtained a passage. On his arrival in London, it is ascertained that he reached the lodgings formerly occupied by his master, and failing in discovering him, immediately disappeared, and was not again heard of until his arrival in Edinburg. This is, perhaps, the most extraordinary example on record of the affection and sagacity of the dog. His going on board an English ship many thousand miles from home—his refusal to quit it—his visit to the former lodgings of his master on his arrival in London—and the journey from London to Edinburg—rank the subject of this brief notice, as one of the most wonderful animals of all his species.

SELF-CONCEITED GRAMMARIAN.—Said a pupil to his teacher the other day, with great boldness, "What's the use of parsing? I can't see no use in parsing. I *knowed* as much about grammar before I parsed, as I do now. I always talked good enough for any body."

Now, reader, how many common-sense blunders did this self-conceited boy make in displaying his knowledge of grammar? Who will tell us?

This young lad would acknowledge the importance of learning the rules and definitions of grammar, but could see no benefit from parsing.

Fearing others may be dark on this subject, I will try to tell what parsing is.

Parsing bears the same relation to the rules of grammar, as cyphering does to the rules of arithmetic.

Would that boy ask, what is the use of doing sums? Oh, no!—he would blush to do it; and doing sums is only applying definitions and rules, and making scholars familiar with them. Is not parsing emphatically the same?

WORDS ODDLY "MIXED UP."—A country merchant advertises "Black men's gloves; Plain lady's slippers; Red children's stockings, and New children's books."

Scholars, please set these words in right order.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, the largest assortment ever offered in this place. *Physicians* are particularly invited to give their stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to undersell any establishment in this section of the State.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLORS Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

This most useful medicine can without presumption be called the "ne plus ultra" of all the thousand medicines now offered to the public for the cure of pulmonary diseases. Hundreds are now living in good health that consumption seemed to have marked for an early grave, who owe their preservation to the use of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.—Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Mobile; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the people! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, and advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the house of most of our citizens.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand ready to testify.

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscribers have been appointed sole agents for this place.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. A certain cure in all cases. Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and was administered to more than 18,000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES, *AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.*

We have this day been appointed sole agents in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by us are direct from Doct Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

We have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that we have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. We have in our possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which we shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH!

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

WINSLOW'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption: composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

We also state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that we have the following valuable MEDICINES, among our large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills.	Godfrey's Cordial.
Morrison's Hygean "	Foster's Anodyne Cordial.
Samuel Lee's "	Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc.
Doctor Bishop's "	Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium.
Cheeseman's Arab'n "	Hive Syrup.
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "	Laudanum.
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "	Paregoric.
Dr Phinney's "	Oil Organium.
Moffat's Veget. Life "	" Spike.
Gregory's Billious "	" Lemon.
Harlem Oil.	" Anise.
British "	Vegetable Cream.
Pectoral Bal'm Honey	Dr. Hitchcocks Snuff.
Beautifying Lotion	
Hair Oil	

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in our extensive stock of Medicines.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the business will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.
De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 20m6

NEW GOODS

AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞BOOTS & SHOES,☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.
De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.
De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left with the proper officer for collection.
J. N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
Jan. 10, 1842. WILLIAM J. AYER.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at
Nov. 24. ELMORE'S.

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Cutter. Terms of payment to suit the purchaser. Enquire at this office.
Jan. 18, 1842. 47tas

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ASHER N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE.* Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY.*

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonabl prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy wil please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street.*
De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.
Nov. 24.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Main, H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—[illegible] Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—L. G. Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Newport—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.—S. B. Brown.

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L. Y. Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO. 6.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 110.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,—THE SEVENTH DAY [illegible] thy G[illegible]—COMMANDMENT.—*If thou wilt* [illegible] *to life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOU[illegible]DAY, APRIL 6, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

Historical Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion.

LECTURE III.—THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

BY G. M. LANGWORTHY.

[Continued.]

Let us now look at the accounts which the historians of the New Testament present, and see if these signs of honesty can be found in them.

The first thing which I will notice under this head is the account which St. John has given of the resurrection of Lazarus of Bethany. After relating the conversation which Christ held with his disciples previous to coming into the town, as well also as the conversation with Martha and Mary, the evangelist says, "When Jesus therefore saw her (Mary) weeping, and the Jews also weeping which came with her, he groaned in spirit, and was troubled, and said, Where have ye laid him? They say unto him, Lord, come and see. Jesus wept. Then said the Jews, Behold how he loved him! And some of them said, Could not this man, which opened the eyes of the blind, have caused that even this man should not have died? Jesus therefore, again groaning in himself, cometh to the grave.—It was a cave, and a stone lay upon it. Jesus said, Take ye away the stone. Martha, the sister of him that was dead, saith unto him, Lord, by this time he stinketh; for he hath been *dead* four days. Jesus saith unto her, said I not unto thee that if thou wouldst believe, thou shouldst see the glory of God? Then took they away the stone *from the place* where the dead was laid. And Jesus lifted up his eyes, and said, Father I thank thee that thou hast heard me: And I knew that thou hearest me always; but because of the people which stand by, I said it that they may believe that thou hast sent me.—And when he had thus spoken, he cried with a loud voice, Lazarus, come forth.—And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with grave clothes, and his face was bound about with a napkin.—Jesus saith unto them, loose him, and let him go." This is the only notice that is given of Lazarus except that contained in the 12th chapter of the same evangelist, 1 and 2 verses. "Then Jesus, six days before the passover, came to Bethany, where Lazarus was which had been dead, whom he raised from the dead. There they made him a supper, and Martha served; but Lazarus was one of them that sat at the table with him."

Now it appears to me that a novelist, whose object it is to represent scenes in their most lively form, and gain the sympathies of their reader, never would have stated this transaction in such a simple and unvarnished manner. Who does not know what a flow of joy, and what a strain of eulogiums upon Christ would have followed the resurrection of Lazarus? And had this been a fabrication, the writer would have taken every advantage which could have arisen from the transaction. He would have described Martha and Mary, as falling down at Jesus' feet and worshiping him in the most flowing strains of gratitude, calling him my Lord and my God! The other relatives as pressing around Jesus to honor him with their thanks, and their praises. And the Jews that were present, as being perfectly astonished at the thing that was done, and in their wonder and amazement, exclaiming, of a truth, this is the Messiah that was to come! But, instead of this, the evangelist simply states the fact of the resurrection, the affection of Christ for Lazarus, and the conversation which transpired before the scene; and, then, without the least attempt to extol, or add interest to the scene by embellishment, says, and "many of the Jews which came to Mary, and had seen the things which Jesus did, believed on him." No more is said of the transaction, or of Lazarus, until, as before stated, when Jesus came again into the town, the evangelist mentions his sitting at the table with Christ. Here, again, if this were a fictitious account, the same burst of joy would have been manifested, and, in short, the same scene of eulogiums and congratulations would have been acted over again; and, then, this Lazarus, having been so successfully introduced to the reader, would have been made to act a prominent part in many of the future transactions. His personal appearance, his happy qualifications of character and disposition, and very probably the time and manner of his death would have been described. But how different, how perfectly simple and unvarnished [illegible], and how unconscious of deception must have been the man who wrote it! If there can be found a description of any real scene, in which the signs of honesty are more palpable, I confess that it has never fallen under my notice, and I think that every honest man will acknowledge the same.

2. What I have said concerning the resurrection of Lazarus is applicable to all the miracles recorded in the New Testament. The most stupendous miracles are related without one exclamation of wonder from the historian, and without the least appearance of a desire to excite the wonder of the reader. The character of Christ is drawn in no other way than by telling what he did and said. There is no pourtraying of character in the way of general description, or by using strong epithets to set him forth. There is, as I can find, no such thing in the account given, as an expression of admiration of any discourse or action, on the part of the evangelist. When they describe the sufferings of Christ, they never fall, as men generally do, into pathetic declamation. They are never carried away from their simple course by the power of sympathy. The facts are related as though the writers felt nothing but a strong desire of declaring the truth without giving any color whatever to the facts. Neither do they indulge themselves in those vehement expressions of indignation against the enemies of Christ which we should naturally have expected. They never give utterance to a harsh expression against any one. They relate the treachery of Judas with the same unaffected simplicity as if they had no feeling relative to his base conduct.

3. But there is another circumstance which, if possible, exhibits the true character of the writers in a light still stronger. It is the manner in which they speak of themselves. Few men can write much concerning themselves without betraying the strength of self-love. Weak men, when they speak on this subject are generally disgusting; and even when persons are willing to let the truth be known, they usually make an effort for compensation for every sacrifice they make of reputation.—But we may challenge any one to point out an instance in which the least indications of this moral weakness has been given by the evangelists. They speak of themselves, and of their companions, with the same candor which characterizes their narratives of others, they describe in the most artless manner, the lowness of their origin, the meanness of their occupation, the grossness of their ignorance, the inveteracy of their prejudices, the childishness of their contentions for superiority, their cowardice in the hour of danger, the fatal apostacy of one, and the temporary delinquency of another of their number. If any one supposes that it is an easy matter to write as these men have done, he must be very little acquainted with human nature. It cannot be imitated, even now, when the model is fairly before us. It is wonderful that these men should be able to write books at all with propriety. Few fishermen, or mechanics, confined all their lives to hard labor, and untutored in the art of composition, could produce an intelligible and accurate history of their own lives. But that men of such an education should possess such self-command and self-denial as is manifest in these compositions, can not be accounted for on any other suppositions than that they wrote under some Divine influence.

(Concluded next week.)

Religious Department.

From the Church Chronicle.

HOW CAN I DO GOOD?

This will be read by some professing Christian; some one, who has perhaps said, or thought, I am not expected to engage personally in the work of doing good to the souls of my fellow creatures. If I were a minister of Christ, my duty would then be plain in this matter; now, I am comparatively excused. But fellow Christian, no! you are mistaken. It is as really your duty, to labor directly, specifically, for the spiritual good of your fellow men, as it is that of your ministers. You are not called to labor in all the same ways as he, but still the everlasting salvation of the souls of dying men, as truly concerns you, as it does him.

But you may say, I shall be going *out of my place* and I shall apparently be taking the work out of my minister's hands. This also is a mistake. You will be going directly *into your place*, and you will in this way, endear yourself to the heart of your minister, and he will thank God for your labors.

I will now state *how* you can do good.—I hope these directions will be treasured up in the memory of every *communicant* who reads them:

1. Be regular and punctual at church.

When a cloudy day, or a little mud or snow, or bad traveling, keeps our neighbors at home on the Sabbath, let your seat in the church be occupied. You do not know how much it gladdens the heart of your minister to find you there, after he has prepared his sermon with study and prayer, and now goes into church and beholds one and another, and another seat vacant. Your minister soon begins to feel that *you* are one on whom he can rely, to hold up his hands—while *fair weather* Christians are not to be depended on.—When the crowd are there, then they are there; but when they are wanted most, they mortify and dishearten him.

2. Labor directly to convert sinners.

To do this, you need not sound a trumpet before you, nor make a great noise.—But drop a word here and a word there.—Take some book like the two first volumes of "Religion of the Heart and Life," and put it into the hands of an impenitent friend. Seek some favorable opportunity, and kindly, prudently, and faithfully urge one or another, to secure without delay, the salvation of the soul, tell them that life is short,—that death is certain, that heaven is infinitely desirable, and hell infinitely dreadful; tell them to secure the one and avoid the other.

I wish to ask you a plain question. Is there not some impenitent person near you for whose salvation you never made *one serious effort?* Are you ready to meet that person at the bar of God? It may be, that that person is your own darling child—your son or your daughter. It may be, that you have taken the vows of God on you in its behalf at its baptism. If so, oh what awful responsibility rests on you!—Their salvation, or their ruin, may depend upon your faithfulness or unfaithfulness.—Think of this consideration seriously.

3. You can pray.

And this is a way to do good, at all times open before you. Pray for yourself—pray for your minister. St. Paul asked the prayers of private Christians. Pray for the impenitent sinners, that God would give them repentance. Pray for the Church.—Pray for the poor self-denying, toiling missionary of Jesus Christ, that he may have courage to fight on, until he wins the victor's crown. When you have prayed once—pray again, and not forget to look for an answer to your prayers. Did you ever think that it is mocking God, to pray and then not wait to receive?

I have here pointed out three ways in which you can do good. Your unfaithfulness will not be the result of ignorance.

PRIDE.

Some parents seem to delight to foster pride by appealing to a false principle of honor; and while they secretly minister fuel to the flame, by lauding the actions of the miscalled honorable man, they are working an almost irretrievable injury to their offspring. With others, popularity is everything, and to stand well in the opinion of the world is the grand aim of life. If any course is the fashionable one, this is enough in their eyes. It possesses the chief criterion of value for them. But the united head of a holy family will judge and act with far different views. The basis of all family government, discipline, and instruction with such, is fixed, where it ever should be, on the great principles of truth contained in the word of God. The directions and purposes there taught, are immeasurably superior to all the world can give. They have a weight and force which impart to them a sanction that the conscience cannot fail to acknowledge. A clear light shines out from those sacred pages on the path of duty, and the value of the trust delegated to every parent is most impressively presented. Reverence for the institutions of his appointment, for his holy Sabbath, his providence, his word, and all the means of grace—dear as these are to the heart, and allowed as they are to hold an influence over the actions—are earnestly and faithfully enforced. There are also things too often deemed trivial, but which in the forms they assume under direction of the parent's moral discipline may exert no small influence over the welfare of the child, and these we can not wholly pass over. We allude to the habits of economy punctuality, neatness, and the proper subordination of the various innocent propensities, by which by too great indulgence become injurious. To keep up the proper balance, and so to interweave those minor virtues with others of commanding aspect, requires the eye and mind ever to be awake and active; but it is the proper task of the parent, who should never be found shrinking from a duty so plain, and which will so surely meet its appropriate reward.—*Chris. Family Magazine.*

WHY THE CHURCH IS SO WEAK.

It is not because God has thus determined, for we may and should be strong in God and in the power of his might. But the great reason many Churches are so weak, is, the members do not *all* exercise the strength they have. In some churches, *nine-tenths* of the members are habitually idle, and, instead of helping and strengthening the Church, they weaken it. While two or three are engaged to promote the glory of God and the salvation of men, those who do nothing *do* often paralyze their efforts. Remember, Christian, what inspiration says, "He that gathereth not with us, scattereth abroad." There is no middle ground—you can either help, or you hinder. Your influence is either for Christ, or it is against him. *Every* member of the Church ought to be a *lively* member, and not a *deadly* member. But these dead branches are not only dead themselves, but their conduct tends directly to kill all who are around them. Let every one that bears the name of Christ depart from all iniquity, and then the Churches that are now saying, "My leanness, my leanness," may be like Mount Zion, that cannot be moved. Every branch that is in Christ must bring forth fruit, or the Father will take it away. I would as soon trust the eternal destiny of my soul on the doctrines of the Koran, as on that doctrine that teaches the ungodly backslider that he is on the road to heaven.

SOME THINGS I DON'T LIKE.

I don't like to see a professor of religion going to the Post Office on the Sabbath day. It is a violation of the fourth commandment.

I don't like to see Christians habitually neglecting the sick during the week, and visiting them on the Sabbath. It looks suspicious.

I don't like long prayers at our social meetings. They are not edifying.

I don't like to see people chewing tobacco in the church. It pollutes the Lord's house.

I don't like to see gentlemen put their hats on their heads before leaving the sanctuary. It would be more reverent to remain uncovered.

I don't like to see people turning the leaves of their hymn books at church, during the sermon. It is disrespectful to the minister.

I don't like our minister to keep the congregation waiting more than half an hour after the proper time for preaching. The people get impatient.

I don't like to subscribe for a newspaper and not pay for it. I always feel uncomfortable when I remember that I am sponging from the Editor.

I don't like to see a pious family without a religious newspaper. It is too great a privation.

I don't like a professor of religion to absent himself from the prayer meeting more than a year at a time. I fear he does not approbate them.—*Pres Advocate.*

FAMILY PRAYER.—In binding a family together in peace and love, there is no human influence like that of domestic prayer. Uniting them in a common object, it unites their sympathies and their desires. Raising their hearts to heaven, it brings them altogether in the presence of God.—The family altar is an asylum to which they repair from the care and toils of life. Reminding them of the rest reserved in heaven, it unites them in efforts of faith and obedience for its attainment. Earth has no holier spot than a house thus sanctified by prayer; where the voice of supplication and thanksgiving consecrates every day, where the word of God is devoutly read, and all unite to show forth all his praise. It may be humble, but it is holy, and, therefore, heavenly. Poverty may be there, and sorrow; but its inmates are rich in faith, and joyous in the Holy Ghost. Sickness and death may enter it; but they will come as angels of peace and mercy, and the spirits whom they release from the imprisonment of the flesh, shall be united, free, and happy, to worship forever, as earth did not permit them, a family in heaven.

EVERY DAY RELIGION.—This is the Theology of the Bible—"Be thou in the fear of the Lord all the day long," not merely during the devotions of morning and evening, or when a friend converses with you upon the subject of religion, but constantly, "all the day long." This religion must be a habit—not merely an ornament to throw on at particular times, when circumstances seem to demand it—but the daily and hourly attire of life. Many professors of religion as soon as Sabbath is over, and the daily periodical worship of the family is performed, throw over them the costume of the world, and so completely conceal the garments of righteousness, that they can mingle with the world in all the busy transactions of life, from day to day, from Sabbath to Sabbath, and the world not know that they are citizens of another country. There is a despicable deception about this, unworthy the character of a citizen of Heaven. Are they ashamed of their royal robes, and yet good citizens of the heavenly kingdom? This cannot be. No true subject will be ashamed of the costume of the royal court.

From the Christian Reflector

THE DESIGN OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

The Lord's Supper seems to have been instituted as a standing and permanent memorial of what Christ has done for us by his atonement for our sins. The Savior knew that amidst the cares of the world, there would be a *tendency* to forget him even by his friends, certainly by his enemies.—The institution of this ordinance *reminds* us of a Savior's death, and the blessings which flow from it. "This do in *remembrance* of me," says Christ when he instituted it. This is his last and dying bequest, and one would suppose *this fact* would endear it to the heart of every disciple. But alas! how many neglect to comply with this command for the most trivial reasons. They seem to care more for their feelings, self-will, or unsubdued temper, than the command of Christ. If any difference of opinion occur between themselves and others, small though it may be, without any labor or effort on their part to effect a reconciliation, they keep away from the communion table! In this way they expect to show a proper resentment towards their offending brother and perhaps towards the whole church! thus refusing to obey Christ, who has bought them, in partaking of the symbols of his broken body and shed blood, to gratify a feeling which to say the least is wrong. What shall we say of such conduct? It is quite a common thing for some in our churches who make much difficulty, and create much pain in the church to which they belong. Shall we call them *weak* brethren, and attribute it to their ignorance? This will not *always* do. Are they not "disobedient" and unruly?" Do they exhibit the spirit of Christ? Suppose their *cause* of grief is *real*, ought they not to take the proper steps for a reconciliation? and is another's sin any reason why I should disobey my dying Redeemer in this his last request? Surely not. When will this evil be corrected, and all the disciples have correct views upon it? We hope it will receive further attention. ALPHA.

TRIFLING WITH SCRIPTURE.—It is of the greatest importance that we should resist the temptation, frequently so strong, of annexing a familiar, facetious, or irreverent idea to a scriptural usage, a scriptural expression, a scripture text, or a scripture name. Nor should we hold ourselves guiltless, though we may have been misled by mere negligence, or want of reflection. Every person of good taste will avoid reading a parody of a beautiful poem, because the recollection of the degraded likeness will always obtrude itself upon our memories, when we wish to derive pleasure from the contemplation of the elegance of the original. But how much more urgent is the duty by which we are bound to keep the pages of the Bible clear of any impression tending to diminish the blessing of habitual respect and reverence towards our Maker's law.—*Palgrave.*

THE CONFIDENCE OF A CHRISTIAN.—The righteous seem to lie by, in the bosom of the earth, as a weary pilot in some well sheltered creek, till all the storms which infest this lower world are blown over.—Here they enjoy safe anchorage, are in no danger of foundering amidst the waves of prevailing iniquity, or of being shipwrecked on the rocks of any powerful temptation. But ere long we shall behold them hoisting their flag of hope, riding before a sweet gale of atoning merit and redeeming love, till they make, with all the sails of an assured faith, the blessed port of an eternal life.—*Rev. H. Harvey.*

Charles Simmons once asked Emmons the secret of popular preaching. The reply was—*never to disturb consciences!*

Children's Department.

THE DANGER OF AN EVIL ADVISER.

A DIALOGUE.

Thomas. What's your hurry, Frank? Stop a minute.

Frank. I can't stay! Father sent me with this letter to the railroad depot.

T. Well,—the depot won't run away.

F. But the cars will; there's a gentleman going to New York, he promised to carry this letter, and there's money in it for my brother.

T. But don't you see it's but ten minutes past three, and the cars don't start till four, and you have time enough for what I want of you.

F. Well, what do you want?

T. Just step in here to see the wild beasts with me; you have never been, have you?

F. No; I'll go when I come back from my errand.

T. No you can't, for it will be time to go to the writing master.

F. Then I'll go with you to-morrow.

T. No, you can't for this is the last day of the exhibition.

F. Is it? that's bad! I did not know that there were any beasts in town till to-day.—How many are there?

T. Ever so many; there is a polar bear, and an elephant, and a most beautiful rhinocerous.

F. I have seen a rhinocerous and he is the ugliest creature that ever was; his skin sits as loosely upon him as a sailor's trowsers.

T. Well, there's a royal tiger—

F. Is there? I never saw a royal tiger!

T. O! he's a beauty—all yellow and covered with black stripes. Then there are little leopards playing just like kittens; and—there! there! do you hear that? there's the lion roaring!

F. Whew! that's a peeler! How long will it take to see them all?

T. O! not half an hour, and it won't take you five minutes to run down to the depot afterwards, if you clip it like a good fellow.

F. Are there any monkeys?

T. Plenty of them! the funniest monkeys you ever saw; they make all sorts of faces.

F. Well,—I don't know—what if I should be too late for the cars?

T. No danger of that, I tell you; the town clock up there is too fast; it's all out of order; and besides, you might see half the beasts while you are standing here thinking about it, looking up the street and down the street.

F. Well! come along then; where's your money?

T. O! I don't pay! I got acquainted with the door keeper after I had been here twice, and now he lets me in for nothing every time I bring a feller that does pay.

F. O ho! well, I suppose its a quarter of a dollar, and I have one somewhere in my pockets. (*Pulling out his handkerchief to search for the money, drops the letter.*)—Ah! here it is! Come Tom! no time to be lost. Mind you do not let me stay too long.

They go into the exhibition booth. Frank's father, passing along, picks up the letter, examines it, looks around for Frank, and passes hastily away. After some time the boys come out.

T. You did not half see them, you were in such a hurry and worry.

F. I know it. Are you sure that clock is too fast, Tom?

T. I don't know—I suppose so—the clocks are wrong half the time.

F. Why, you told me it was too fast, Tom! and now I'll bet anything I shall be too late! I wish I hadn't gone in!

T. Well, why don't you move then?—What are you rummaging after?

F. Why, after my letter. I'm sure I put it in this pocket. What in the name of wonder has become of it?

T. Look in t'other pocket.

F. It is'nt there! nor in my hat! what *shall* I do?

T. Why, you can't have lost it, can you?

F. I *have* lost it, I am sure as can be.—I had it in this very pocket just before I met you, and now it's gone!

T. May be somebody stole it in the crowd?

F. That's comfort! There was ever so much money in it, for I heard father talking about it at dinner time.

T. O! I'll tell you what's become of it!

F. What? what?

T. Why I guess the elephant took it out of your pocket!

F. You ought to be ashamed to stand there laughing, after you have got me into such a scrape! I have a great mind to go in again and look all around.

T. They won't let you go in again unless you pay.

F. O Tom, what will my father say to me? Where *shall* I look? I wish I had never heard of the beasts; there was no comfort in looking at them, for I was thinking of the cars all the time, and now my letter is gone, and brother Henry's money, and all; and what will father do to me?

T. What's the use of telling him any thing about it? He'll never know whether the letter went or not, if you don't say a word.

F. Yes he will; my brother will write to inquire for the money.

T. Well, and can't you say you gave the letter to the gentleman?

F. No, Tom; I can't do that. I can't tell a lie, and, above all, to my father.

T. The more fool you! You need'nt look so mad about it. There's your father coming now! Run and tell him quick, and get a whipping!

F. He *will* punish me, Tom; that he will. What shall I do?

T. Take my advice; I'll tell a fib for you, and do you hold to it.

F. I never told a lie in my life, Tom!

T. Then its high time you did; you'll have to tell a good many before you die.

F. I don't believe that.

T. Well, here's your father. Now see how I'll get you out of the scrape. That's right! keep staring up at the hand-bill on the wall.

(*Enter Father.*)

Father. Why, Frank, you have run yourself out of breath; I trust that letter will go safely, for your brother wants the money very much.

T. Frank was just in time, sir. The cars were just starting.

Father. O! you went with him, did you?

T. Yes, sir, and I saw the gentleman put the letter in his pocket book very carefully. I fancy it will go safe enough.

Father. I fancy it will. What is in that handbill, Frank, that interests you so much?

F. I don't know sir.

Father. What's the matter, my boy?

F. I can't stand it, father! I can't stand it! I had rather take ten whippings, Tom, any day, than—than—

Father. Ho, ho! what is all this?

T. You are a fool, Frank.

F. I know I am a fool; but I can't tell a lie. I lost the letter, father; I went to see the wild beasts with Tom, and lost the letter!

Father. And this pernicious fellow wanted you to deceive me about it, did he?

T. Why, I thought—

Father. Frank! I would willingly lose a dozen letters with ten times as much money in them, for the pleasure of finding you resist the temptation! Come here, my boy, and leave off crying. I found the letter and carried it myself to the depot in time for the cars; I can forgive you your folly,—since it has not ended in wickedness! but remember one thing, I shall not forgive you, if hence-forward you associate with this unprincipled boy. Begone, sir! I am glad to see shame in your face. Had my boy taken your advice, he, too, would have been at this moment a dejected, conscience smitten, despised liar; but he is holding up his head, and his heart is right in his bosom. You are the very boy, Thomas, whom I was requested to take into my employment; but I will have nothing to do with you. Never come near my son again!—*The Third Reader.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, April 6, 1842.

The Christian not of this World.

The Savior has emphatically declared this of his disciples, that they are not of this world. They are born by a celestial birth—partake of the Divine nature, and are heirs to a heavenly inheritance. When the storms of life beat heavily, and the tide of adversity sets in—when friend after friend fails, and the enemy comes in like a flood, then this language comes as sweet consolation to the weary pilgrim, and buoys up his fainting soul with the soul-enlivening fact that this world is not his home, and that his treasure is in heaven. Alas! how drear, how desolate this vain world without the consolation of the words of Jesus. Temptation may awhile assail, sickness and pain may afflict, disappointment and blighted hopes annoy, but none of these, or the thousand ills that embitter life, can essentially detract aught from the rich fund of the christian's enjoyment. He is not of this world—his affections are not on it—his treasure is not in it, nor is it of any service to him except as a probationary state.

Man has a thousand admonitions to remind him of his mortality, and warn him to prepare to meet his God. Almost every breeze bears along the tolling knell of death. At every step dangers stand thick, and every pulse is beating a funeral march to the grave.

This language of Jesus is worthy of more than a passing notice. Christians are not of this world, because Christ has redeemed them from it. It is true, that as probationers, they must awhile be encumbered with their clay, but they are essentially the children of the kingdom, and have no right to degrade themselves by worldly-mindedness, even though in this they might find amusement. The disposition, the feelings, the hopes, the aspirations are heavenly, and nought but heaven, with all its joys can satisfy his heaven-born desires. The soul regenerated by the grace of the Gospel, in its nature and characteristics is elevated far above the grovelling sensualities of the world. In a manner divested of its impurities and infirmities, it soars above the tumultuous cares and perplexities that ever clog and defile the sinful soul.

Christians are required to keep themselves unspotted from the world. It would be degrading to the Christian to so far forget his reponsibilities as a member of Christ's kingdom as to stoop to please himself with the vanities of time, or have his mind occupied with the things of earth.—Shall he who is not of this world spend all his energies, and devote his time for worldly purposes? So far as he can act for the interests of Christ's kingdom, may the christian act; beyond this he may not dare go. He has no other business here but to prepare himself for his heavenly inheritance.

Sabbath Sanctification.

At the creation, God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it. At Mt. Sinai, in giving the law, he commands to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." God, speaking by Isaiah the Prophet, admonishes the Israelites to call the Sabbath a delight. The Savior speaking of it says, the Sabbath was made for man. Thus it is manifest that the Sabbath is time-sanctified by God, which men are to keep holy. There are six days in which work may be done, but the Sabbath must not be secularised. The fiat of Jehovah has fixed unalterably the manner in which the day is to be kept. It is sinful not to observe the time God has commanded.—It is also sinful not to regard it in a proper manner. It has long been a question, what is lawful or unlawful to be done on the Sabbath day. It is agreed that all things are improper except works of necessity or mercy. Men are prone, however, to add to or take from this list as their worldly-mindedness or spirituality abounds. The cold-hearted professor thinks it *necessary* to do many things that the spiritual man will not allow. There is but little danger of making the number of things that may be done on the Sabbath too small. To enjoy the Sabbath the soul must be as much taken from earthly things as possible, and intently fixed on God. The chief blessings of the Sabbath are in communion with God, and this abounds in proportion as other things are banished from the thoughts. The world and the Holy Spirit cannot occupy the heart at the same time. If the hands are engaged the mind must necessarily be engaged in like manner. All things therefore that divert the mind from communion with God should be avoided.

We wish to mention a few things that are a desecration of the Sabbath, and tend perhaps more than all others to lessen the good that should ever be derived from the Sabbath.

1. *Improper Conversation.* The plea of mercy or necessity can not be urged for this. No one is obliged to talk of his worldly interest or of his neighbor's character or interests or of business transactions, or of common affairs on the Sabbath. Every worldly matter may be laid aside. The things of the kingdom and the story of the cross possess infinite more interest than all things else. If these do not sufficiently interest the mind as to make them the theme of conversation, it is because there is no love to God in the heart. Improper conversation tends directly to draw the attention from the duties and pleasures of the Sabbath, and every way unfits the mind for communion with God. It is therefore a desecration of the Sabbath to make worldly matters, or aught save the interest of religion, the theme of conversation.

2. *Improper Reading.* All reading on the Sabbath is improper, save such as is calculated to direct the mind to heavenly things. The news of the day, scientific and literary works, tales of the fancy and miscellaneous works, lead the mind away from communion with God. The Bible is emphatically the Book of Books, and ought not simply on the Sabbath but at all times to have the preference. Besides this there are Books and other writings that have a direct religious tendency. If the bible and religious books fail to interest the mind, it is because religion has no home in the heart. A worldly depraved mind only prefers other things to those. The sublime truths of the gospel will never fail to interest the pious soul.

3. *Improper Thoughts.* It may be impossible to have have such a command of the thoughts as to prevent them from straying. But they can easily be recalled. It is vain to worship God with the tongue while vain thoughts possess the heart. It is perhaps natural for the mind to turn to the things that occupy it during the week. And also to give loose to the imagination and let it rove wherever it will; but unless the thoughts are restrained and turned to heavenly things, it avails but little to attend to the outward forms of religion. If the thoughts of the heart are impure, and God is not in them all, if the cares of this world or the vanities of life possess the mind, there is no communion with God, and the blessings of the Sabbath are lost. The interests of the soul and the rich importance of the gospel, are themes rich enough to ravish the soul and fill it with sublime contemplations.

4. *Sauntering or Lounging.* A very common way of spending the Sabbath with some is, to give themselves up to dozing, or wandering from place to place. Nothing is more plain than that spent in this way the Sabbath losses all its interests. There can be no communion with God when drowsiness or ennui has dominion over the mind, or when it is necessary, for diversion, to wander from one place to another. The mind does not require entire relaxation, neither does the body; they can be sufficiently restored without giving them up to drowsiness or sleep. The house of God is the most unfit place of all to doze—the place, the occasion, and the exercises, are full of interest, or should be so. In fine, the Sabbath in all its exercises, is designed for a contemplation of the great interests of religion.—The mind with all its forces should be divested from worldly cares and thoughts, and centered on God.

Come to School.

The winter term in De Ruyter Institute closes to day. The summer term will commence on the 6th of May. No pains will be spared to render the stay of students here as pleasant and profitable as possible. And we trust no parent will have occasion to regret sending their children to this school. We have frequently mentioned that this Institute presents rare facilities for mental culture, and that a good moral influence will be exerted over students.

The Trustees have resolved with the next term to open a primary department. Arrangements have been made or will be, to secure a Teacher every way well qualified for the place. Terms in this department very low. The Trustees hope their efforts in this department will be appreciated and that there will be no lack of students.

The boarding house will be occupied by John R. Butts, where students can find accomodations to their minds at the published prices, viz: $1,25 per week, including lodging or washing, or $1,38 including both.

Will the stockholders and friends of the Institute exert themselves a little to send students here, and give the assurance that Trustees and teachers will do their best for them while they are in school?

Congressional.

We occupy considerable space this week with Congressional proceedings. The case of Mr. Giddings is an unusual one, and all will doubtless be anxious to know the whole of the matter. Read and judge for yourselves.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

[illegible] is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists from their origin to the present [illegible], giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

For the Register.

Missionary Agent.

To the eastern churches and others who may be directly interested, Brother Sherman S. Griswold, an evangelist minister in this church, (Piscataway,) has been appointed a missionary and agent by the Executive Committee of the Missionary Society, to travel and preach the gospel and collect funds for the benefit of the Society, that the gospel may be sent to the destitute churches, and settlements where our brethren may be located. His journey and labors will be through New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Rensselaer county, &c., and as his mission is one of great moment, he hopes that as the time allotted him is short, that the people will be in readiness when he comes among them, to assist him in his noble enterprize—especially the ministers, that he may accomplish much in a short time, and that his efforts may bring a new era among us upon the subject of missions. And as Mr. Griswold is a stranger in the denomination, we would say, that we think him fully competent for the duty assigned him, and hope that he will receive that hearty reception with ministers and people where he may travel that his station and calling demands.

W. B. GILLETT,
Cor. Sec. of the Missionary Society.
New Market, N. J., March 24th 1842.

For the Register.

Our Obligations to Lead the Reformed Inebriates to Christ.

The present aspect of the temperance reform, vastly augments the responsibilities of Christians. Thousands of warm hearted "Washingtonians" stand waiting for explicit instruction in the fundamental principles of the gospel. Our hand finds delightful work to do, and we should do it with our might. With all our weight of love for Christ, and confidence in the promises of God, and in the special renovating agency of the Holy Spirit—we must proclaim to those reformed men, *salvation through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.*—Unless this great truth reaches their hearts, they will fail to avail themselves of the strongest preventative to save them from returning to their cups. True, they can unanimously say in the language of the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky,—"there is peculiar strength in the tie of honor that now publicly binds us." But such powerful temptations assail our reformed friends, and with such malignant inspection does the old arch enemy of all reform now watch them, that strong as the tie is that now publicly binds them, it needs to be made stronger by the purifying and all-controling influence of experimental religion. If without becoming Christians they may be saved from relapse, yet it is certain that if they experience not this radical change they can never enter heaven. We must tell them this in as plain words as the English language can furnish. Our beloved friends are in great danger of imagining that their successful efforts for self-reform, merit in some degree the blessings of salvation from the hand of God.—They are also in danger of supposing that the reform in which they now rejoice, and which has caused their wives and children and all around them to leap for joy, is the change of heart of which the Bible requires. False teachers will strengthen these delusive impressions. Satan, acting on his scheme of infernal reprisals, will seize on this opportunity to do his worst, that by fostering self-righteousness, he may lead those souls down to hell whom he failed of decoying there by the intoxicating beverage. But few reformed inebriates understand much about these exposures.—Those of us who do understand them, must approach these friends, and invite them to trust in Jesus, manifesting to them as much earnestness, and love, as they saw in those who succeeded in obtaining their names for the pledge. The ministers of the gospel should now make redemption through the blood of Christ, as prominent a theme as Paul makes it in his epistle to the Hebrews. It has always been our duty to give peculiar prominency to this subject; but the present aspects of the temperance reform, call upon us to proclaim more fully, more frequently, and more earnestly than ever, that "without shedding of blood there is no remission:" that there is no salvation for fallen man, without *faith* in the Son of God who "hath an unchangeable priesthood," and who is, therefore, "able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them."

J. R. J.

De Ruyter, April 5th, 1842.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

By the arrival of the Columbia at Halifax, and the Unicorn at Boston from Halifax, bringing the passengers and papers of the Columbia, we have news from Europe up to the 4th inst.

House of Parliament—The Corn Laws.

The principal debates in Parliament have been upon the Corn Laws. In the House of Commons, on the 18th ult., the debate upon Mr. Villiers amendment to Sir Robert Peel's motion regarding the Corn Laws, *for the abolition of all duties payable upon imported grain*, was commenced and continued during five days. On a division, there appeared for the motion 393, for the amendment 90—majority against the amendment 303. On Friday, the 25th ult., Mr. Christopher moved an amendment, the effect of which was to give more complete protection to the farmer, by fixing a higher sliding scale than the measure of Sir Robert Peel. This proposal was withdrawn, and the House affirmed Sir Robert Peel's motion by a majority of 202, the numbers being 306 and 104. A long discussion took place on the resolution regulating the proposed duty upon imported wheat and flour. The report of the Committee on the importation of foreign corn was then agreed to.

Sixteen ships, amounting to 10,092 tons, have been engaged by the government for conveyance of troops to China.

The number of electors in France is 224,700. One in every 151 individuals.

Congressional News.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

Washington, March 28.

Messrs. Editors:—The unexpected result of the assault upon the rights of members, and the liberty of speech, in the person of Mr. Giddings, is a sufficient reason to justify a more extended notice of it, though I will endeavor to compress the whole into as narrow limits as possible.—The reflecting people, who compose the mass of your readers, should know the *whole* of the pretext, on which the minions of American despotism have cut down the *second great right* guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen. First, the right of petition was destroyed. Now the freedom of speech has shared the same fate. The nation must learn the lesson taught by the venerable Judge Mattocks, of Vt., who, on a petition day, some months ago, said, "Mr. Speaker, I have in my hands the petitions of several thousands of my fellow citizens, for important objects. If this was the Temple of Liberty, I should offer them; but as it is Slavery's Hall, I shall not do it." There must be, in a word, a resort to the *primary* assemblies, and the moral power of a purified and Christian press, as the only modes now left to vindicate the lost rights of an insulted people.

Let intelligent men of all parties, weigh well the sentiments and logic of the following, which were the resolves offered by Mr. Giddings. Let the reader bear in mind several things. First, that they are no *hasty* product of a fanatic's brain, but came from a man pre-eminently *prudent*, judicious, careful; a man thoroughly versed in the common and international law. Second, that so far as they related to the controversy between the U. S. and Great Britain, they embody the principles of the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Amistad and Mississippi cases. Third, that such men as Conway Robinson, the first lawyer of the Virginia Bar, David Hoffman, Esq., of Baltimore, John Quincy Adams, several of the members of the Cabinet, and others, equally eminent, concur generally in their correctness. Respecting the other features of these resolutions let freemen judge. The presentation of these resolves will be a marked era in our history. They are as follows:

Resolutions offered by Mr. Giddings.

Resolved, That prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, each of the several States composing this Union exercised full and exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of slavery within its own territory, and possessed full power to continue or abolish it at pleasure.

Resolved, That by adopting the Constitution no part of the aforesaid powers were delegated to the Federal Government, but were reserved by and still pertain to each of the several States.

Resolved, That by the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, each of the several States surrendered to the Federal Government all jurisdiction over the subjects of commerce and navigation upon the high seas.

Resolved, That slavery being an abridgment of the natural rights of man, can exist only by force of *positive municipal law*, and is necessarily confined to the territorial jurisdiction of the power creating it.

Resolved, That when a ship belonging to the citizens of any State of this Union leaves the waters and territory of such State, and enters upon the high seas, the persons on board cease to be subject to the slave laws of such State, and thenceforth are governed in their relations to each other by, and are amenable to, the laws of the United States.

Resolved, That when the brig Creole, on her late passage for New-Orleans, left the territorial jurisdiction of Virginia, the slave laws of that State ceased to have jurisdiction over the persons on board said brig, and such persons became amenable only to the laws of the United States.

Resolved, That the persons on board said ship, in resuming their natural rights of personal liberty, violated no law of the United States, incurred no legal penalty, and are justly liable to no punishment.

Resolved, That all attempts to regain possession of, or to re-enslave said persons, are unauthorized by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and are incompatible with our national honor.

Resolved, That all attempts to exert our national influence in favor of the coastwise slave trade, or to place this nation in the attitude of maintaining a "commerce in human beings," are subversive of the rights and injurious to the feelings and the interest of the free States, and unauthorized by the Constitution, and prejudicial to our national character.

It will occur to many readers that these resolves simply reverse the propositions of Calhoun's resolves in the Senate, two years since, in the Comet and Encomium cases, which involved essentially the same principles, which then passed *during the pendency* of the negotiation; which is one of the reasons given to justify the outrage upon Mr. Giddings.

In my last letter, I stated that Mr. Botts, not being entitled to the floor, did not succeed in getting his preamble and resolve before the House. This was done by John B. Weller, of Ohio, (let his name stand with Aaron Burr, John Smith, Charles G. Atherton, and Benedict Arnold.) who offered the resolves as written by the Virginia slaveholder. The House adjourned pending a motion to overrule the decision of the Chair, that Mr. Giddings could not be deprived of his right to defend himself, by the operation of the P. Q. or any other rule or order; as it was a question of parliamentary privilege, and therefore, of absolute right. Now let your readers examine the preamble, and see if the reasons assigned for censuring Mr. Giddings, are not, of all others—except the last one—*the* reasons why the subject should have been brought forward, by some prudent man, like himself, for future and deliberate examination. The *last* reason is a new *assumption*, contrary to fact, that any law of the United States denounces the conduct of the Creole men as "mutiny," or "murder." The resolves do *not* "justify" them, save by the assertion of what none but a fanatic would deny, viz: that slavery is a violation of *natural justice*.

Whereas, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, the Member from the Sixteenth Congressional District of the State of Ohio, has this day presented to this House a series of Resolutions touching the most important interests connected with a large portion of the Union, now a subject of negotiation between the United States and Great Britain of the most delicate nature, the result of which may eventually involve those nations, and, perhaps, the whole civilized world in war; and, whereas, it is the duty of every good citizen, and particularly of every selected agent and representative of the People, to discountenance all efforts to create excitement, dissatisfaction and division among the People of the United States at such a time and under such circumstances, which is the only effect to be accomplished by the introduction of sentiments before the legislative body of the country hostile to the grounds assumed by the high functionary having charge of this important and delicate trust: and, whereas, mutiny and murder are therein justified and approved in terms shocking to all sense of law, order, and humanity; therefore—

Resolved, That this House hold the conduct of the said Member as altogether unwarranted and unwarrantable, and deserving the severe condemnation of the People of this country, and of this body in particular.

Monday night, a caucus, or consultation among the Southern leaders was held, and the result appeared in their conduct the next day. After the journal was read, the decision of the Chair, so plainly right, was reversed 77 to 98, and the main question of the adoption of the resolves ordered, 95 to 91. A long and noisy struggle followed, to get as a matter of right, or give, as a matter of favor, to Mr. Giddings a chance to defend himself. Twenty times at least, he rose to get the floor, but in every instance the efforts of himself and others to get it for him were overruled by the chair, or by the objections of some slaveholding member, who insisted on the decision of the House just made, to order the main question which precludes debate. A motion to lay on the table, made by Mr. Adams, was rejected 70 to 124. Several members now desired to be excused from voting. Brown, of Tenn., because "it might look like persecution," and "it would do no good to condemn a man so lost to his country's honor, and his own, as to offer such resolves!" Cushing, of Mass., and Irwin, of Pa., because they feared their votes might be construed as favoring the resolves, and they utterly denied the right of the House to censure any member for his opinions on any subject. They were not excused. The vote on the resolves was 125 to 69, and on the preamble, 119 to 66.—Wise, of Va., refused to vote at all, perhaps because they came from Botts, his enemy.

The following was the vote:

	Voted to Cen.	*Against.*	*Ab't.*	*Tot.*
Free State Whigs,	7	58	20	85
Do. Democrats,	38	7	8	54
Slave State Whigs,	38	2	10	50
Do. Democrats,	40	0	7	47
Tyler men,	2	2	2	6
Total.	125	69	48	242

Mr. Giddings immediately rose, quietly passed round the House, and bade farewell to his friends, some of whom, and especially the venerable ex-President, were much affected; and then left the Hall, accompanied by the Whig members of the Ohio delegation. The triumphant faces of the majority were sobered at once by this decisive step. The mildness and gentleness of his manners, probably led many to think lightly of the decision of his character.—Few men are more decided, or energetic when the call of duty is made. Besides, it made the egregious *blunder* of sending one of the most vigorous intellects in the House, a man of some fifty years of age, with grey hairs, and great weight of character *to the polls*, with the tale of the *destruction of freedom of speech by slaveholders and their servile allies*, very manifest to the most obtuse brain. The especial folly seemed greater when they remembered his election in 1840, by a majority of nearly 5,000, (being about five times the *whole number* of legal votes in Mr. Wise's District, or Mr. Pickens'!) so that his triumphant re-election could not be doubted. Perhaps, the idea that the most popular and talented democratic member from the West, Weller, has been foolishly compromised by his representing a District full of abolitionists, and having been elected by barely fifty majority, did not *sweeten* the pill to the democratic part of the majority. Indeed, their curses at his and their folly since, have been both deep and loud. After Mr. G. retired, the Loan Bill was taken up, as it was a short time the next day; but nobody paid any attention to who spoke, or what they said, except the reporters for the city papers. Three and a half hours of Wednesday were taken up, chiefly in efforts to amend the Journal in reference to the case. The main struggle related to this issue; did Mr. Giddings have any chance to defend himself in order? If he had, it might palliate, but could not justify the vote of censure. It was clearly shown that he had no chance, as a matter of right. And, when consent had been supposed to be given, he rose to say that he never would consent to defend himself as a mere matter of grace and favor, thus yielding up his Constitutional rights, and those of the people he represented; it appeared that Cooper, of Georgia, objected to his going on before he had completed one single sentence! So without a hearing, a member was censured, and VIRTUALLY expelled from the House, for laying before the House his views on a question of great public interest, for their examination at some future day.

Barnard, of Albany, on Tuesday, gave notice of a protest against the vote of the House, which he has drawn up with great ability, and which will probably receive 75 signatures. The excitement of the Northern members has been very great. Friday morning, Everett, of Vt., Barnard, Winthrop, and Saltonstall, of Mass., Brockway, of Conn, and several others of the most respected men in the House—not abolitionists—called a meeting of all the Whigs from the free States to consider the protest, and any other measure necessary to resist the encroachments of the *slave power*. Another meeting is contemplated to embrace *all* who voted, or who sympathize with the minority. Mr. Adams, on Thursday, tried to bring in a rule that hereafter no member should be censured unheard; and the next morning, Calvary Morris, on behalf of the Ohio members, offered a similar resolve, virtually rescinding the vote of censure; but neither was received under the rules. That morning Mr. Giddings left for Ohio. The people will send him back about the middle of May. Such is the history of this most extraordinary proceeding. Well might a Western member recall the fact that *such votes of censure preceded the guillotine only* 12 months, in France, in 1792. Well did Mr. Adams declare that the spirit of liberty had no existence in a slaveholding community: all pretenses to it were hypocrisy. For let us not be blind to the wide-spread demoralization of the people, or to the fact that slavery is the ruling power in this republic. Yet will this mad act of these poor men, like the slaveholder's movement in Maryland, and the assault upon Mr. Adams, prove to have been an important part of the providential instrumentalities for the overthrow of the whole system of slavery. And while we cannot "rejoice in iniquity," or that it occurs, we may rejoice that God will make it the occasion of a display of his power and goodness.

One remark in concluding this topic.—One of your city dailies is trying to make it appear that *slavery* had nothing to do with the vote to censure Mr. Giddings! Rayner, of N. C., to-day, in a violent speech, took occasion fully to justify all the grounds taken by Mr. Giddings as to the points at issue between us and England. With him, and *all* Southern men, it was slavery, and nothing else. Their defendant in New York, (the Courier,) therefore raises a false issue. But there is little danger that the people will be deceived as to so plain a case.

News of the Day.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS—THE REPUBLIC INVADED.

The New-Orleans papers of the 16th bring the important intelligence that the Rio Grande has actually crossed, and Texas *invaded by* 14,000 *troops under Arista.* A letter in the Picayune, dated at Galveston, March 12th, says that San Antonio, Goliad, and Victoria, have been taken without oposition. It was thought that the first battle would be fought on the Colorado.

The letter says:—

"The country is in arms—some 4,000 of our people, it is estimated, are on the march for the scene of action. Houston turned out several hundred—about 100 left here to-day, and some two or three hundred more will follow in the course of a day or two. The President, who is here, is opposed to this movement on the part of the citizens of this place; he thinks that all should remain here for the protection of this, the most important point in the Republic, and a few of the more prudent part of community concur with him."

No attempt, at the latest dates, had been made on Austin. Gen. Johnson had gone thither with about 100 men, and about 500 had marched from Houston. It was thought that Gen. Burleson has concentrated nearly 2000 men on the Colorado.

The people of Galveston are said to be almost constantly assembled, devising ways and means to repel the enemy. All are rejoiced that he has come, and they say that they are determined the invading army shall lead them back to Mexico. The steamer Lafitte, mounting 5 guns, with 60 men, under Capt. Wade, and two tenders, was to leave for Copano, and thence according to discretion. An armed brig is also to go out to intercept transports with supplies for the enemy. For this $3000 in money and provisions were raised on the spot. It is intended to appeal to the citizens of the United States for aid.

The Galveston Civilian says that Goliad was taken by 42 Mexicans. Capt. Ferguson, of the Texas army, reached Victoria on the 7th, saying that he had been captured by 300 Mexican cavalry, and had made his escape from them. There were 150 men under arms at Victoria, expecting an attack.

San Antonio was taken by about 1,000 Mexicans under Gen. Vasquez. All the Mexicans in Bexar have joined the invading army. The New Orleans Bee says that if necessary, Gen. Houston can have 10,000 Texans in the field within 30 days. A deputation from Galveston has arrived at New Orleans to procure aid.

The Bee says that the orders of Gen. Houston are, to plant the Texan flag at San Iago, and then take Matamoras.

Gen. Houston left Galveston on the 13th, to join the army in person. He has published the following proclamation:—

"*To the Citizens of Texas:—*

MY COUNTRYMEN—Rumors having been brought from the Southwestern frontier of invasion. Particulars have been furnished to the Executive. The facts are sufficient to justify immediate preparations for defensive war. All who are subject to military duty are commanded to be in readiness to repair, equipped, to the scene of action, at the call of the authorities of the country. It is ordered that the Colonel of each county, for the present, lay off the county into company beats, and direct the election of Captains and Subalterns, and arrange the members of each company in three classes, agreeably to the class in which they draw. When drafts may take place, the Colonels of the different counties shall have authority and power to accept efficient substitutes into service.

Each man will be required, in the event of a call by the President, to report himself furnished with good arms, eight days' provision, one hundred rounds of ammunition, and prepared for three months' service from the time when they may report at the Head Quarters of the Army.

In the event of a formidable invasion, it is needless to appeal to the patriotism and valor of the Texans. They have won liberty and independence by their undaunted heroism—they have enjoyed the blessings of freedom—they are proud of their national character!

If invasion should press upon us, we are required by every sacred obligation to family, friends and country, to repel our invaders with discomfiture and dismay. If war should come upon us we will make it our business. We will be authorized to meet and pursue our enemies with vengeance! They have forgotten the generosity with which they were treated when they were placed at the footstool of Texan mercy! They were saved when even humanity would have justified retributive vengeance! Should Mexico again disregard the exalted principles of civilized and honorable warfare, they shall feel that avenging arm that shall take of them full recompense for oppression and cruelty! Texans can and will be free! They would prefer death to degradation, or the loss of their independence. SAM. HOUSTON."

Galveston, March 10th, 1842.

President Houston has addressed a letter to the Texan Consul at New Orleans, asking him to make known, that if any should choose to emigrate to Texas, they must come well armed, as otherwise they would only encumber the country. No less than 56, in companies well organized, will be received.

In consequence of the inroads of the temperance societies upon the interests of the class engaged in making and vending intoxicating drinks, the brewers and grocers of Canton, Ohio, have formed a league and resolved to sell no *yeast* to temperance people.

There have been 429 applications for bankruptcy in Connecticut.

A large brick block on Main st., Rochester, occupied by stores, was discovered to be on fire, on the 21st. The flames were extinguished before they had done much injury, but a probable loss of some $30,000 was experienced from the water.

Official notice has been given in the Madisonian, that the contemplated 10 per cent. reduction on the commissions of all postmasters, will not take place till April 1st.

It is rumored that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered or is about to order the Vandalia, and three other vessels of war to cruise on the coast of Africa, to be under the command of Capt. Ramsay.

New Orleans has 333 grog shops, of different grades, paying for licenses $198,100. Their cost to the city is estimated by the Bee at $2,200,000!

Incendiaries are very busy among the barns and other buildings at Newark, N. J. They are believed to be a set of desperately bad boys.

There were in the State Prison at Sing Sing, on the 24th inst., 761 male convicts, and 76 females; total, 837.

Pugh & Alvord's large pork establishment in Cincinnati, was partially burnt on the 10th inst., with some 4 or 5,000 kegs of lard.

The N. Y. Court of Errors have determined to hold a special session in N. Y. city, commencing on the 4th of June.

The authorities of New Orleans cause poisoned sausages to be distributed in the streets, for the benefit of dogs generally, and of rabidly disposed ones in particular.

When one of the Paixhan cannon, (64 pounders,) recently tried at South Boston, burst, the ball took a direction to one side, knocking over one gun, and injuring another, and passing within three feet of a fool who was showing his courage by exposing himself.

A woman, about fifty years of age, was found dead at Elizabethtown, N. J., a few days since. A bottle, which had contained laudanum, was by her side. She had picked out her name from her linen, and written on a piece of paper—"I have not a relative on earth. You need not advertise me; I am not known. I am from the country."

A new tax bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Virginia. By it, the tax on lotteries is increased from $500 to $1000; pianos, $2; gold watches, $1; silver watches, 25 cents.

The villains who knocked down and robbed Mr. Nicholson at Baltimore have been arrested, and $3,700 of the money recovered.

Government has resolved to have some heavy ordnance manufactured at Pittsburg during the coming summer. One hundred 22 pounders, and a quantity of balls, are already contracted for.

Captain Francis Dawson died last Sunday in Boston. He crossed the Atlantic one hundred and sixty-two times, made seven voyages to China, and three to Calcutta. Three times he circumnavigated the globe.

In the town of Delavan, W. T., not a drop of ardent spirits has ever been known to be sold or drunk.

Hezekiah Keyser has been committed to jail in Sullivan county, N. Y., for having three wives. Two lived within four miles of each other.

About ten acres of land on the west bank of the Mississippi, a few miles below the mouth of Red River, sunk a few nights since. So says the St. Francisville Chronicle.

James Hall's store, at Portageville, Allegany co., N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 18th inst., with most of its contents. Also the grocery stores of Levi Truesdell and Capt. Power, and the tavern-house of H. O. Brown.

The expense of living in Cincinnati must be low at the present time, since the Chronicle of the 10th says the prices of produce are, on an average, about one half those reported in Philadelphia.

We understand that Washington Irving, our Minister to Spain, has taken passage in the packet ship Independence, to sail on the 7th of April, for Liverpool.

A merchant of Boston, the other day, received one hundred and ninety dollars, by mail, from some unknown source, as a payment of some unknown debt.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says, that in consequence of a want of adequate protection, several of the large iron works at Pittsburg, Pa., have stopped for the present, while a number of foundries are doing but a limited business.

A Shock for the West.—We have already recorded the decisive vote by which the British House of Commons has sustained Sir Robert Peel in repulsing any modification of the Corn Laws, which shall operate in our behalf as a practical amelioration of the present restrictive policy. The reduction acceded to may let in a few more bushels from England's immediate neighbors, Germany and Poland; but long before we can hear that the price has risen, and the duty fallen there, the needed supply will be obtained from those countries, the prices go up again, and any Grain which may have started from this Country will be met by high duties and low prices, to the certain ruin of the rash adventurer who ships it. This policy was resolved on after full debate, in which the Whig leaders did their utmost for Free Trade in grain, and were defeated by the decisive majority of 123 in 575 votes. Great Britain by this vote utterly refuses to take American Grain for her Manufactures. Shall we continue to buy them?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Slave Stealing.—There is a controversy between the States of North Carolina and Mississippi respecting a case of negro stealing. Some citizens of Mississippi it seems stole a man and carried him into North Carolina. The Government of Mississippi have ordered the Government of N. Carolina to give up the man, but Governor Morehead says he will not. Thereupon the Mississippians pass resolutions denouncing the North Carolinians. One would think from the fuss that is made, that man stealing was unknown at the South. The indignation manifested against the Mississippi thief is much like that of the distiller and the wholesale dealer in rum against the keeper of the unlicensed grog shop.

2000 *become* 52,000.—Mr. Tappan remarked at our late meeting that he held in his hand the report of the President of the Board of Physicians of New York, wherein it was stated that out of *fifty-two thousand* pipes of wine consumed in this country, *only two thousand* were imported, the rest being made of New England rum and other deleterious ingredients.—*Tem. Journal.*

Shocking.—The editor of the London Patriot, a religious paper, relates the following fact: A widow had three young children at a day school. In consequence of the dearness of bread, she was compelled to withdraw first the two elder, and at length the youngest, in order to avail herself of their infant labor. She was remonstrated with—the youngest was only *two and twenty months old.* It was said, "his labor can be of no use." "He can earn a loaf per week; and without that additional loaf, we must go to the parish." To earn this, the poor little thing was constantly employed from morning to night; and the value of his week's labor just amounted to a loaf.

Hints to Gardeners.—Experienced agriculturists tell us that all plants, whether in the garden, field, or forest, if in rows, should be placed in the direction of North, and South, in order to admit the sun's rays every day to both sides of the row.

Ice brought from the Illinois river to Cincinnati, was sold on the 20th ult., at auction, at prices ranging from $4,25 to $6,25 a ton.

A few days ago, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Morgan, of New York, presented a petition, praying Congress to assume the debts of Mississippi, and *eject that State from the Union!* Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, was quite angry, and threatened to call any man a scoundrel who should intimate that his beloved State had acted dishonorably.—*Lowell Courier.*

Notices.

De Ruyter Lyceum.

MR. J. A. BADGER will Lecture before the Lyceum next Thursday Evening, on GEOLOGY.

On next Monday Evening, (April 11th,) the following question will be discussed: "Is the use of Tobacco more pernicious to the people of this town and vicinity than Alcohol?"

DISPUTANTS.—Affirmative, James Whitford, M. D. Negative, A. V. Bentley, Esq.

NOTICE.

A Madison County Anti-Slavery meeting will be held at the Presbyterian Church in this village, on Thursday the 14th inst. at 12 o'clock M., and in the evening.

Gerrit Smith and James C. Jackson and the *Peterboro Paintings* will be present.

NOTICE TO INSPECTORS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The time for the commencement of the Summer Term is near at hand.

It is recommended to the County Superintendent to assemble the teachers as often as may be, at convenient places, that they may communicate with him and each other on the best modes of promoting the success of their schools. By comparing their views respecting the manner of teaching, the government of schools, and the various topics of practical duty, they will eventually derive much benefit.

In accordance with the above recommendation, I will weet the teachers of the several Towns in the following order:

Nelson, April 18, at H. Anderson's Erieville.

De Ruyter, 19th, at Gage's.

Georgetown, 20th, at Moseley's.

Lebanon, 21st, at Campbell's

Hamilton, 22, at the Eagle Tavern.

Eaton, 23, at the Washingtonian House, Morrisville.

Madison, 25th, at Curtis's.

Brookfield, 26th, at S. Woodworth's, Clarkesville.

To economize time, labor, and expense, I propose that the Inspectors meet and examine the teachers in the early part of the day, and I will endeavor to meet them at 1 o'clock P. M.

The attendance of all the teachers is earnestly and respectfully solicited.

E. MANCHESTER, *Dep. Sup't.*
March 24, 1842.

[illegible]HOOL TEACHERS.

[illegible]ors of Common Schools for the [illegible] of De Ruyter, will meet at the house of Wm. C. Gage on Tuesday the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining Teachers. It is quite de[illegible]at all who design teaching in [illegible] the present season, should be present on the occasion, as the Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools will meet with them in the afternoon of that day.

The School Commissioners are respectfully invited to meet with the Deputy Superintendent on that occasion.

JOSEPH W. SEXTON,
ALONZO H. BURDICK,
Inspectors of Com. Schools.
De Ruyter, April 5, 1842.

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. DELLAY, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n5tf

MARRIED,

In West Lincklaen on the 3d inst., by Stephen Nash Esq., Mr. RUFUS P. TURNER, of De Ruyter, and Miss DELILAH P., daughter of Samuel Pulford, of the former place.

In Hopkinton, on the 13th ult., by Eld. John Greene, Mr. GEORGE S. BARBER, of Westerly, to Miss MARY ANN BOSS, of the former place.

At Alfred, Jan. 1st 1842, by Rev. James R. Irish, Mr. EZRA CRANDALL and Miss SARDINIA GREENMAN of that place

At Alfred on the 24th ult., by Rev. Ray Green, Mr. CHARLES WILBOUN and Miss HARRIET, youngest daughter of Benjamin Green Esq.

At Alfred, on the evening of the 5th ult., by Rev J. R. Irish, Mr. IRA PIERCE and Miss JANE, daughter of Rev. Spencer Sweet, all of that place.

DIED,

In Scott, on the 14th of February, of scarlet fever, RUSSEL CLARK, son of Job and Emily Clark —aged 7 years.

In Scott, on the 20th of February, of scarlet fever, JASON CLARK, son of Job and Emily Clark —aged 2 years.

In Scott on the 20th of February, of scarlet fever, ELIAS TRACY, adopted son of Peleg S. Cottrell, aged 12 years and some months. He has left a good hope behind and was an interesting child.—His loss was great, especially to the family to whom he belonged.

In Truxton, on the 4th ult., MARY, and on the 13th ult. SARAH, twin sisters, daughters of George and Elizabeth Wing, aged 11 years, of Canker Rash.

In Truxton, on the 9th ult., of Canker Rash, CAROLINE, aged 8 years, and on the 23d ult, of ELISHA WARREN, aged 10 months and 19 days, both children of Thomas and Eleanor Briggs.

In Truxton on the 22d ult of Inflamation of the bowels, EDGAR D, son of Thomas & Roxsy Ann Maxson, aged 2 years and 7 months.

LIST OF LETTERS.

W F Breed, D Hardin, R T Green (we send as you direct) Clark Saunders (alteration made) James Hubbard, Joseph Goodrich, Ephraim Maxson, (F Coon was credited on book; we credited B S. as we found it written—we suppose it must have been a mistake; he is now credited in full; your request is reasonable,) H & E Phinney, Silas Bailey, (P Fitch jr, A H Hills and E Babcock are credited in full for vols 1&2) Silas Maxson (we will write you) A Campbell (G Gavit was credited,) Joseph Spicer, jr. W B Gillett.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of C Saunders $2, cr O Coon; of Joseph Goodrich $2 cr Daniel Babcock; of E Maxsoo $1, cr F Coon; of A Campbell $21,50, cr J D Babcock $4 vols 3 & 4, G Gavit, C Brown, J Maxson $2 each vols 3, J P Stillman $4 vols 2 & 3, S Greenman $4,50 vols 2 & 3, Eld C Chester $3, of Joseph Spicer jr. $12, cr Samuel Mariott, George Irish, G T Spicer & self $2 each vol 3, C C Lewis $4 vol 2 & 3, of S Carpenter $20,38, cr H S Berry, Lester Crandall, Henry Clarke, Benj Bentley, E W Babcock each $2 vol 3, F Barber $1,12 vol 1, $2,50 vol 2, W Stillman $1,50 vol 2, $2 vol 3, A Stillman $1,25 vol 2, $2 vol 3; of W B Gillett $10 cr N F Randolph $2,50 vol 2, S Dunham $2,50 vol 2, R Dunn $4,50 vol 2 & 3, Asa Dunn $2 vol 3; $1,50 retained.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter, March 31st 1842.

Burdick, Rev. S. M.
Burdick, Thompson
Bolus, Albert
Burdick, Joel
Beach Jonathan,
Coon, Joshua
Cowls, Isaac 2d
Carpenter, Joseph
Church, Caleb W
Dean, Enos
Fenton, John H
Hall, Jedidiah A
Haskall, Sally Mrs.
Hill, Daniel jr.
[illegible]son, Eliphalet H
Lawrimer, Mrs. M.

Lathrop, Miss S S 2
Maxson, Francis P
Palmater, Reuben
Pulford, Ella
Stims, H
Stims, Harris
Spaulding, Horace
Starr, H
Strail, O Cooper
Scott, Daniel
Van Dyke, John 2
Whaley T
Webster, Rev L W
Wood, David
Wells, Elisha

M. SPEAR, P. M.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors [illegible] M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards, Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of ALONZO D. BLIGH, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest which the said Alonzo D. Bligh had on the 2d day of December 1841, or at any time afterwards, to the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit: All that certain tract piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison and State of New York, and bounded as follows: beginning at the line of the road running south through the village of De Ruyter, at the corner of land owned by Ephraim Arnold, thence east twenty-six (26) rods to land owned by said Arnold, thence south ninety-eight (98) feet to land owned by Isaac Wright, thence west on said Wright's line twenty-six (26) rods to the line of the road, thence north on the line of said road to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less, which described premises I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at the house now kept by William C. Gage, in the village of De Ruyter, on Thursday, the 19th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, April 1, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
BY GEO. W. BARNES, Deputy Sh'ff. 6w6

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT OF GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left with the proper officer for collection.

J. N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
Jan. 10, 1842. WILLIAM J. AYER.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at
Nov. 24. ELMORE'S.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the
NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

WANTED,

A BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Tailors Trade. One who has been at the business would be preferred. Good recommendations would be required. Apply to JAMES M. LETTS, No. 1 Farmers Exchange.

De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, and Valices, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons. Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this kind, which I can sell as low as any shop west of Albany or Utica, and even De Ruyter not excepted, according to quality and for durability.

Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wood, and some money, and the remainder in Notes; also, wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese and every thing that is raised by the Farmer in this vicinity. Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, Pine Lumber, &c. &c. &c.

Pine Lumber for sale, also, any quantity of Lime, 10,000 feet first rate Ash Flooring.

J. R. RIDER.
De Ruyter, Oct 5, 1841 32tf

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sal very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

☞IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,
Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S.,
M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S.
Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ.
Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community.* The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation,* views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid,* as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51:12

UNITED STATES' INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!!
Incorporated by the State of New York, March 31, 1837, For Twenty-one Years.
CHARTER RENEWED AND AMENDED MAY 5th, 1840,
COMBINING
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
SHARES $100 EACH.

10 per cent to be paid or secured on subscription.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the time allowed under the amendment of the charter of this company for completing the subscriptions to their stock, will expire by limitation on the 5th day of May next; in the meanwhile, their books will continue open until the full amount of capital shall have been duly subscribed.

Subscriptions are authorized by the 10th Section of their charter, to be "paid in, or secured to be paid either in stocks of the United States, or the public stocks created by this or any other state, or in the stock of any incorporated bank of this or any other state, which shall be at par in the New York market at the time or in the stock of the corporation of the city of New York, or on bond and mortgage or unincumbered real estate of this state, of the value of fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, unless the same shall be insured from loss by fire, or in specie, certified checks, or current bank bills."

Should the full amount of capital not be subscribed in cash payments, or secured by bank city, or state stocks, as above described, on or before the 15th day of March, the balance will be filled by a selection of the best bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate within the city or state of New York, such as the company would readily loan their funds upon, if the capital was all paid in cash; but should the full amount of capital be subscribed in cash, bank, city, or state stocks, on or before the 15th day of March, then the subscription books will be closed, without receiving any real estate.

Applications for stock can be made in the mean time to either of the Commissioners, whether the intention be to pay in money, stocks, or real estate.

The opportunity this company presents to capitalists throughout the Union for a safe and profitable investment, can now be improved, and subscriptions in money, or sound bank stocks made sure, as well as those in city or state stocks.

It will be noticed on reference to the prices current, that the prices of insurance stocks in New York are higher by 25 per cent on an average, than any other stocks on the list, and the liberal terms of subscription offered by this company, are not elsewhere to be found. Negotiations have been made in London with the most eminent bankers there for a cash subscription to this stock, within six weeks, of from $500,000 to $800,000, to be permanently invested in the best of American 6 per cent, state stocks in London.

Commissioners:

EDWARD ROGERS,
A. C. H. SMITH,
BARON S. DOTY,
CORNELIUS MASTEN,
PLATT ADAMS,
M. OGDEN,
E. G. MERRICK,
ELIAS GOODSPEED,
CALVIN K. AVERILL,
BENJAMIN BALCH.

Any communication relative to the business of this company, made in New York city, if addressed to BENJAMIN BALCH, will receive prompt attention. 50:1m

Agencies of this company will be appointed in such states as may wish to secure them; but only upon an interest being first taken in the stock.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

For the Register.

MR. BAILEY—The following chaste and beautiful lines were sent to me by a friend, and although they appear without credit as to their origin, nevertheless the sentiment is worthy the head and heart of any one. X. Y. Z.

New Scenes.

New scenes are around me, and they seem to change
The color of my thoughts. Dark shadows pass
Like vapors of the morning, and my heart
Beats with the healthful pulse of early days.
I would that some few things which haunt my mind
Were covered with oblivion's sullen waves,
And washed away forever—so that life
Might lose its weariness; and be again
A renovated blessing and a charm.
Oh, it is beautiful to see the light
Of our young dreams break through dark mists of gloom,
And sweep them onward—till hope's glorious hues,
Like autumn tints upon the dying leaves,
Glow o'er the heart.

Summer smiles once again
As in the years gone by—its breezes play
Upon my lightened spirits, and the wings
Of the wild zephyrs catch each passing thought
And bear them to deserted groves and bowers,
Where the gay robin stops to carol forth
His joyous lay; while the green leaves keep time
With gentle motion; and young buds and flowers
Seem listening e'en in their unconscious life.
Cease, mem'ry, cease! No further now pursue
Past images of bliss. It is enough
That the bright pageant long has passed away,
And I am here, as in another world,
Mixing at times amid the stranger throng
To fly from thought, and stifle the regrets
Which wake in solitude.

There are some dreams,
Some vivid dreams of life, which fade so slow
And faintly from the mind, that years must on
Ere they can mingle in the shades of time,
And be forgotten. Oh, are they not dreams
Indeed! The visions only of a day!
Yet, would their spell were o'er me even now,
Amidst these scenes, I could be happy still;
I feel the power to be so in my heart.
But then there comes a thought, a mem'ry, borne
Sometimes upon a rustling leaf, and oft
Upon some fragile flower, which tells its tale,
And dies—while still th' unwelcome thought lives on—
Lives midst the stars at night, and the green grass
By day—or in the sound of the wild winds,
Which, in their wild mysterious wanderings, wake
Some silent chord, and send its echo back
From the deep, hollow past—or in the tones
Of the low murm'ring waters, which draw in
The notes of life's lost music, with their own,
Until the whole is sad. Away, away!
All here is new—and I, I too am changed;
Changed with the changing world—striving to gain
The coldness and the apathy which chills
The feelings at their source; for not to feel,
I almost think were bliss. To look on life,
E'en with the stoic's eye—to see the few
In whom we trust most, warped, turn'd aside,
And not regret it. Ay, to gaze on them,
As in their carelessness they pass us by,
And hate not friendship's name.

Such are the ones
For whom life holds out its unbroken charm—
For whom no inward pang, beneath cold pride,
Preys like a canker-worm upon the heart,
For whom no dark remembrance follows still
The flying steps, and casts o'er novelty,
Visions of strange resemblance wich destroy
Its gloss and charm: and bring the wish, long vain,
And yet the more intense, because 'tis vain.
Come back, come back!—But no—I call thee not.
'Twas but a momentary thought; for thou
Art nothing now to me. Thy heart is linked
To stern and fierce ambition. Go thy way.
The past shall be like the forgotten waves
Of the great ocean, which break on its breast,
And sparkle for a moment in the light,
Then mingle in the sea—leaving their place
To others which press onward to the spot,
Seeming with prouder swell to foam and dash
Over their ruins—yet, in turn to lie
Beneath the next. Such, such is human life.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Northern Light.

CHRONOLOGY AND STATISTICS OF TOBACCO.

BY JOEL MUNSELL.

The whole world, within the space of about three centuries, have become chewers, smokers, and snuffers. The Chinese chews and smokes his opium, the East-Indian his betel, and the European and American their tobacco. Against these practices it is useless to declaim. It was in vain that the parliament of England discouraged the *flagrant delit* of smoking; in vain did James I. assure his subjects that the custom was "loathsome to the eye, hatefull to the noise, harmfull to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." The strong arm of the law opposed it; the priest and the physician, the moralist and the philantropist arrayed themselves against it; all to no purpose. Opposition only served to make proselytes, and the custom has spread far and wide under persecution, till over the whole surface of the globe its fumes arise constantly to the atmosphere, and it is at this moment, perhaps, the most general luxury in existence. In the city of New York alone, the consumption of cigars is computed at *ten thousand dollars a day*—a sum greater than that which its inhabitants pay for their daily bread; and in the whole country the annual consumption of tobacco is estimated at *one hundred million pounds*, being seven pounds to every man, woman, and child, at an annual cost to the consumers of *twenty millions of dollars!*

It may be curious to mark by what gradations the use of tobacco has reached this grand crisis. The subject attracted the attention of Prof. Beckmann of Gottingen, about the middle of the last century, who took great pains to ascertain the dates of its introduction into the different countries of Europe, and from whose work some of the following items are gathered. He conjectures that even before the discovery of the fourth quarter of the globe, a sort of tobacco was smoked in Asia; and this opinion was also entertained by the celebrated traveler, M. Pallas, who says that, "Among the Chinese, and among the Mogol tribes who had the most intercourse with them, the custom of smoking is so general, so frequent, and become so indispensable a luxury; the tobacco purse affixed to their belt, so necessary an article of dress; the form of the pipes, from which the Dutch seem to have taken the model of their's as original; and, lastly, the preparation of the yellow leaves, which are merely rubbed to pieces and then put into the pipe, so peculiar, that we cannot possibly derive all this by the way of Europe from America, especially as India, where the habit of smoking tobacco is not so general, intervenes between Persia and China." It may be too late now to investigate the subject, even if it should be considered worth the trouble. But there is one more important confirmation of Prof. Beckman's conjecture to be adduced from Ulloa's *Voyage to America*, who says:—"It is not probable that the Europeans learned the use of tobacco from America; for as it is very ancient in the eastern countries, it is natural to suppose that the knowledge of it came to Europe from those regions by means of the intercourse carried on with them by the commercial states on the Mediterranean Sea. Nowhere, not even in those parts of America where the tobacco grows wild, is the use of it, and that only for smoking, either general, or very frequent." We have nothing, however, authentic, earlier than the following:

In 1496, Romanus Pane, a Spanish monk, whom Columbus, on his second departure from America had left in that country, published the first account of tobacco, with which he became acquainted in St. Domingo. He gave it the name of *cohoba, cohabba, gioia.*

In 1519, tobacco is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards near Tobasco, though it is assigned to the next year.—("Cette plante, (tabac,) acre et caustique, trovee in 1520, pres de Tobasco dans le golfe du Mexique."—*Precis sur l'Amerique, p.* 116.)

In 1535, the negroes had already habituated themselves to the use of it, and cultivated it on the plantations of their masters. Europeans likewise already smoked it. We also find from a passage in *Cartier's Voyage*, that it was used in Canada. ("There groweth a certain kind of herbe, whereof in summer they make great provision for all the yeere, and only the men use of it; and first they cause it to be dried in the sunne, then weare it about their neckes, wrapped in a little beastes skinne made like a little bagge, with a hollow peece of stone or wood like a pipe; then when they please they make poudre of it, and then put in one of the ends of the said cornet or pipe, and laying a coal of fire upon it, at the other end sucke so long, that they fill their bodies full of smoke, till that it cometh out of their mouth and nostrils, even as out of the tonnell of a chimney."

In 1559, tobacco was introduced into Europe from St. Domingo, by a Spanish gentleman named Hernandez de Toledo, who brought a small quantity into Spain and Portugal. In the same year Jean Nicot, envoy from the court of France to Portugal, first transmitted thence to Paris, to Queen Catharine de Medicis, seeds of the tobacco plant; and from this circumstance it acquired the name of *Nicotiana*. When tobacco began to be used in France, it was called *herbe du grand prieure*, from the grand prieure of the house of Lorraine, who was then very fond of it. It was also called *herbe de St. Croix*, after Cardinal Prosper St. Croix, who, on his return from Portugal, where he had been nuncio from the Pope, introduced the custom of using tobacco. It was received at once in France and the Papal states with great enthusiasm, in the form of powder, or snuff; it was sometime after this period, that smoking became popular.

In 1565, Conrad Gesner became acquainted with tobacco. At that time several botanists cultivated it in their gardens. The same year Sir John Hawkins carried tobacco from Florida to England, where "all men wondered what it meant."

In 1570, they smoked in Holland out of conical tubes composed of palm leaves, plaited together.

In 1575, first appeared a figure of the plant in Andre Thevot's *Cosmographie*.

In 1585, the English first saw pipes made of clay among the natives of Virginia, which had just been discovered by Sir Richard Grenville. It appears likewise that the English soon after fabricated the first clay tobacco pipes in Europe.

In 1590, Schah Abbas of Persia, prohibited the use of tobacco in his empire; but the practice had become so deep-rooted among his subjects, that many of them fled to the mountains, and abandoned every thing else to enjoy the luxury of smoking.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century they began to cultivate tobacco in the East Indies.

In 1604, James I., of England, endeavored by means of heavy imposts, to abolish the use of tobacco, which he held to be a noxious weed.

In 1610, the smoking of tobacco was known at Constantinople. To render the custom ridiculous, a Turk, who had been found smoking, was conducted about the streets, with a pipe transfixed through his nose. For a long time after the Turks purchased tobacco from the English, and that the refuse. It was late[illegible] began to cultivate the plant the[illegible]

In 1615, tobacco began to be sown about Amersfort, in Holland, which afterwards became famous for its cultivation.

In 1616, the colonists began to cultivate tobacco in Virginia. It is not known whether the plant was indigenous, or whether it came from a more southern country. It is supposed the seeds were from Tobago. But it seems to have been in use among the Virginia Indians at the time they were visited by the English, and was called by them *petun*, or *petum*. Clavigero says, "tobacco is a name taken from the *Haitine* language." Humboldt also derives it from the same language, and says that the term was used to designate the pipe, or instrument made use of by the natives in smoking the herb, which the Spainards transferred to the herb itself, and after them, the other nations of the old world.

In 1619, James I. wrote his *Counterblast to Tobacco*, and ordered that no planter in Virginia should cultivate more than one hundred pounds a year. He also prohibited its sale in England or Ireland until the custom should be paid and the royal seal affixed. *Twenty thousand pounds* were exported this year from Virginia to England, the whole crop of the preceding year.

In 1620, ninety young women were sent over from England to America and sold to the planters for tobacco, at *one hundred and twenty pounds* each. The price at first was one hundred pounds, which gradually increased to one hundred and fifty pounds. King James issued a proclamation restraining the disorderly trade in this obnoxious article. In the same year some English companies introduced the smoking of tobacco into Zittau, in Germany, and Robert Konigsman, a merchant, brought the tobacco plant from England to Strasburg.

In 1622, the annual import of tobacco into England from America, for the last seven years, was 142,085 pounds.

In 1624, the Pope published a decree of excommunication against all who should take snuff in the church, because then already some Spanish ecclesiastics used it during the celebration of mass. King James restricted the culture of tobacco to Virginia and the Somner isles, and forbade its importation from any other quarter, considering England and Wales "as utterly unfyt in respect of the clymate, to cherish the same for any medicinall use, which is the only good to be approved in yt."

In 1631, the smoking of tobacco was introduced into Misnia, by some Swedish troops.

In 1634, a tribunal, called the chamber of tobacco, was formed at Moscow, which prohibited smoking under the pain of having the nose slit; and the Grand Duke defended the entrance of tobacco with the infliction of the knout for the first offense, and death for the second.

In 1639, the grand assembly of Virginia passed a law that all tobacco planted in that and the two succeeding years, should be destroyed, except such a proportion to each planter as should make in the whole 120,000 pounds, and that the creditors of the planters should receive 40 pounds for every 100 pounds due them.

In 1653, smoking began in the Canton of Apenzell, in Switzerland. At first the children ran after those who smoked in the streets. They were likewise cited before the council and punished, and the innkeepers were ordered to inform against such as should smoke in their houses.

In 1661, the police regulation of Berne, in Switzerland, was made, which was divided according to the ten commandments. In it, the prohibition to smoke tobacco, stands under the rubric, "thou shalt not commit adultery," and was continued in force until the middle of the last century.

In 1669, the crimes of adultery and fornication, were punished in Virginia by a fine of from 500 to 1000 pounds of tobacco.

In 1670, and the two following years, smoking of tobacco was punished in the Canton of Glaurus, by a fine of one crown Swiss money.

In 1676, the whole custom on tobacco from Virginia, collected in England, was $600,000. In the same year two Jews first attempted the cultivation of tobacco in the margravate of Bradenburg; but which, however, was not brought to bear till 1681.

In 1689, Jacob Francis Vicarius, an Austrian physician, invented the tubes for tobacco pipes, which have capsules containing bits of sponge; however, about the year 1670, already pipes were used having glass globules appended to them, to collect the oily moisture exuding from the tobacco.

In 1690, Pope Innocent XII. excommunicated all who should be guilty of taking snuff or tobacco in the church of St. Peter at Rome.

In 1697, great quantities of tobacco already were produced in the palatinate of Hesse.

In 1709, the yearly exports of tobacco from America for the last ten years, were 28,858,666 pounds; of which 11,260,659 pounds were annually consumed in Great Britain, and 17,598,007 pounds in the countries of Europe.

In 1719, the senate of Strasburg prohibited the culture of tobacco from an apprehension that it would diminish the growing of corn.

In 1724, Pope Benedict XIV. revoked the Bull of excommunication published by Innocent, because he had acquired the habit of taking snuff.

In 1732, tobacco was made a legal tender in Maryland, at one penny a pound.

In 1747, and the two years previous, there were annually exported to England from the American colonies, 40,[illegible] pounds of tobacco, 7,000,000 of which was consumed in England. The annual revenue was about $4,500,000.

In 1753, the King of Portugal farmed out the tobacco trade for about $2,500,000. The revenue of the King of Spain from tobacco, amounted to $6,330.000.

In 1749, the duties on tobacco in Denmark, brought in $40,000.

In 1770, the Empress of Austria received a revenue from tobacco of $800,000.

In 1773, the duties on tobacco in the two Sicilies, amounted to $446,000.

In 1775, the annual export of tobacco from the United States, for the last four years, was *one million pounds;* for the last thirty years it averaged 40,000,000 pounds, of which 7,000,000 were consumed in Great Britain, and 33,000,0000 in the other European countries.

In 1780, the King of France received from tobacco a revenue of about $7,250,000.

In 1782, the annual export of tobacco during the preceding seven years war of the Revolution, had been 12,378,504 pounds. Of the total seven years' exportation, 33,974,949 pounds were captured by the British.

In 1787, the quantity imported into Ireland was 1,877,579; in 1829, 4,124,742 pounds.

In 1789, the quantity exported from the United States, together with the two previous years, averaged about 900,000,000 pounds.

In 1820, the quantity of tobacco grown in France had doubled in three years, being 32,837,500 pounds.

In 1828, the revenue on tobacco in the state of Maryland was $27,275.

In 1830, the revenue on tobacco and snuff in Great Britain was nearly $13,000,000.

In 1834, the value of tobacco used in the U. S., was estimated at $16,000,000; of which $9,000,000 were supposed to have been for smoking Spanish cigars; $6,500,000 for smoking American tobacco and chewing; and $500,000 for snuff.

In 1838, the annual consumption of tobacco in the U. S. was estimated at *one hundred million pounds*, valued at *twenty million dollars* cost to the consumers, being *seven* pounds to each individual of the whole population.

In 1840, it was ascertained by a committee appointed to procure and report statistical information on the subject, that about *one million five hundred thousand* persons were engaged in the manufacture and cultivation of tobacco in the United States; one million of whom were in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. Allowing the population of the whole country to be seventeen millions, it will be seen that nearly *one-tenth* are in some way engaged in the cultivation or manufacture of this article. The value of the export during that year was nearly $10,000,000.

Albany, September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, the largest assortment ever offered in this place. *Physicians* are particularly invited to give their stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to undersell any establishment in this section of the State.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLORS Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

This most useful medicine can without presumption be called the "ne plus ultra" of all the thousand medicines now offered to the public for the cure of pulmonary diseases. Hundreds are now living in good health that consumption seemed to have marked for an early grave, who owe their preservation to the use of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.—Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Mobile; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the people! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, and advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the house of most of our citizens.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand ready to testify.

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscribers have been appointed sole agents for this place.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES, *AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.*

We have this day been appointed sole agents in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by us are direct from Doct Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

We have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that we have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. We have in our possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which we shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough!—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

WINSLOW'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC.

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

We also state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that we have the following valuable MEDICINES, among our large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey
Beautifying Lotion
Hair Oil

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.
Vegetable Cream.
Dr. Hitchcocks Snuff,

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in our extensive stock of Medicines.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE, [illegible]

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the buisness will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.
De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30m6

NEW GOODS AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞BOOTS & SHOES,☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.
3½tf S. G. WALKER

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Cutter. Terms of payment to suit the purchaser. Enquire at this office.
Jan. 18, 1842. 47tas

STOVES. COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore* (*La Fayette Block*,) where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE*. Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY*.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonabl prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy wil please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street*.

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.
Nov. 24.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Orra Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Mann, H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.— David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—J. G. Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.—S. B. Brown.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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JAMES BAILEY

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L. T. Rogers,

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO. 7.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 111.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y. FOURTH-DAY, APRIL 13, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

Historical Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion.

LECTURE III.—THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

BY G. M. LANGWORTHY.

[Concluded.]

4. Another thing which demands our notice is the absence of every appearance of bad design. I challenge any man to point out one fact or speech in either of the gospels, or any other writings of the New Testament, which has the least appearance of having a bad end in view. Every thing which was said or done by these men, or which is related to have been said or done by Christ, has no other end in view than the relieving of the distressed, the consoling of the afflicted, and in short the benefitting of the human family, and glorifying God. We are then reduced to this strange conclusion, that four books, written by impostors, contain a series of falsehoods, which in no part betray the least appearance of sinister purpose or ill design. Certainly no other books written by deceivers possess these characteristics. We have some instances of men of learning and piety manifesting great candor in the accounts which they have left of their own errors, prejudices and faults, but in all of them may be seen the semblance if not the reality of human frailty. Some infidels also have come forward before the world, with confessions and narratives of their lives and even of their secret crimes.—Of this class is Rosseau, who professes to exhibit to the world a full confession of his faults, during a period of many years; in which he has exposed to view sufficient moral turpitude, to make, if it were possible a demon blush.

But this infatuated man gloried in his shame, and declared that when he should be called before the tribunal of Heaven, he would appear with his book in his hand, and present it to his Judge as his confession and his apology. This very affectation discovers the most disgusting pride and arrogance. And while common sense and decency are outraged by a needless confession of deeds which ought never to be named, this man, so far from exhibiting any thing like true penitence, appears as the shameless apologist of vice. His confessions were obviously made in a confidence of the corruption of mankind, from whom he expected much applause for his candor, and but little censure for his vices. Between such impious confessions as these, and that simple, candid, humble and unassuming statements of the evangelists, there can be no comparison.

5. The last thing that I will mention concerning the candor of the witnesses is, that in all the detailed narratives which they have given of Jesus Christ, no allusion is made to his personal appearance—we are, for any thing the evangelists have written, just as ignorant of his statue, his aspect, his manner, and his complexion, as though we had never seen their account of him. This hardly corresponds with the style of the novelist who never fails to set out his characters in the most interesting, and to secure this object, embellished manner. The fact is, we must admit that the writers of the New Testament were intent only on giving a true account of the sayings and doings of their Master, without the least anxiety of adding anything which should in the least degree prejudice the mind in favor of his character, or operate upon the sympathies or passions of our nature in favor of him. The understanding is addressed in the most simple and undesigning manner possible, and the judgement called to decide upon questions of plain matter of fact. Had the evangelists been disposed to convert to their advantage the personal qualifications of Christ, they would in this respect have been more successful than any other writers, whether novelists or true historians, as may be seen from the following account of him, sent by "Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, to the Senate of Rome."

"There lives at this time in Judea a man of singular character, whose name is *Jesus Christ*. The barbarians esteem him as a prophet, but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the immortal God. He is endowed with such unparallelled virtues as to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every kind of disease with a word or a touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped, his aspect amiable and reverend; his hair flows in those beauteous shades which no united colors can match, falling in graceful curls below his ears, agreeably couching on his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head; his dress of the sect of Nazarites; his forehead is smooth and large; his cheeks without either spot, save that of lovely red; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork; his eyes are bright, clear and serene. He rebukes with mildness, and invites with most tender and persuasive language,—his whole address, whether in word or deed, being elegant, grave, and strictly characteristic of so exalted a being. No man has seen him laugh, but the whole world beholds him weep frequently; and so persuasive are his tears that the whole multitude cannot withhold their tears from joining in sympathy with him. He is very modest, temperate, and wise; in short, whatever this phenomenon may turn out in the end, he seems at present, to be a man of excellent beauty and divine perfections, every way surpassing the children of men!"

Religious Department.

POWER OF THE GOSPEL.

Review the history of our religion. See it on the day of Pentecost, "beginning at Jerusalem;" melting into penitence the bigoted and cruel multitude whose hands are yet reeking with its Author's blood; spreading despite the power and malice of its enemies, through Judea and the surrounding provinces; gathering its trophies in the idolatrous cities of Asia; crossing into Greece; confuting the philosophy of Athens; invading Italy; entering the palaces of the Cæsars; flying with the Roman eagles to the farthest corners of the earth; and reforming the habits and mouldering the polity of nations, the most diverse in their origin, circumstances, and laws. See its influence on the character of individuals; how it turns the proud, unsocial Jew into the disinterested lover of mankind: the persecuting Saul into the affectionate apostle; the heathen of Antioch into Christian confessors; the scoffers of Athens—the Epicureans, Stoics, and the careless votaries of folly and amusement—into penitent believers; the voluptuaries of Corinth into self-denying disciples; the idolators of Galatia, and Ephesus, and Phillippi, and Thessalonica, into saints and martyrs. See it pouring into the bosom of the Roman, the new sentiments of humility in respect to himself, and of brotherhood towards others; suppressing the shows of the gladiator, and the crimes of poisoning, infanticide, and self-destruction; abolishing polygamy, slavery, and the parental power of life and death; mitigating the penal law; confining, within just limits, that of divorce; and bringing back to connubial life the blessedness of Eden, by raising woman to the companionship, the duties, and the confidence for which she was designed. See it, in after ages, humanizing the ferocious Britain; softening the Vandal, and teaching mercy to the Goth. See it scattering throughout Europe the seeds of truth, and justice, and humanity, and social order, from which have sprung those various institutions which render Christendom so superior in government, in knowledge, in the arts and charities of life, and in all the elements of individual, domestic, and national happiness, to the most favored portions of the Mahommedan and Pagan world. See it from age to age, repeating its miracles of mercy, in the transformation and improvement of human character; changing the vulture to a dove, the tiger to a lamb; teaching the revengeful to forgive, and the miser to be liberal; purifying the hearts of the unclean, the hands of the fraudulent, and the lips of the profane; making the proud man humble, and chastening the desires of the ambitious; filling the bosoms of the poor, the friendless, and the afflicted, with resignation, cheerfulness, and hope; converting, oftentimes, the abandoned drunkard and the profligate debauchee—the very plague-spots of the earth—into ornaments of society and benefactors of mankind.—*Rev. B. F. Butler.*

From the Northern Advocate.

RELIGION.

What is religion? Go ask the infidel—hear his reply: "Religion is a dream, a phantom—nothing. His material eye can only scan the present; chaos shrouds the past, oblivion the future. Mingled in wild confusion are deeds of fame, and wreaths of glory, with actions vile, and damning seals of infamy. It matters not to him that Jesus died; the agonizing groan falls calmly on his ear; the soldier's spear pierces not his side, the crown of thorns tears not his head. He speaks of Paul and Stephen, of Luther and Melancthon, of Wesley and Calvin as indifferently as he would of the vilest menial that ever crossed the threshold of time. He indeed admires their valor but pities their discretion. He holds them up as patterns of heroism, but victims of delusion. Their tears, their cries, their sufferings were all but the fruits of a misguided, bigoted zeal. And what is death? you ask. 'Tis dissolution, darkness, anni——, he dares not say the word. Here his mind wanders. Not having the touchstone of eternal truth to appeal to, he is confused. He starts for causes; then by a sort of reasoning step by step, he arrives at effects, till the grave, that bourne from which no traveler returns, cuts short his inquiries. Hear him muse:

"Aye, but to die, and go, we know not where,
To moulder in obstruction and to rot;
This sensible, warm motion to become
A kneaded clod, and the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery realms, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice,
To be imprisoned in the viewless wind
And blown with restless violence about
This pendant world."

Is there, then, no rest for the weary soul? Must the care-worn soldier of the cross, the champion of Israel, the elect of God, he who has borne the heat and burthen of the day to do his Master's will—must he, I say, enter the dark valley and the shadow of death with no hand to lead him? Must that hope which now animates, and cheers and nourishes the soul, that hope which is wont to pierce within the vail, to commune with God and the pure spirits that minister before his throne, that hope, which, though foes calumniate, and friends desert, remains "as an anchor both sure and steadfast"—must that thrice blessed hope be congealed forever by the icy touch of death? Reason says no, the Bible says no, and the Holy Spirit, the witness within, says no.

Ah! see that dying man. His cheeks are pale, his eyes are sunken, his lips are quivering, his limbs are stiffening. Hear him whisper,

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are."

Listen to the expiring words of Thomas Scott: "This is heaven begun below; I have done with darkness forever; Satan is vanquished—nothing remains but salvation and eternal glory." And who is it we hear exclaiming

"Sweet to rejoice in lively hope
That, when my change shall come,
Angels shall hover round my bed
And waft my spirit home!"

'Tis Thomas Charlton Henry; and as he views the mists of death gathering around him, he cries, "Eternity! there is my exalted, glorious home." How many believers have been in their last moments, able to apply to themselves the triumphant expression of the apostle Paul, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day." If this is delusion, O glorious delusion! Call it what you will, if religion gives peace to the soul, and an assurance of eternal life, it is enough. "Let me live the life of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

J. K. C.

New York Mills, March, 1842.

PRAYING HIGHLANDER.—A Scotch Highlander, who served in the first disastrous war with the American colonies, was one evening brought before his commanding officer charged with the capital offense of being in communication with the enemy. The charge could not well be preferred at a more dangerous time. Only a few weeks had passed since the execution of Major Andre, and the indignation of the British, exasperated alone to madness by the event, had not yet cooled down. There was, however, no direct proof against the Highlander. He had been seen in the gray of the twilight stealing from out a clump of underwood that bordered on one of the huge forests, which, at that period, covered by much the greater part of the United Provinces, and which, in the immediate neighborhood of the British, swarmed with the troops of Washington. All the rest was mere inference and conjecture. The poor man's defense was summed up in a few words; he had stolen away from his fellows, he said, to spend an hour in private prayer. "Have you been in *the habit* of spending hours in private prayer?"—sternly asked the officer, himself a Scotchman and a Presbyterian. The Highlander replied in the affirmative. "Then," said the other, drawing out his watch, "never in all your life had you more need of prayer than now; kneel down, sir, and pray aloud that we may all hear you." The Highlander, in expectation of instant death, knelt down. His prayer was that of one long acquainted with the appropriate language in which the Christian addresses his God; it breathed of imminent peril, and earnestly implored the divine interposition in the threatened danger—the help of Him, who in times of extremity, is strong to deliver. It exhibited, in short, a man, who, thoroughly conversant with the scheme of redemption, and fully impressed with the necessity of a personal interest in the advantages which it secures, had made the business of salvation the work of many a solitary hour, and had, in consequence, acquired much fluency in expressing all his various wants as they occurred, and his thoughts and wishes as they arose. "You may go, sir," said the officer, as he concluded; "you have, I dare say, not been in correspondence with the enemy to-night. His statement," continued he, addressing himself to the other officers, "is, I doubt not, perfectly correct. No one could have prayed so without [illegible] apprenticeship; the fellows who have [illegible] attended drill, always get on ill at review."

He who neglects to cultivate his land will sustain a great loss. But he who neglects to cultivate and improve the mind will realize a far greater. Such an one will have poverty enough.

A WORLD OF DISAPPOINTMENT.—In the world, as in Ramah, 'a voice is heard lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning.' Earthly possessions and satisfactions of every sort are, by their nature, transient. They *must* leave us, we *must* leave them. To him who views them, in their most settled state, with the eye of wisdom, they appear, as the air in the calmest day does to the philosopher through his telescope, ever undulating and fluctuating. If we place our happiness in them, we build upon the grave. It rolls from under us, and we sink into the depths of grief and despondency. Children, relations, friends, honors, houses, lands, revenues, and endowments, the goods of nature and of fortune, nay, even of grace itself, are only *lent*. It is our misfortune to fancy they are *given*.—We start, therefore, and are angry, when the loan is called in. We think ourselves *masters*, when we are but *stewards*; and forget that to each of us will it one day be said, 'Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou must be no longer steward.' Youth dreams of joy unremitted, and pleasures uninterrupted; and sees not, in the charming perspective, the cross accidents that lie in wait to prevent their being so. But should no such accidents for a while intervene, to disturb the pleasing vision, age will certainly awake, and find it at an end. The scythe of time will be as effectual, though not so expeditious, as the sword of the persecutor; and without a Herod, Rachel, if she live long, will be heard lamenting; she will experience sorrows, in which the world can administer no adequate comfort. She must therefore look beyond it.—*Horne.*

A WARM HEART.

"I have a cold heart. I cannot pray!" But I ask you, is not a warm heart a good gift? If it is so, then I add, it stands written: "If ye who are evil yet know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more will your Father bestow favor upon them who ask it." It is a mistake, a dangerous error to suppose that man should pray only when his heart prompts. What shall one do, when his heart dies away, and incites him no more? Knowest thou not, that the soul is stimulated by prayer itself. Hast thou never yet experienced that happy state, when the soul, grieving over its inward barrenness and coldness, casts itself down and begins with frigid feeling to pray, and this very prayer transforms the heart of stone into one of flesh, and thine affections begin to swell within thee and to pour themselves out more and more freely, and they [illegible] flow forth in richer and richer abundance, and thou canst find no end to them, and thou art overpowered and criest aloud: "Yea, verily, Oh God, thou canst do superabundantly above all that we ask and think?" But you say: "Alas! my supplication falls back again so cold and faint upon me. It seems as if I mocked God with my prayer, full of words but without a soul." Brother, I ask you only one question: do you hunger for the bread of life? If you do, then certainly you do not mock your God with your supplication. Shall it be that you entreat longingly for bread and are refused? Nay, nay, he in whose countenance we behold all that is paternal, hath inquired:—What man is there among you, who, if his son ask for bread, will give him a stone?" Cry out in full thirst, "Bread, Father! I wish! Thou who givest earthly bread to the young ravens, thy child longeth for the bread of the soul." And do you think that to you alone among all mortals, there would come a refusal?—*Tholuck.*

ROOT AND BRANCHES.—Our religion may be compared to a great tree, of which the doctrines are the roots and uprightness is the trunk, and godly deeds and all the ministries of love are the outspreading branches, and piety is the heavenward pointing head. As a tree grows up from its roots, and they nourish and support it: so do the duties of religion grow out of its doctrines, and rest on its doctrines, and draw their life from them. If the trunk of a tree be separated from the roots, it falls, nor will a man's morality be able to stand, unless it be rooted and anchored deep in the great truths of religion. Any hour of trial, a gust of passion, a sharp blast of temptation from an exposed quarter, would lay such unsupported virtue low. It would fall, like the house built on the sand; and great and sad would its fall be. But as a tree is nothing without its roots, so the roots on the other hand are nothing without the tree. It is for the sake of supporting the branching, wide-spreading tree, that there are any roots at all. No one ever saw a root growing by itself, and for itself. A root without a tree would be the same sort of thing among God's works, as a fountain without a house among man's works. Nor is this less true of the spiritual roots of faith. God, who does nothing in vain, has not revealed any doctrine to us for the mere sake of feeding our curiosity, or of making us stare and wonder. Doctrines from which nothing spring would be as much out of place in the book of God's word, as roots from which nothing grows would be in the book of nature. Such roots are not living, but dead. Whenever therefore you come to any doctrine in the Bible, bear in mind that the Scriptures were not written to make us wise merely, in that which the world deems wisdom—but wise unto salvation.—*Hare.*

From the Morning Star.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD PREACHING.—If we could have such preaching as that, (said a professor of religion a few days since, while returning from a funeral in C., and commenting upon some remarks made by the minister upon the judgment day,) we might live. I believe that many churches might have better preaching than they do, if there was more religion in exercise among the lay members. How often do we hear church members complaining that their preacher is dead, or not engaged, or does not preach so well as he used to. Would it not be well for these church members to look to themselves, and see if the fault is not partly or altogether on their own account. Let them, instead of complaining about their preacher, pray for him, and labor with him, and contribute to his support; and they would have much more peace and enjoyment while sitting under his preaching, than they do. How embarrassing it is to a minister to see meetings for prayer and conference neglected, and that too by the officers of the church; and on the holy Sabbath, for them to let trifling obstacles prevent their attending at the house of worship. Should the minister work in his sphere, and every lay member in his, we should have good ministers, good preaching, good brethren, good sisters, good exhortations, good prayers, and O, what a light then would emanate from the church! How soon divisions would cease, turmoils come to an end. The spirit of the holy religion of Jesus Christ would possess every soul in the church, sinners would fear and tremble under the mighty power of God, and, fleeing to Christ, would find a hiding place from the storm of God's wrath that awaits the ungodly, and a far brighter day would dawn upon us.

BAPTIST.

Limington, March 26, 1842.

THE TEMPTATION IN THE WILDERNESS—A lesson which we learn from this part of the Messiah's history is, that, in all cases, we must be ready to sacrifice our personal desires, feelings and interests, when called upon to do so by our duty to God, and a conscientious performance of the work which he has given us to do. Men are too apt to imagine, that, if they discharge the requirements of justice, and to a certain extent the office of benevolence, towards their fellow-men, they are at liberty to gratify, with little restraint, the principles of self-love, to promote in various ways their own ease, interest, and gratification. But the example of the Messiah places before them a higher standard,—the principle of pure devotedness to God, before which every selfish principle will fall, whenever the two sources of action come to be in any degree opposed to each other. The exalted tone of character, and feeling, thus arising, will lead a man earnestly to inquire, how he can promote the glory of God, and the highest interests of man:—what are the talents which have been committed to him, and for the improvement of which he must give an account of his stewardship;—what are the various means of usefulness, by which he can follow the footsteps of his Divine Master, and manifest towards him the spirit of devotedness and love;—what works can he perform, what sacrifices can he make, in the service of One who has redeemed him to God by his blood."—*The Messiah as an Example.*

Children's Department.

THE BOOT BLACK AND THE COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

Two Scenes from Real Life. Some score of years since, the President of a well known College in Kentucky, was one morning, while sitting in his study, astonished by the entrance of a singular visitor.

The visitor was a boy of some seventeen years rough and uncouth in his appearance; dressed in coarse homespun, with thick clumsy shoes on his feet, an old tattered felt hat on his head, surmounting a mass of uncombed hair, which relieved swarthy and sun-burnt features, marked by eyes quick and sparkling, but vacant and inexpressive from want of education. The whole appearance of the youth was that of an untaught, uncultivated plough-boy.

The President, an affable and venerable man, inquired into the business of the person who stood before him.

'If you please, sir,' said the plough-boy, with all the hesitancy of an uneducated rustic, 'If you please, sir, I'd like to get some larnin'.'

'I heard you had a college in these parts, and I thought if I would work a spell for you, you would help me now and then in getting an education.'

'Well, my young friend,' replied the President, 'I scarcely can see any way in which you might be useful to us. Your request is somewhat singular ——'

'Why, I can bring water; cut wood, or black your boots,' interrupted the boy, his eyes brightening in his earnestness. 'I want to get an education—I want to make something of myself. I don't keer how hard I work, only so as to get an education. I want ——'

He paused at a loss for words to express his ideas. But there was a language in the expressive lip, and glancing eye; there was a language in his manner, in the tone in which the words were spoken, that appealed at once to the Professor's feelings.

He determined to try the sincerity of the youth.

'I am afraid, my young friend, that I can do nothing for you. I would like to assist you, but I see no way in which you can be useful to us at present.

The President resumed his book. In a moment he glanced at the ploughboy, who, silent and mute, stood holding the handle of the door. He fingered his rough hat confusedly in one hand—his eyes were downcast, and his upper lip quivered and trembled as though he were endeavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings of intense disappointment. The effort was but half successful. A tear, emerging from the downcast eye-lid, rolled over the sun-burnt cheek, and with a quick, nervous action, the plough-boy raised his toil-hardened hand and brushed away the sign of regret.

He made a well meant, but awkward mark of obeisance, and opened the door, had one foot across the theshold, when the President called him back.

The plough-boy was in a few moments hired as a man-of-all word, and boot black to the —— College.

* * * * *

The next scene which we give the reader, was in a new and magnificent church, rich with the beauties of architecture, and thronged by an immense crowd, who listened in death-like stillness to the burning eloquence of the minister of Heaven who delivered the mission of his Master from the altar.

The speaker was a man in the full glow of middle age, of striking and impressive appearance,—piercing intellectual eye, and high forehead.

Every eye is fixed on him—every lip is hushed, and every ear, with nervous intensity, drinks in the eloquent teachings of the orator.

Who in all that throng would recognize in the famed—the learned—the eloquent President of —— College, Pennsylvania, the humble boot black of —— College in Kentucky?

NOTHING LIKE THE BIBLE.

An affecting and remarkable Tale.

The circumstance itself occurred in the town of Warrington, and was related at a Bible meeting there, by a gentleman of respectability and veracity, connected with the society.

The circumstance was introduced in the following words:—About three weeks ago two little boys, decently clad, the elder appearing about thirteen and the younger eleven, called at the lodging house for vagrants, in this town, for a night's lodging. The keeper of the house, very properly, took them to the vagrant's office to be examined, and if proper objects, to be relieved. The account they gave of themselves was extremely affecting, and no doubt was entertained of its truth. It appears that but few weeks had elapsed since these poor little wanderers had resided with their parents in London. The typhus fever however carried off in one day both their father and mother, leaving the orphans in a wide world without home or friends. Immediately after the last mournful tribute had been paid to their parent's memory, having an uncle in Liverpool, poor and destitute as they were, they resolved to go and throw themselves upon his protection. Tired and faint, they arrived in this town on their way. Two bundles contained their little all. In the younger boy's pocket was found, neatly covered and carefully preserved, a Bible. The keeper of the lodging-house addressing the little boy said "You have neither money nor meat, will you sell me this Bible?" I will give you five shillings for it." "No," exclaimed he, the tears rolling down his youthful cheeks, "I'll starve first." He then said "there are plenty of books to be bought besides this; why do you love this Bible so much?" He replied, "No book has stood my friend so much as my Bible." "Why, what has your Bible done for you?" said he. He answered, "When I was a little boy about seven years of age, I became a Sunday scholar in London. Through the kind attention of my teacher I soon learned to read my Bible—this Bible young as I was, showed me that I was a sinner, and a great one too; it also pointed me to a Savior; and I thank God that I have found mercy at the hands of Christ, and I am not ashamed to confess him before the world."

To try him still farther, six shillings were then offered him for the Bible. "No," said he, "for it has been my support all the way from London: hungry and weary, often have I sat down by the way side to read my Bible, and have found refreshment from it." Thus did he experience the consolation of the Psalmist when he said, 'Thy comforts had refreshed my soul.' He was then asked, "What will you do when you get to Liverpool, should your uncle refuse to take you in. The reply may excite a blush in many Christians. "My Bible tells me," said he, "when my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up." The man could go no farther, for tears choked his utterance, and they both wept together. They had in their pockets tickets, as rewards for their good conduct, from the school to which they belonged, and thankfulness and humility were visible in all their deportment.

At night these two orphans bending their knees by the side of their bed, committed themselves to the care of their Heavenly Father—to him whose ears are open to the prayers of the poor and destitute, and to him who has said, 'Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me.' The next morning these refreshed little wanderers arose early, and dressed themselves for their journey, and set out for the town of Liverpool; and may he who hears the ravens when they cry, hear and answer their petitions, guide them through time, and bless them in eternity.

CHRIST.—We cannot trust too much to the merits of Christ as our only hope.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, April 13, 1842.

The absence of one of our hands has delayed our paper beyond its time this week.

The 5th of April.

The celebration of the 5th of April in this village was one of interest; and, considering the very unfavorable state of the weather, and the roads, was well attended. The exercises at the church were all in good taste, and the address of Mr. Carpenter, a sketch of which we publish, was listened to with feelings of the deepest interest. JOHN M. CARPENTER, once an unfortunate creature in the ditch, can now enchain the attention of an interested audience with his eloquence.

Mr. Carpenter remarked, "It is customary to keep in memory any great event by celebrating the day on which it occurred, as it annually returns to us. It is customary when such days return, for a community to call upon some one of their fellow-citizens publicly to address them, and bring before their minds the particular object gained on the day they thus celebrate. And the statesman, the patriot, together with men of the most splendid talents, and exalted genius, have thought themselves highly honored when thus called upon; and they have studied the art of persuasion and the powers of oratory and eloquence for the purpose of making a more deep and lasting impression on the minds and feelings of their hearers.

"Knowing this fact, with what fears and diffidence must I rise to address such an audience as I now see before me, and why am I called upon, having neither education, talents, or a mind in any way improved by associating with those calculated to improve it? Can it be possible that this vast assembly, composed as it is of all that is great and good, virtuous and fair, have come together of their own free will to listen to the voice of one who but a few short months ago was nestling in the very bosom of debauchery—one whose whole life has been spent in vice and degredation, and the numerous follies which are sure attendants in the train of dissipation.

"My friends, I stand before you a reformed drunkard, a member of the Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society, whose 2nd anniversary we this day celebrate; and the fact that you have assembled this day, and have called upon such an one as myself to address you, goes to prove that you are not only willing to admit that the drunkard may be reformed, but that you are anxious to do all you possibly can to bring about his reformation. Your being assembled, proves that this day is one worthy of being remembered, and of being handed down to posterity, by them to be celebrated with joy and rejoicing until time shall cease to be. Yes—

While from ocean's bed the sand
Is heaved—or flower bedeck the land—
Or circling through the vaults of heaven,
The planets are like lightning driven.

Let this day be ushered in with joy—let infant lips be taught to lisp the 5th of April—let the youth join in the triumphal procession—let maid and matron mingle in the throng—let the philanthropist shout aloud for joy—let the christian raise his voice in hallelujahs to our God—let old and young, rich and poor, bond and free, join to raise one grand universal chorus, until the concave skies sends back the sound, and the firm earth trembles with emotion. And do you ask what it is that calls for this united song of joy, I answer, *a victory*—yes—A VICTORY—one not gained upon a field of blood where it is difficult to determine which suffers most, the conquered or the conqueror—no armed hosts have been marshalled upon the battle-field to lay down their lives in defense of rights, or country—the dread panoply of war has not been seen stalking through the land—and yet there has been a victory gained greater than any before achieved by mortal man in any clime or any age. It is nothing less than man's victory over himself—the victory of reason over appetite—yes, the slave to appetite has burst asunder the fetters he had riveted with so much strength upon himself, and once more stands erect among his fellow men in all the majesty his god-like nature permits him to assume. And is this the case? Has this been accomplished? Yes. Would you see the trophies, look to the 50,000 wretched, wounded, dying, immortal beings, rescued from the jaws of the devouring monster—torn from the very grasp of the grand assassin of the human race, intemperance—look to the 200,000 children made glad in the return of a father who was lost, to support and cherish them, and guide their feet in paths of virtue and usefulness—look to the 50,000 wives and mothers who have thrown off their garb of wo, and appear clothed in smiles of hope and peace—look to the 200,000 moderate drinkers stopped midway in their career to infamy and death, and turned back to become useful members of society, and a comfort to all connected with them—these are our trophies, and it is over them that we are called to rejoice. O! it is a glorious victory, and one ever to be remembered. In achieving it, the very order of things have been reversed. In not a single instance have we taken life, but we have saved the life of many ready to expire—we have made no wounds, but, on the contrary, healed the wounds of thousands who were weltering in their blood. Instead of making prisoners of our fellowmen, we have set them free, as half a million thus emancipated can this day rise up and testify. I say, again, it is a glorious victory, and one for which we should rejoice; and think not, my friends, that rejoicing will stop here? I tell you nay, it will go on to other worlds, and angels in the realms of bliss will strike their golden harps to sweeter and more melodious tones than heretofore—the ransomed myriads around the eternal throne will raise their song of praise more long and loud, and higher waive the crowns of their rejoicing—nor will it stop here; the imprisoned spirits in a world of woe, will hail the annual return of this day, and rejoice that the principal resource for peopling their dark and gloomy caverns, is now cut off. It is an erroneous idea that "misery loves company." Read the story of Divese and Lazarus as related by the great architect of that infernal prison-house himself, and see if sympathy does not exist even in those mansions of despair."

After the exercises at the church, a large number repaired to the Temperance House of Martin Spear. Our host had furnished a profusion of good things for the entertainment of his guests. After partaking of the supper, we spent a short time in social intercourse, in which the following, among other sentiments, were offered, interspersed with Temperance songs and animated remarks. The whole exercises from beginning were full of interest, and will doubtless very much advance the interests of the cause.

REGULAR TOASTS.

Our glorious Cause.—Onward and upward be its course, inhaling the moral atmosphere in its purity, far from the corruptions of Political strife, and free from the intolerance of *Fanaticism.*

The Total Abstinence Pledge.—The *Hope* of the Statesman, the *pride* of the Philanthropist, and the *joy* of the Christian.

The Temperance Tree—Has taken deep root in American soil—already has it budded and blossomed—may its fruits be perennial, and its leaves prove a panacea for all the ills that Intemperance has produced.

The Temperance Reformation.—An honor to the 19th century, and indicative of the supremacy of the intellectual faculties over the animal propensities.

The "Departed Spirits."—May they all reach that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

The Distilleries.—A standing monument of our country's disgrace.

King Alcohol.—Mene Tekel, is written on the wall of thy palace! God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it! Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting!

The Ladies.—Warm in their attachment to *Cold* water—Cold water men are in duty bound to reciprocate the feeling.

Music.—When *Reason* fails, *Music* conquers; those who cannot be *talked* into Temperance should be *sung* into it.

Our Heaven-directed Enterprise.—May its progress never cease, till our Nation is redeemed from Intemperance.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Maj. Ira Gage Barnes. *The Principle of Total Abstinence.*—A platform broad enough, resting upon a foundation strong enough to support the whole human family. May they *all* get on to it and see.

By Z. T. Bentley, Esq. *The Clergy and Reformed Inebriates.*—In surrounding this festive board together, they have proved the Scripture, "The lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and the little child shall lead them."

By Rev. J. B. Pixley. *The Proprietors of the De Ruyter Temperance Taverns.*—We welcome them to our ranks as tee-totalers, and hail them as abettors in a glorious reform.

By Rev. James Bailey. *Our Host; Martin Spear.*—In opening his house as a Temperance house has made himself a deadly *Spear,* swifter than the *Martin* flies, for the destruction of King Alcohol.

By Eli A. Gage. *Our Daughters.*—None but *Tee-Totalers* shall have them.

By J. S. Bentley. *The Originators of the Baltimore Reform.*—Future generations shall rise up and call them blessed.

By A. N. Annas. *The Temperance Reform.*—Light, and Life, and Peace, and Joy follow in its wake.

By A. V. Bentley, Esq. *The Fifty Thousand Reformed Inebriates of our Land*—The achievements of the Temperance Cause. The victories of Waterloo, of Marengo, and the Nile, can not boast of prouder trophies than these.

Mr. T. S. FAIRCHILD, of Rochester, being present, was called on for a toast. He asked to be excused, but made the following remarks which were received with applause:—

"The cause of Temperance has lately received an impetus which has given it strength to move on with majestic strides over our land,—overcoming every obstacle,—surmounting every barrier,—riding over our cloud-capped hills, and piercing the deep vallies between,—spreading over our whole land, a bright, cheering, and *awakening* influence, like the rays of the morning sun over a reposing world—before it, was gloom and darkness; behind it, and in its wake, reigned the sunshine of gladness—where once was blackness and despair, now is brightness and hope,—where once oaths and vile imprecations were heard, now the voice of prayer and praise reigneth—the pale and sunken cheek have been exchanged for the plump and ruddy glow of health—eyes once dimmed with weeping, are now filled with joy and gladness, and the glad song of triumph, praise, and *victory,* is ringing in our ears all over our land. When we contemplate all this, we are led to inquire, "*what has caused this great change*"? and, *who* are they *who have accomplished this important work?*

"Not long ago, intemperance was going on to an alarming extent, filling the land with tears and wailing, and breaking the hearts of wives and children, carrying misery, disease, and death, all over our Republic! Who are they who put an effectual check to this? Who composed this "Spartan band" who stood so boldly at the "Pass of Thermopyle" and breasted the storm of battle, and fought against the countless hosts of the devil, and drove them back, and routed them "horse, foot, and dragoons." Was it the Aristocracy? Was it the Church, and her ministers? *No!* Nor dared they at once to do it. Nay, not a small proportion of both were to a greater or less extent involved in the guilt and tresspass to be opposed. Unless individuals, ministers, christians, and citizens, under some other than general church organizations, had undertaken the long-neglected work, the tide of intemperance would have gone unchecked to this hour, for, now, many nominally christian churches are not united in their opposition to the destroying foe! *Who,* then, we repeat it, are the men who accomplished this great work, greater than all the achievements of an Alexander, a Wellington, or a Napoleon? *The very victims of the tyrant Alcohol themselves!* As I said before, Intemperance was going on to such an alarming extent, breaking through all barriers, and causing such wretchedness, crime, and misery all over our land, that the very wretches themselves at last become ashamed and disgusted with their life of infamy, and THEY stepped forth in that place, which should have been filled by the church and her ministers, took this cause into their own hands, and NOBLY have they acquitted themselves.

"But what course did they pursue? Did they denounce the victim as the greatest and basest offender against God and man—by neglecting the man in his distress, and scarcely recognizing him as human except upon a day of an election—by torturing him with soul-scorching epithets in relation to the *cause* of his necessities when asking relief from starvation—by neglecting his family, and teaching other children not to associate with the unfortunate progeny of the drunkard? No! they did not do this—they did not take this course, for they knew by sad experience that such was the course that had been taken, and they knew that it would only result in an inflamation of the passions—they knew that the trials of the drunkard are sufficient, in all conscience, for him to bear, without adding that more dreadful pain, *the frown of community.*

"What, then, were their implements of warfare? They used the weapons of love and kindness—they went in person to the drunkard, they spake to him in kindness—they painted in dark and gloomy colors his own true condition—they told him of the sorrow and distress of his still-loving wife, and her patient endurance of his brutal and tyrannical behavior—they told him of his children, ragged, and deprived of the means of education, and their daily bread, and who shunned him, *their own father,* and trembled at his presence. They turned the page, and portrayed in bright and sunny characters the success that would attend his reform—they told him of the smiling countenance of his wife, of his children, no longer ragged, and shunned by others, but with healthy and smiling countenances would come every evening to meet him, when he returned from his daily toil to his own habitation, and they *could* not nor *did* not fail to touch the heart of the most degraded inebriate.

"Let us now for a moment look at the success which has attended this new mode of reform:—

"By its healthful influence, a new era is being ushered in—a brighter day is dawning upon the benighted prospects of temperance, and ushering in, in more effulgent radiance, the glad sunlight of teetotalism. Watch-fires are kindled, and are kindling, and thousands are flocking around them, armed and equipped with the weapons of love and truth, ready and willing to go forth to battle against the palsied and frightened hosts of the Philistines. The glad songs of the redeemed are sounding from hill to dale, from mountain to valley, and from crag to glen, and their exhilerating chorus seems, as it were, to scale the very battlements of heaven, and meet with a responsive echo from the harps of the countless hosts of angels stationed on its ramparts. The black flag of Intemperance is being every day deserted, and is

'Tottering, tottering, down it must go,
And in its place we'll rear the flag
Of Temperance true, and virtue too.'"

By Rev. J. R. Johnson. *Our young Washingtonian,* MR. FAIRCHILD.—May Heaven grant us many more *such fair-children.*

By Cyrus R. Jones. *Cold Water.* The element of Temperance—that which will strengthen the sinews, sustain the fortunes, and places no one in the gutter.

By John M. Carpenter. *The Females who raise their voices to promote this glorious Reformation.*—Is not by Intemperance

Woman's holiest feelings crushed!
And when woman's heart is bleeding,
Shall woman's voice be hushed!

By Eli A. Gage. *The Six Baltimore Reformers.*—May their names be enrolled on the escutcheon of fame, and generations yet unborn sing pæans of gratitude to their memory.

By Doct. Ira Spencer. *The Band of Reformed Inebriates.*—May they prove a beacon light to those yet in the murky atmosphere of Intemperance, to light them on up to the heights of Total Abstinence.

By James D. Tripp. *The Total Abstinence Pledge.*—None can ever become satisfied with the husks of Intemperance; may such as have strayed become returning prodigals, give to it their signatures, adhere to its principles for safety, and it will prove to them a substantial good.

The following volunteer Toasts from the LADIES were received with applause:—

By Miss C. M. Smith. *The "glorious" Fifth of April*—the Nation's second birthday—destined to immortality when King Alcohol shall have been dead, *dead,* yea, THRICE DEAD, and plucked up by the roots.

By Mrs. James D. Tripp. *The Children of the Reformed Drunkards.*—May they enjoy as much happiness *now,* as they have formerly had misery.

By Mrs. J. R. Rider. *Health, wealth,* and *happiness* to all the members of the Total Abstinence Society.

After Mr. Carpenter was requested, by a unanimous vote, to furnish a copy of his address for the press, he frankly stated that he apprehended that he should not succeed well in such an effort, for he was totally unacquainted with the rudiments of English Grammar. This modest apology occasioned the following sentiment:—

By Rev. J. R. Johnson. CARPENTER'S GRAMMAR.—We admire it; for it teaches how to speak and write the English language with *sobriety.*

We have admitted the following article from the fact that we believe it as necessary to keep the Temperance movement as free from such influences as the article describes, as from religious dictation. There was, without doubt, cause for the complaint made. We can not, however, think that all the actors were abettors in the affair. Such, of course, will not think themselves pointed out. It is well, however, for "those of the Ball," to know that a large portion of this community, and of the party dismissed, have no fellowship with *such* works of darkness.

For the Register.

Our Temperance Supper.

MR. EDITOR,—Allow me through the medium of the Register to make a few remarks upon the unceremonious ejectment of the company, from the Temperance entertainment of the 5th inst. It appears that a plan had been formed sometime previous to the celebration, for closing the evening with a ball, & knowing that this would be disapproved of by many the thing was kept secret, and as the company of such would not be desirable, it was of course necessary to dismiss them. To effect this object, the toasts were hurried through with business-like despatch, and just as the appetites of many were fairly whetted for enjoying a pleasant evening in social chat, a gentleman rose and made some remarks about adjourning: this hint not being taken, as all were not in the secret, a second gentleman followed, and gave for a toast, "Our Homes;" a third proposed that while drinking this toast, "we resolve ourselves into a *standing* committee." This being complied with, a simultaneous movement towards the door was made by the initiated, and the assembly dissolved.

Was such a clandestine measure honorable? The entertainment was a citizen one. Ought not the whole proceedings to have been open and fair? Could not those who desired the Ball, have chosen an evening which would not have interfered with the rights and pleasures of others!

If another entertainment should be given, I beg leave to suggest the propriety of sending a deputation to the tavern-keeper, to make inquiry as to the length of time his house is to be at the service of the company. Such a proceeding would be rather new, to be sure, but not altogether unnecessary, as "mine host" of the North Temperance House might otherwise think best to toast his own guests "home" as he did those of his neighbor the other evening.

I would respectfully propose, too, that any further services of the gentlemen who formed the Committee of Arrangements, may be dispensed with, at least until they have learned how to fulfil a trust reposed in them in a manner somewhat more honorable, and without disgracing themselves, or insulting their fellow-citizens.

Mr. Spear was highly deserving of the many compliments he received for the elegant arrangements of his table, and very fine supper; and though he was certainly wrong in consenting to the above mentioned management, yet it is sincerely hoped his house will sustain no injury thereby, as doubtless he was more sinned against, than sinning. Before bidding adieu to the subject, I would just say, that the real friends of the Temperance cause ought rather, on such occasions, to seek to forward *its* interest, than to gratify their own particular fancies.

ONE OF THE DISMISSED.

For the Register.

Destitute Churches.

MR. EDITOR—In reading your paper, I observed in one of the numbers a number of questions. Among the many, one was "Why are so many of our churches without Pastors?" To this question I have never seen any answer. It is a question of serious inquiry, and a subject that has long been a source of serious meditation to me for years. There are reasons why those destitute churches have not Pastors to break unto them the word of life: and either the guilt will rest upon the churches, or upon the ministry. That God has made it necessary for churches to have Pastors after his own heart, cannot be disputed: and the Apostles deemed it necessary to ordain Elders in every city. And have the churches become more pure and wise since the Apostles' day? And has she learned that Pastors are unnecessary? No! the history of those churches, and the appearance of their sanctuaries, and the downfall of their benevolent efforts, with their yearly statistics, tell to us too well the tale of wo, that "*mene tekel*" is written upon her, in blazing characters that portray evils to come. If the means that are in our possession be rightly used, ministers will be multiplied as fast as churches. But we cannot expect God's blessing in the advancement of his cause any farther than what the church are instrumental in using lawful and right means. And I despair of ever seeing our denomination prosper until the ministry is rightly appreciated, and honestly sustained.

Poverty is the plea that many churches make why they have not made an effort to obtain a minister. This may pacify conscience, but it will not justify them in the sin of covetousness, nor save those sons and daughters from ruin that are growing up in ignorance and sin, and losing all relish for the house of God. Every church numbering fifty or sixty members, with the assistance they can obtain from others in their several neighborhoods, can support a minister comfortably, if they appreciate his labor as they ought.

Another plea is we want a minister, but we want God to call one for us. We do not believe in these men-made calls. No minister of sense, while he has the wide world before him, will ever impose himself upon a church unless they can do as much as to invite him. And much is said about God's calling ministers thus and thus. We find but little about it in the bible; but it is faithfully recorded in the traditions of the church. No church has ever flourished with which I have been acquainted without the preached word. Churches without settled Pastors have flourished under the labors of an Evangelist for a short season; but there is no permanency, they are too much like the swelling ocean, they rise and fall. But if a church have a devoted Pastor, his business and his labor is to take care of the flock, and his happiness and his interest is their prosperity. And he is diligent in his study to be fully prepared to come to them with a message comforting to the saints, and convincing and heart-rending to the sinner. And he is faithful to see that prayer meetings are sustained in the several neighborhoods. I can always read the character and state of a church from their prayer meetings; and seldom will those be maintained, excepting occasionally, unless aided by a minister; and a minister who suffers his church to live without these, must expect to see God's withering curse upon the people of his charge.

Sabbath schools are one of the auxiliaries to the promotion of the church, and these may be conducted with much propriety by laymen; but they never will have that interest and permanency that they ought to have, unless aided by the minister. Here he may become familiar with the children, and they with him, and instead of fearing the approach of the minister to their houses, they hail it with the greatest joy.

A church cannot sustain a character of respectability in the world without a respectable minister. He gives character to his people; if he is found to be a man of worth and piety, strangers judge favorably of his flock, and they will have an influence in the world accordingly as far as their influence may extend, and they are known.—Benevolent efforts are the life of the church. The history of the church in years past confirms this our belief. Where churches have become remiss in this duty, they have dwindled accordingly. And those churches that pay the heaviest salaries to their own Pastor, do the most for the spread of truth in the world, and they are prospered in religion accordingly: and it requires a benevolent minister to make a benevolent people; and no person can be otherwise and enjoy the love of God in the soul.

It is not necessary that so many churches should be destitute. We have ministers; but where are they? O, my heart pains me when I ask the question. My brethren, I fear that you, some of you have turned aside from your calling to get riches, with which to curse your children. Is it possible that you can be contented on your farms, and in your workshops, or in the walls of your school rooms, when God says go; and from all parts we hear the cry, "come over and help us." Better by far to live poor and toil hard, and at last to hear the applaudit, "come ye blessed," than to ride in splendor, to wear gay apparel, and to live voluptuously in painted palaces, and at last to hear that righteous Judge denounce, "Depart ye accursed into everlasting fire."

My brethren, I know by past experience that it is safe to do right, and it is always right under all circumstances to serve and obey God. But we must look to another set of men to occupy those stations that have been so long vacant. They are your sons that you so dearly love, and for whom you have labored so ardently to have them comfortably settled in life. You must give them up to God and when the church begins to pray consistently for God to send forth laborers into his harvest, then and not till then, will we see those young men coming forth, and breaking loose from all that the world calls good, to devote themselves to a work that will ere long elevate them to be as angels equal.

YOHANNAN.

New-Jersey, March 23d, 1842.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

News of the Day.

Milwaukie.—This place in Iowa Territory, was settled in 1835. The imports and exports to the present time, as reported to the trustees of the town, amount to more than six million of dollars. The proceeds of the land sales within the district have been more than one and a half million of dollars.

The navigation of Lake Michigan, on which Milwaukie is situated, commenced in 1834. This lake is very deficient in harbors, and since 1834, one hundred and eighteen lives have been lost upon it. The amount of property that has been destroyed is $1,092,550. The number of vessels that have been more or less injured, or lost, is 89.

The Wilderness Blossoming.—In 1834, Chicago, Ill., was a wilderness, with only a garrison to keep back the Indians. In 1836, the whole exports from that city amounted to $1,000; in 1841 they amounted to $348,362. The import trade is worth $1,500,000 annually; a monthly average of 150 vessels enter and leave its harbor.—*Chicago Democrat.*

—Her B. M. frigate Warspite, with Lord Ashburton on board, has been 46 days on her passage. John Bull should have sent us a better specimen of his war craft, if he thought of scaring us.

Hon. William Slade publishes a card in the Intelligencer, expressing his great surprise at the proceedings of the House in censuring Mr. Giddings, and declaring that he "stands ready, here and every where, now and forever, to maintain and defend" the resolutions offered by Mr. Giddings.

The Spanish brig of war Cabano, captured a Portuguese slaver off St. Jago, a short time since, containing 320 slaves.—This is the first slaver ever captured by a Spanish man of war, and speaks well for their determination to abolish the traffic.

From the N. O. Bee of March 26.

INVASION OF TEXAS.

Late from Texas.—By the arrival of the steamboat Col. Woods, from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 22d, brings the confirmation of the invasion of Texas by an overwhelming Mexican force. It appears that the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio was a device to allure the Texan troops assembled in haste, to go in pursuit before they were fully drilled and disciplined.

Shortly after the steamship Neptune left Galveston, (which vessel reported the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio,) an express arrived, bringing intelligence of the advance of 9,000 men on the Matamoras road toward Victoria, and reporting 12,000 additional troops on the upper road, marching upon San Antonio. The forces which recently captured San Antonio, constituted the van guard of the 12,000 under command of Vasques. The impression is, that the Texian army of 1,500, under Burleson, will follow the retreat of the van guard until brought within the power of the main army.

Upon the receipt of this news, which was brought to Matagorda from different directions, rendering its truth indisputable, the Committee of Vigilance in Galveston despatched a pilot boat to this city, and a few hours afterwards the steamer Colonel Woods. The pilot boat has not reached New Orleans. The Col. Woods met with favorable weather and came to our Levee in about 50 hours.

From the Galveston Advertiser of the 22d ult.

The following reached us this morning by Mr. S. Mussine, who left Matagorda at noon, on Saturday. It will be observed that the facts stated are from two distinct sources.

To the Citizens of the Eastern Counties:

We, the Committee of Safety of the county of Matagorda, present to your consideration the following facts just received. From letters dated the 16th inst., from men in whom we have the utmost confidence, we extract the following—from Mr. Pleasant to his sister, Mrs. Fisher, dated Victoria, 16th inst., "From Mexico, information received on the 15th, there would be 1,500 men at San Patricio, the advance guard of 9,000.

[Here follows extracts from other letters, corroborating the statements given above, "that there were 9,000 Mexicans advancing on the lower country, by the Matamoras road, and 12,000 on the road to San Antonio."]

From the above facts, if there is not a prompt turn out by the Middle and Eastern counties, the enemy will ravage and overrun our country.

(Signed.) M. Talbott, Ch. Jus. Chm'n., Harvey Kendrick, Charles Dale, Thos. M. Duke, D. E. E. Bramen, O. C. Blunt, R. S. Vanslike, J. T. Hofford, Isaac Vandorn.

Matagorda, March 19, 1842.

Trouble in Rhode Island.—The difference between the two parties in R. I., upon the Constitution. Fearing the friends of the new Constitution would proceed to organize the government of the State in accordance with its provisions the Legislature on the 2d inst. passed an act pronouncing severe penalties against any persons who shall hold any county or town office, or accept a nomination for any such office, under any pretended new Constitution; and declaring that any one who shall act in any legislative, judicial, or ministerial office under such Constitution, shall be *deemed guilty of treason and be imprisoned for life.* This has created great excitement among the people, and letters from that State say that there are two thousand men pledged to defend at all hazards the candidates under the new Constitution. The Governor of the State has issued orders to have reported the number of men fit for duty and the arms and ammunition on hand. He has also issued an order through the Adjutant General that the military throughout the State hold themselves in readiness to *appear armed and equiped at thirty minutes' warning.* The other party is rapidly organizing.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Second Arrest of Hogan.—This individual was again arrested at Rochester last week on a charge of being concerned in burning the Caroline. On Saturday last, he was under examination, and great excitement prevailed. The examination was to be resumed on Monday morning. Meanwhile, a special message was despatched to inform Sir Charles Bagot, the Canadian Governor, of Hogan's arrest. The Rochester Post expresses the belief that he will be set at liberty.

Tremendous Overflow.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of Monday says: "The reports from above are most alarming. We learn from the passengers that all the tributary streams of the Mississippi are full to overflowing. The Arkansas, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, Ohio, Missouri and upper Mississippi were all full. Such a circumstance never occurred before; and when it is recollected that the river at this point is higher than it has been for two years past, a most appalling overflow is inevitable. We learn that Mr. McNutt's place, a few miles above Milliken's Bend, is already under water, and that he had to take his family off in a boat."

Law Decisions.—The Sangamon (Ill.) Journal of the 18th ult. says that Judge Treat, one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court of that State, has decided that the act passed Jan. 27th, 1842, providing that every negro in the State without a certificate of freedom shall be deemed a runaway slave, and his services may be hired out, is unconstitutional and void. A negro arrested under the law prayed for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and obtained his discharge.

Another negro, who had resided in the place for two or three years, was seized by a man from Arkansas, who claimed him as his slave. Judge Treat required that he should first prove his claim to him by disinterested witnesses.

Horrid Tragedy—Murder of an Actor.—A most horrid and fatal tragedy was enacted at the theatre last night. After the curtain had dropped at the conclusion of the first piece, a quarrel ensued behind the scenes between Mr. Ewing and Miss Hamblin, both attached to the theatre, in which the latter plunged a dagger to the heart of Mr. Ewing, which caused almost instant death. After the perpetration of the fatal deed, Miss Hamblin made her escape by jumping out at the window, and at 12 o'clock last night had not been arrested. She left in her theatrical attire, dressed as a page.—*Mobile Chronicle, March 26th.*

Death of Adams the Murderer.—James Adams, indicted for the murder of his wife, died in the city prison about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, after a short illness, of typhus fever. He was attended regularly by Dr. Tonnelier, the physician for the prison, and visited by Dr Archer, the coroner. During his illness he appeared to labor under great mental and physical prostration, and refused to partake of the nourishing food recommended by his physician. It was not deemed necessary to hold an inquest on the body, and he was interred by virtue of the usual certificate, certified by the coroner. He has thus escaped trial before an earthly court, and gone to appear before a Judge from whose decision there is no appeal.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From Havana.—By the arrival of the steamship Alabama, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 16th of March. The Government of this Island, says a private correspondent, seems to have come at last to the determination not to suffer any longer the import of slaves from Africa. This evinced by the following fact:—"The Spanish brig of war Cubano captured on the 10th February, off Porto Rico, the schooner Aelia, abandoned by her officers and without papers, under the Portuguese flag, with 212 persons on board. The vessel and cargo entered the port on the 6th inst. accompanied by the Cubano. The prize is awaiting the decision of the Government."—*N. O. Bee.*

Our State Debt.—It will be seen that the bill for the payment of the domestic creditors of the State in six per cent. stock, has passed the House, and will be sent to the Senate. Our State debt promises very soon to exceed $40,000,000.—*Phila Enquirer.*

Manufactures.—The whole amount of capital invested in the manufacture of cotton in the United States, is $51,102,359, and in the manufacture of wool $15,765,124. The whole number of cotton factories is 1210—number of persons employed in them 72,119. Whole number of woolen factories 1420—number of persons employed in them 21,342. In both the cotton and woolen manufacture Massachusetts stands first.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed an act enjoining upon all town clerks to transmit anually their Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths to the Secretary of Comonwealth; who shall report thereof to the Legislature.

Dr. Lyell, in a lecture on Niagara Falls, says that there is certain geological proof that they have receded three miles, and probably seven; that they recede on an average about a yard per annum.

Gen. Gaines, we hear, is on a tour of inspection—first in the northwest as far as Detroit—to proceed thence southwardly through his division.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says that Hosea J. Levis, the absconding Cashier of the Scuylkill Bank, has been arrested at New Orleans, and will soon be brought back to Philadelphia.

Hon. D. D. Barnard publishes a card in the Intelligencer, saying that he refused to vote on the resolutions censuring Mr. Giddings, because he believed the House had assumed a power which did not belong to it.

On the 11th ult., a child of Mr. Webber, of Foster, of R. I., was poisoned to death by eating the caps from the ends of a bunch of friction matches.

Paul Beck, Esq. an old and wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, has presented to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts his entire collection of paintings, valued at 40 to $50,000. Three of the paintings alone cost $12,000.

A Mammoth tooth, weighing 2 pounds, & measuring (both prongs being broken off) 4 1-2 inches in circumference, has been found in a bed of marl on the farm of A. Stewart, three miles south of Le Roy, in this State.

The Legislature of Iowa has refused to exempt the Quakers from the performance of military duty.

Notices.

De Ruyter Lyceum.

On next Monday Evening, (April 18th.) the following question will be discussed:—"Ought females to be allowed political rights and privileges equal to the males?"

DISPUTANTS.—Affirmative, A. V. Bentley, Esq. Negative, James Whitford, M. D.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute would respectfully inform the public that they have engaged Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH, as a Teacher in the Primary Department. Her long experience in teaching we trust will insure the confidence of all who may wish to patronize said school. The school will commence on Monday, the 25th inst., and continue until the close of the regular Summer Term, or 16 weeks.

☞Terms of Tuition will be ONE DOLLAR & FIFTY CENTS.

De Ruyter, April 13, 1342.

For the Register.

Missionary Agent.

To the eastern churches and others who may be directly interested, Brother Sherman S. Griswold, an evangelist minister in this church, (Piscataway,) has been appointed a missionary and agent by the Executive Committee of the Missionary Society, to travel and preach the gospel and collect funds for the benefit of the Society, that the gospel may be sent to the destitute churches and settlements where our brethren may be located. His journey and labors will be through New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Rensselaer county, &c., and as his mission is one of great moment, he hopes that as the time allotted him is short, that the people will be in readiness when he comes among them, to assist him in his noble enterprize—especially the ministers, that he may accomplish much in a short time, and that his efforts may bring a new era among us upon the subject of missions. And as Mr. Griswold is a stranger in the denomination, we would say, that we think him fully competent for the duty assigned him, and hope that he will receive that hearty reception with ministers and people where he may travel that his station and calling demands.

W. B. GILLETT,
Cor. Sec. of the Missionary Society.
New Market, N. J., March 24th 1842.

NOTICE TO INSPECTORS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The time for the commencement of the Summer Term is near at hand.

It is recommended to the County Superintendent to assemble the teachers as often as may be, at convenient places, that they may communicate with him and each other on the best modes of promoting the success of their schools, By comparing their views respecting the manner of teaching, the government of schools, and the various topics of practical duty, they will eventually derive much benefit.

In accordance with the above recommendation, I will meet the teachers of the several Towns in the following order:

Nelson, April 18, at H. Anderson's Erieville.
De Ruyter, 19th, at Gage's.
Georgetown, 20th, at Moseley's.
Lebanon, 21st, at Campbell's
Hamilton, 22, at the Eagle Tavern.
Eaton, 23, at the Washingtonian House, Morrisville.
Madison, 25th, at Curtis's.
Brookfield, 26th, at S. Woodworth's, Clarkesville.

To economize time, labor, and expense, I propose that the Inspectors meet and examine the teachers in the early part of the day, and I will endeavor to meet them at 1 o'clock P. M.

The attendance of all the teachers is earnestly and respectfully solicited.

E. MANCHESTER, *Dep. Sup't.*
March 24, 1842.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Inspectors of Common Schools for the town of De Ruyter, will meet at the house of Wm. C. Gage on Tuesday the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining Teachers. It is quite desirable that all who design teaching in this town the present season, should be present on the occasion, as the Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools will meet with them in the afternoon of that day.

The School Commissioners are respectfully invited to meet with the Deputy Superintendent on that occasion.

JOSEPH W. SEXTON,
ALONZO H. BURDICK,
Inspectors of Com. Schools.
De Ruyter, April 5, 1842.

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. DELLAY, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n5tf

MARRIED,

On Sunday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Parington, Mr. WILLIAM COGGSHALL and Miss ESTHER BLANCHARD, both of Truxton.

DIED,

In this village, to-day, of scarlet fever, EMMA L., second daughter of Lauren H. and Lucy Ann Babcock, aged 3 years. The funeral exercises will take place at the S. D. B. Church to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In Truxton, on the 10th inst., of typhus fever, Miss M. LOUISA, only daughter of John R. and Lurania Butts, aged 10 years.

Sister Butts had been for two years a member of the S. D. B. Church of Otselic. In her life she exhibited the excellent traits of the Christian, and in her death the value of early piety.

In Cazenovia, on the 3d inst., GIDEON ANTHONY, in the 89th year of his age. Mr Anthony was a soldier in the American Revolution.

In Brookfield, March 12th, RHODA BEAURHYTE, in the 22d year of her age.

Sister Beaurhyte had been a member of the S. D. B. Church for about six years, and had given full evidence of her decided attachment to the Savior. Her death was sudden; yet, we trust, she was prepared for her exit, and has entered upon a state of existence in bliss that will never terminate. S. B. C.

In Gibsonville, Livingston co., N. Y., on the 19th of February last, Miss SUBMIT GRIMES, after a long sickness, of consumption, aged 34 years.

Miss Grimes was a very pious young lady, and was endeared to all who knew her, by her amiability and kindness. She has written many articles for our paper, which gave evidence of much merit and talent. We learn that she gave sufficient evidence to all who stood by her bedside in her dying moments, that she was about to rest in the arms of her Savior. Her last work was in writing for the Register. The memory of the just is blessed.

LIST OF LETTERS.

P Church. S E Lanphear, (we have arranged it.) — Green, (from what place did J Maxson remove?) S S Griswold, (next week.) A Campbell, (the business is arranged) J Barrett, S Bailey, (your explanation I think is right.) S B Crandall, John T Stillman, (all right.) W P Langworthy, J A Langworthy, (it was an oversight—pardon it if you please.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of R T Green $5, cr. Russell Babcock $3, J D Ayres $2, Vol 3. Jeremiah Barrett $2, Vol 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POTATOES! POTATOES!!

A few hundred bushels of Potatoes for sale cheap. Enquire at the Cottage, a few rods north of the Elm Tree.

De Ruyter, April 13, 1842. 7w2

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.
De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter, March 31st 1842.

Burdick, Rev. S. M.
Burdick, Thompson
Bolus, Albert
Burdick, Joel
Beach Jonathan,
Coon, Joshua
Cowls, Isaac 2d
Carpenter, Joseph
Church, Caleb W
Dean, Enos
Fenton, John H
Hall, Jedidiah A
Haskell, Sally Mrs.
Hills, Daniel jr.
Johnson, Eliphalet H
Lawrimer, Mrs. M.
Lathrop, Miss S S 2
Maxson, Francis P
Palmater, Reuben
Pulford, Ella
Stims, H
Stims, Harris
Spaulding, Horace
Starr, H
Strail, O Cooper
Scott, Daniel
Van Dyke, John 2
Whaley T
Webster, Rev L W
Wood, David
Wells, Elisha

M. SPEAR, P. M.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards, Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of ALONZO D. BLIGH, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest which the said Alonzo D. Bligh had on the 2d day of December 1841, or at any time afterwards, to the following described piece or parcel of land, to it: All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows; beginning at the line of the road running south through the village of De Ruyter, at the corner of land owned by Ephraim Arnold, thence east twenty-six (26) rods to land owned by said Arnold, thence south ninety-eight (98) feet to land owned by Isaac Wright, thence west on said Wright's line twenty-six (26) rods to the line of the road, thence north on the line of said road to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less, which described premises I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at the house now kept by William C. Gage, in the village of De Ruyter, on Thursday, the 19th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, April 1, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By GEO. W. BARNES, Deputy Sh'ff. 6w6

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON.
WM. H. QUINBY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE.
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left with the proper officer for collection.

J. N ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
Jan. 10, 1842. WILLIAM J. AYER.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at
Nov. 24. ELMORE'S.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

Is now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the
NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

WANTED,

A BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Tailors Trade. One who has been at the business would be preferred. Good recommendations would be required. Apply to JAMES M. LETTS, No. 1 Farmers Exchange.

De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, and Valices, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons. Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this kind, which I can sell as low as any shop west of Albany or Utica, and even De Ruyter not excepted, according to quality and for durability.

Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wood, and some money, and the remainder in Notes; also, wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese and every thing that is raised by the Farmer in this vicinity. Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, Pine Lumber, &c. &c. &c.

Pine Lumber for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. 10,000 feet first rate Ash Flooring.

J. R. RIDER.
De Ruyter, Oct 5, 1841 32tf

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

☞IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,
Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.
BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community*. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51:12

UNITED STATES' INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!!
Incorporated by the State of New York, March 31, 1837, For Twenty-one Years.
CHARTER RENEWED AND AMENDED MAY 5th, 1840,
COMBINING
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
SHARES $100 EACH.

10 per cent to be paid or secured on subscription.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the time allowed under the amendment of the charter of this company for completing the subscriptions to their stock, will expire by limitation on the 5th day of May next; in the meanwhile, their books will continue open until the full amount of capital shall have been duly subscribed.

Subscriptions are authorized by the 10th Section of their charter, to be "paid in, or secured to be paid either in stocks of the United States, or the public stocks created by this or any other state, or in the stock of any incorporated bank of this or any other state, which shall be at par in the New York market at the time or in the stock of the corporation of the city of New York, or on bond and mortgage or unincumbered real estate of this state, of the value of fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon exclusive of buildings, unless the same shall be insured from loss by fire, or in specie, certified checks, or current bank bills."

Should the full amount of capital not be subscribed in cash payments, or secured by bank city, or state stocks, as above described, on or before the 15th day of March, the balance will be filled by a selection of the best bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate within the city or state of New York, such as the company would readily loan their funds upon, if the capital was all paid in cash; but should the full amount of capital be subscribed in cash, bank, city, or state stocks, on or before the 15th day of March, then the subscription books will be closed, without receiving any real estate.

Applications for stock can be made in the mean time to either of the Commissioners, whether the intention be to pay in money, stocks, or real estate.

The opportunity this company presents to capitalists throughout the Union for a safe and profitable investment, can now be improved, and subscriptions in money, or sound bank stocks made sure, as well as those in city or state stocks

It will be noticed on reference to the prices current, that the prices of insurance stocks in New York are higher by 25 per cent on an average, than any other stocks on the list, and the liberal terms of subscription offered by this company, are not elsewhere to be found. Negotiations have been made in London with the most eminent bankers there for a cash subscription to this stock, within six weeks, of from $500,000 to $600,000, to be permanently invested in the best of American 6 per cent, state stocks in London.

Commissioners.
EDWARD ROGERS,
A. C. H. SMITH,
BARON S. DOTY,
CORNELIUS MASTEN,
PLATT ADAMS,
M. OGDEN,
E. G. MERRICK,
ELIAS GOODSPEED,
CALVIN K. AVERILL,
BENJAMIN BALCH.

Any communication relative to the business of this company, made in New York city, if addressed to BENJAMIN BALCH, will receive prompt attention. 50tlm

Agencies of this company will be appointed in such states as may wish to secure them; but only upon an interest being first taken in the stock.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

From the Baptist Advocate.

PAUL PREACHING AT ATHENS.

He stood before the assembled throng—
The glory of their age;
The sons of science and of song—
The heathen saint and sage.

Upon the grave of Greece he stood,
And held the chastening rod,
To preach—baptized in sacred blood—
The gospel of his God.

Unawed in Athens' hall of fame,
His glorious accents rung;
The temple trembled at the name
Of Jesus from his tongue.

The fanes of proud philosophy
Were crumbled in his sight;
While o'er the world of liberty,
Shone Beth'lem's star of light.

The sages listened to the word,
By heathen hearts abhorred;
And trembled as they heard and learned
The glory of the Lord.

The ancient idol's hour had came
To crumble and decay;
The Delphi oracle was dumb—
The priestess passed away.

A suffering Savior's love was told,
His banner was unfurled:
Redemption's record was enrolled
Around a dying world.

Where clouds upon Olympus rise,
And rolled the thunder's tones:
The Grecian gods forsook the skies,
And left their golden thrones.

On that benighted nation rose,
More bless'd than learning's light;
The star, the shouting shepherds chose
To shine upon their night.

Hail, happy hour! when to the world
The gospel shall be given,
When vice shall be by virtue hurled,
And hope shall dwell in heaven!

When Turk and Tartar shall adore
Before the power above;
The Æthiop and the Arab own
A Savior's lasting love!

Hail, glorious child! when all mankind
Shall bow beneath his love,
And in one faith, and with one mind,
Shall feel the grace of God.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE GRANDEUR OF GOD DISPLAYED IN THE HEAVENS.

BY THOMAS DICK, LL. D.

A very slight view of the planetary system is sufficient to impress our minds with an overpowering sense of the grandeur and omnipotence of the Deity. In one part of it we behold a globe fourteen hundred times larger than our world, flying through the depths of space, and carrying along with it a retinue of revolving worlds in its swift career. In a more distant region of this system, we behold another globe of nearly the same size, surrounded by two magnificent rings, which would enclose five hundred worlds as large as ours, winging its flight through the regions of immensity, and conveying along with it seven planetary bodies, larger than our moon, and the stupendous arches with which it is encircled, over a circumference of five thousand seven hundred millions of miles.

Were we to suppose ourselves placed on the nearest satelite of this planet, and were the satelite supposed to be at rest, we should behold a scene of grandeur altogether overwhelming; a globe filling a great portion of the visible heavens encircled by its immense rings and surrounded by its moons, each moving in its distinct sphere and around its axis, and all at the same time flying before us in perfect harmony with the velocity of 22,000 miles an hour. Such a scene would far transcend every thing we now behold from our terrestrial sphere, and all the conceptions we can possibly form of motion, of sublimity and grandeur. Contemplating such an assemblage of magnificent objects moving through the ethereal regions with such astonishing velocity, we would feel the full force of the sentiments of inspiration,—"The Lord God omnipotent reigneth. His power is irresistible; his greatness is unsearchable; wonderful things doth he which we can not comprehend."

The motions of the bodies which compose this system, convey an impressive idea of the agency and the energies of omnipotence. One of these bodies, eighty times larger than the earth, and the slowest moving orb in the system, is found to move through its expansive orbit at the rate of fifteen thousand miles an hour; another twenty-nine thousand miles in the same period, although it is more than a thousand times the size of our globe; another at the rate of eighty thousand miles, and a fourth with a velocity of more than a hundred thousand miles every hour, or thirty miles during every beat of our pulse. The mechanical forces requisite to produce such motions, surpass the mathematician's skill to estimate, or the power of numbers to express. Such astonishing velocities, in bodies of so stupendous a magnitude, though incomprehensible and overwhelming to our limited faculties, exhibit a most convincing demonstration of the existence of an agency and a power which no created beings can ever counteract, and which no limits can control. Above all, the central body of this system presents to our view an object which is altogether overpowering to human intellects, and of which, in our present state, we shall never be able to form an adequate conception. A luminous globe, thirteen hundred times larger than our world, and five hundred times more capacious than all the planets, satelites, and comets taken together, and this body revolving round its axis and through the regions of space, extending its influences to the remotest spaces of the system, and retaining by its attractive power all the planets in their orbits, is an object which the limited faculties of the human mind, however improved, can never grasp in all its magnitude and relations, so as to form a full and comprehensive idea of its magnificence. But it displays in a most astonishing manner the GRANDEUR of him who launched it into existence, and lighted it up "by the breath of his mouth," and it exhibits to all intelligences a demonstration of his "eternal power and godhead." So that, although there were no bodies existing in the universe but those of the planetary system, they would afford an evidence of a *power* to which no limits can be assigned—a power which is infinite, universal and uncontrollable.

The planetary system likewise exhibits a display of the wisdom and intelligence of the Deity. If it is an evidence of wisdom in an artist that he has arranged all the parts of the machine and proportioned the movements of the different wheels and pinions so as exactly to accomplish the end intended, then the arrangement of the planetary system affords a bright display of "the manifold wisdom of God." In the center of this system is placed the great source of light and heat, and from no other point could those solar emanations be propagated in an equable and uniform manner to the worlds which roll around it.—Had the sun been placed at a remote distance from the center, or near one of the planetary orbits, the planets in one part of their course would have been scorched with the most intense heat, and in another part would have been subjected to all the rigors of excessive cold; their motions would have been deranged, and their present constitution destroyed. The enormous bulk of this central body was likewise requisite to diffuse light, and attractive influence throughout every part of the system.

The diurnal *rotations* of the planets evince the same wisdom and intelligence. Were these bodies destitute of diurnal motions, one half of their surface would be parched with perpetual day and the other half involved in the gloom of a perpetual night. To the inhabitants of one hemisphere the sun would never appear, and to the inhabitants of the other the stars would be invisible, and those expansive regions of the universe, where the magnificence of God is so strikingly displayed, would be forever veiled from their view. The permanency of the axes on which the planets revolve, was likewise necessary in order to the stability of the system and the comfort of its inhabitants: and so we find that their poles point invariably in the same direction, or to the same points in the heavens, with only a slight variation, scarcely perceptible till after the lapse of centuries. As the planets are of a spheroidal figure, had the direction of their axes been liable to frequent and sudden changes, the most alarming and disastrous catastrophies might have ensued. In such a globe as ours, the shifting of its axis might change the equatorial parts of the earth into the polar, or the polar into the equatorial, to the utter destruction of those plants and animals which are not capable of interchanging their situations. Such a change would likewise cause the seas to abandon their former positions and to rush to the new equator, the consequence of which would be that the greater part of the men and animals with which it is now peopled would be again involved in a general deluge and the habitable earth reduced to a cheerless desert. But all such disasters are prevented by the permanent position of the axis of our globe and of the other planets during every part of their annual revolutions, as fixed and determined by him who is "wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working."

An evidence of wisdom may likewise be perceived in the *distance* at which each planet is placed from the great central body of the system. In the case of our own globe, its distance from the sun is so adjusted as to correspond to the density of the earth and waters, to the temper and constitution of the bodies of men and other animals, and to the great state of all things here below. The quantity of light which the central luminary diffuses around us is exactly adapted to the structure of our eyes, to the width of their pupils and the nervous sensibility of the retina. The heat it produces, by its action on the caloric connected with our globe, is of such a temperature as is exactly suited to the nature of the soil, and to the constitution of the animal and vegetable tribes. It is placed at such a distance as to enlighten and warm us, and not so near as to dazzle us with its splendor, or scorch us with its excessive heat, but to cheer all the tribes of living beings, and to nourish the soul with its kindly warmth. Were the earth removed fifty millions of miles farther from the sun, every thing around us, would be frozen up, and we should be perpetually shivering amid all the rigors of excessive cold. Were it placed as much nearer, the waters of the rivers and the ocean would be transformed into vapor, the earth would be hardened into an impenetrable crust, the process of vegetation would cease, and all the orders of animated beings would faint under the excessive splendor of the solar beams. There can be no doubt that the distances of the other planets are likewise adapted to the nature of the substances of which they are composed, and the constitution of their inhabitants. We find that the densities of these bodies decrease in proportion to their distance from the sun; and it is highly probable that this is one reason, among others, why they are placed at different distances, and are thus adapted to the greater or less degree of influence which the central luminary may produce on their surfaces.

From the Sabbath School Monitor.

THE DEAD SEA.

It is supposed the river Jordan always flowed where it does now, and that of course it must have fallen into a lake under ground, which was probably beneath the very spot where Sodom stood. It might have been covered over with a crust of earth, sustained by asphaltus, a pitchy substance, which abounds in that region. When Sodom and Gomorrah, Admah and Zeboim were destroyed, the whole shell doubtless sunk.

The sea is now about seventy miles long and twenty broad. It is called the Salt Sea in the Bible, and the name is certainly appropriate; for every hundred pounds of water contain forty-five pounds of salt. On the Eastern shore, it is found in lumps often more than a foot thick, in places which the waters had overflowed in the rainy season. The stones on the shore are covered with a thick crust of lime or gypsum.

Branches, and things which fall into the water from the bushes, become encased in salt.

An American missionary who visited the spot, says: "The water looks remarkably clear and pure; but on taking it into my mouth, I found it naseous and bitter, I think beyond any thing I ever tasted. My clothes were wet by the waves, and as they dried, I found them covered with salt. It has been said that birds cannot fly over this sea; but we saw a great many on its shores, and observed three at a time flying over the water."

Another traveler says: "I went in till up to the knees in the sea, and took some water into my mouth. It was impossible to keep it there. My boots were scarcely dry, when they were already covered with salt."

The missionary found two species of fruit in its neighborhood, either of which might pass for the famous apple of Sodom. One, on being opened, presented a dry pith like that of the corn stalk. The other was very inviting in appearance, but very bitter to the taste.

It is computed that the Jordan discharges six millions of tons of water into it daily, yet it has no visible outlet, and its waters vary but little in height. The Arabs think its water evaporates; but many learned men who have written about it, think there must be an opening under ground, through which its waters were discharged. But this opinion seems to be disproved by recent observations made by a committee of English gentlemen. They have ascertained that this mysterious lake is fourteen hundred feet *below* the level of the Mediterranean. The plains around it must therefore be the lowest land on the face of the earth!

Thus this tomb of a guilty race seems wrapped in impenetrable mystery.

A thinking reader may here inquire if the waters of the Dead Sea cannot evaporate as well as those in the ocean, for all the rivers in the world flow into that, without making it rise above its banks. It is true they can; but what became of the water before Sodom was destroyed? Some one may inquire if they did not flow down into some channel which entered the Mediterranean more than fourteen hundred feet below its surface. Philosophy will teach the inquirer that this is impossible. If there is an opening in the earth connecting the two seas, the waters must rise to the same level in both, just as they do in a coffee pot and its spout.

Here is room for philosophers to speculate and investigate. We hope the mystery, like many others, will lead to the discovery of truths which will make us admire the works of God more and more.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—One of the members of our society, who had been delegated to attend a meeting in a neighboring town, in giving his report at the weekly meeting on Wednesday evening last, related the following incident:

An individual in the meeting was personally appealed to by the lecturer in private conversation while the pledge was being circulated, and urged to give his name to the cause. He resolutely refused, and declared his firm determination not to sign the pledge; it was all fanaticism; he could take care of himself; and needed no pledge to bind him. After the pledge had been thoroughly circulated through the house, it was proposed that the names obtained should be read, which was accordingly done. The individual above referred to manifested no little surprise in hearing the name of his daughter announced—then his son—and finally, when the name of his wife was read, he could set still no longer, but rising from his seat, he requested that his own name might be placed on the list, adding, that they might as well have the whole family—he would not be left alone.

Here is a striking instance of the influence which children may exert on their parents; and it should operate as an encouragement, especially to the children of intemperate fathers.—*Fountain.*

ASHAMED TO SING!—A silly fashion prevails which deems it *ungenteel* to sing in church. To suffer the voice to be heard swelling the praises of God in the great congregation, would be accounted decidedly vulgar; and, in some cases, to join the choir and bear the reproach of a "psalm-grinder," (that is the contumelious epithet,) were to lose caste entirely. A spurious diffidence and mock modesty may restrain a few, but the "fear of man" actuates far more; such is the tyranny of viscious custom. Many a lady, who, with slight but not unaffected bashfulness, can stand up bare-faced, and it may be bare-necked, in all the glare of a modern gorgeous drawing room, and sing a mawkish love-ditty, before an admiring throng of the well-dressed votaries of dissipation, will feel ashamed—yes, although bonneted and veiled, will feel positively *ashamed* to open her mouth in the house of God. What hope can be entertained for the restoration of congregational singing, while so deadly a feeling as this, prevails among a large portion of those who profess and call themselves Christians? O! that they would ponder upon the awful words of our Savior, Christ, "whosoever shall be ashamed of me, and of my words, in this adulterous and sinful generation, of him also shall the Son of Man be ashamed when he cometh in the glory of his Father, with the holy angels." (Mark viii. 38.)—*Prof. Hodge.*

A LAUGHING PRIEST.—As Stephens was looking at the ruins of Quiche, a stranger came "stumbling along under a silk umbrella," with a broad-brimmed black, glazed hat, an old black coat reaching to his heels, glossy from long use, and pantaloons to match, a striped roundabout, a waistcoat, flannel shirt, and under it a cotton one, perhaps washed when he shaved last, some weeks before." As Stephens' and his companions descended from the ruins, the facetious *cura* laughed to see them grope their way down. He pulled out papers of cigars and then laughed.—He laughed at the idea of Stephens' coming to see the ruins, and said that he himself laughed prodigiously when he first saw them. He had witnessed the blowing up of the French and Spanish fleets from the shores of old Spain, and he laughed when he thought of it. "Lord Nelson was killed—all for glory—and he could not help laughing." He told how he had left Spain to get rid of wars and revolutions—had sailed away with twenty Dominican friars—had been chased by a French cruiser into Jamaica. "Here we all laughed," says Stephens, "the cura's laugh was so rich and expressive that it was perfectly irresistible." He laughed at the wars of his country—at its politics—at its public men—at the world itself "outrageously." Stephens and his companions went on measuring the ruins—the padre trotted on, "talking and laughing all the time."

The famous John Wesley said that he never knew an instance where wealth amassed by the sale of intoxicating liquors, descended to the fourth generation.

The Washingtonians have hired the Franklin Theatre, in New York city, for three years, as their grand rendezvous.

If we had no faults ourselves we should not take pleasure in observing those of others.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, the largest assortment ever offered in this place. *Physicians* are particularly invited to give their stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to undersell any establishment in this section of the State

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLORS Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

This most useful medicine can without presumption be called the "ne plus ultra" of all the thousand medicines now offered to the public for the cure of pulmonary diseases. Hundreds are now living in good health that consumption seemed to have marked for an early grave, who owe their preservation to the use of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.—Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Mobile; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the people! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, and advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the house of most of our citizens.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand, ready to testify.

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscribers have been appointed sole agents for this place.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES, *AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.*

We have this day been appointed sole agents in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by us are direct from Doct Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

We have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that we have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. We have in our possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which we shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

WINSLOW'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC.

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases ☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, [illegible] administered to more than 18,000 [illegible] ous ages, and not one solitary [illegible] one of the thousands of instances [illegible] used agreeable to the printed [illegible] failed.

N. B Ask for Dr. M. H[illegible] as there are many nostrums [illegible] tion of worms.

We also state, for the [illegible] that we have the follow[illegible] among [illegible]

Doctor Cooper's Pills	[illegible]
Morrison's Hygean "	[illegible]
Samuel Lee's "	[illegible]
Doctor Bishop's "	Su[illegible]
Cheeseman's Arabian "	[illegible]
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "	Dr. M[illegible]
M. Griffin's Lion	Op[illegible]
of the Day "	Hive Syrup.
Dr Phinney's "	Laudanum.
Moffat's Veget. Life "	Paregoric.
Gregory's Billious "	Oil Organium.
Harlem Oil	" Spike.
British "	" Lemon.
Pectoral Bal'm Honey	" Anise.
Beautifying Lotion	Vegetable Cream.
Hair Oil	Dr. Hitchcocks Snuff.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in our extensive stock of Medicines.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the buisness will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30m6

NEW GOODS AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞BOOTS & SHOES,☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Cutter. Terms of payment to suit the purchaser. Enquire at this office.

Jan. 18, 1842. 47tf

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE.* Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH, even,* will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY.*

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonable prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy will please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street.*

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.

Nov. 24.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B Mann H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hi-[illegible] Babcock.
[illegible]—Abel Ward.
[illegible] *Branch*—Rowland T. Greene.
[illegible]—Russel G. Burdick.
[illegible]—Welcome Stillman, William B.
[illegible]
[illegible] Williams.
[illegible] Whitford.
[illegible]—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible]—Alexander Campbell.
[illegible]—Joseph Spencer jr., Jacob D. Bab-

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible]—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
[illegible] *Bridge*—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estes.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—I. G. Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.—S. B. Brown.

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BY
JAMES BAILEY

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L. T. Roger

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO. 8.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 112.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.—*The* SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.—*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, APRIL 20, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

RISE AND FALL OF MOHAMMEDANISM.

BY REV. SAMUEL W. FISHER.

In the opening of the seventh century, there sprang up, amidst the deserts of Arabia, a system of religion which, from that day to this, has presented one of the most formidable obstacles to the advance of Christianity. Its theology is one bold, grand truth, enforcing an equally bold lie—"*There is but one God.*" This was the thunderbolt Mohammed hurled among the idols of Mecca. "Mohammed is his prophet." This was the imposition which gave to this TRUTH the demonstration of the sword. Here has ever been the secret of Mohammed's success. He was a prophet, through whom heaven blazed forth its revelations to an idolatrous world. He was a chieftain commissioned to enforce the will of heaven by the terror of arms. In establishing his system, he brought to his aid two of the most powerful and most permanent passions of our nature. He roused the ardor of war; he awoke the enthusiasm of religion, and, as if to insure the perpetuity of their union, he consecrated the first by the authority of the second, and gathered around the unholy alliance all the attractions of sensuality and ambition. Inspired by such a religion, it is not a matter of wonder that the fiery Saracen, sweeping in a whirlwind over Western Asia, over Africa and Spain, should have dashed down the pagan's idols, trodden in scorn upon the corrupt institutions of a degenerate Christianity, and ended by the establishment of one of the most powerful dynasties that ever swayed the scepter of dominion.

The situation of this system of religion, which, but a few centuries ago, shook the mightiest thrones in Europe to their base, is full of encouragement to the Christian.—Its youth has gone; the signs of decrepid age mark all its movements. The empire shrunk to a tenth of its former extent—rebel provinces resisting successfully the power of the sultan—state after state in succession assuming independence, while the proud son of Othman is forced to crouch before Christian sovereigns, a royal beggar for the political existence of his people.

Other nations around, and mingled with this race, are rapidly advancing in science and power; the Greek, the Jew, the Arminian, are daily rising in intelligence. Mohammedanism alone is sinking into atrophy. Her efforts to rise are the struggles of a man in a morass, which serve only to show her own impotence, and the impossibility of her rescue by foreign hands. Unlike Christianity, which, in the sixteenth century, when the world was breaking loose from her intellectual bondage, with the giant vigor of youth shook off the incumbent mass of superstition, and took the lead of science in the disenthralment of the human mind, Islamism embosoms no elements of revivification. Its religion and its customs are all stereotyped after the pattern of the days of darkness. And as the courage, the enthusiasm, the hardihood of its mountain and desert-nourished youth vanish under the influence of luxury and repose, there remains no vital force to rebuild her mouldering walls, to prop her falling buttresses, to hold her up in the struggle for advancement with the great powers of Christendom.

Mohammedanism is thus retiring before the onward march of the civilized world.—Change she can not without outraging the piety of every true Mussulman, for her religion forbids those changes of government and manners which are necessary to her advancement. If she clings to her ecclesiastical polity, her political damnation is inevitable. If, breaking away from these trammels, she launches forth upon the wild sea of political experiment, then her religion must founder and go down forever.—How long it will be before the cannon which have desolated the fairest towns of Syria and curbed the iron spirit of the rebel pacha, shall be pointed at the seraglio of the sultan, man cannot predict. But the voice of Providence, borne to us on every breeze, declares that the decree against this once terrible power has gone forth. The allied power of all Europe may retard, but it can not stop the descending bolt. The haughty and cruel Ottoman, whose tread of death has crushed the minds and hearts of millions, whose sway has consigned to solitude and decay the garden-spots of earth, whose presence is a moral Upas beneath which science dies, and the living vigor of the immortal spirit withers—that power which has sought only to enslave, never to deliver; to destroy, never to build up, is hastening to dissolution. And when the empire of Othman falls, when once the throne of the sultan, like that of the caliph, crumbles, then, assuredly cometh the jubilee of Christianity over prostrate Islamism. Far and wide as the religion of Mohammed is diffused, its professors, from every quarter of the globe—from the sands of Ethiopia, the mountains of Tartary and the distant shores of China—all turn their eyes with anxious gaze to Constantinople, as the last refuge of their faith. When once the stone cut from the mountain without hands shall strike this colossus—when once its mosques shall echo to the voice of Christian worshipers, the death-knell of Islamism will be sounded over the earth. Not more surely will the arch fall whose key-stone is rent away, than will this huge edifice of religious imposture [illegible]mble into ruins, when once the empire of [illegible] Turk is overturned. It was the Turk [illegible] to the succor of this religion [illegible] dynasty of the caliphs was in ru[illegible] feet. This young, bold, hardy [illegible] infused new life into the re[illegible] the conquered Saracen, when it was rapidly tending to decay. And as the sultan falls into the same grave his ancestors dug for the caliph, what new power will arise to bid the decaying tree flourish green again over their sepulchres?

From the Watchman of the South.

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

Union with Christ.

There is another simile frequently used in Scripture to represent this union between Christ and believers, and that is taken from a building, the parts of which are cemented together, and all rest on the same foundation or corner-stone. Thus, Paul, "And are built upon the same foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." And again, "Other foundations can no man lay than is laid, which is Christ Jesus the Lord." Peter, also, "To whom coming, as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God and precious: Ye also as lively stones are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ."

This long array of scripture texts may appear to some to be unnecessary, as the point to be established is not disputed among evangelical Christians. To which I would reply, that although the doctrine of believers' union to Christ is not denied, its importance is not appreciated by many; and all these strong expressions are, by some modern theologians, considered as no more than figurative expressions, intended to express the mutual love which subsists between Christ and his people. All idea of any thing mystical and inexplicable, in this union, is scouted as unreasonable and unnecessary. Let the reader judge; the testimony of the spirit is now before him. For our part, we think that this is a real union, a spiritual union, and a mystical union, of which we can form no clear, or adequate conceptions, but by its fruits and consequences. But when we say this, we would not intimate that it is more mysterious and incomprehensible than many other kinds of union with which, as matters of fact, we are well acquainted; whilst of the nature of the bond of connection, we are totally ignorant. This is true of the union between our souls and bodies, between a stock or root, and the branches, leaves, and fruit of any vegetable. But our aim in exhibiting the scripture view of this subject, is not so much for proof, as for pious contemplation. This subject has a close connection with practical piety. If a man labors ever so painfully in his own strength in religious duties, he will spend his strength for nought, and his labor for that which profiteth not; but if convinced that without Christ we are spiritually dead, we come unto him, who is the source of life, then, indeed, we shall have life.

It is not necessary to understand the precise nature of this union in order to experience it and to enjoy its benefits; no more than it is to understand how our food is digested and assimilated, to be nourished by it. That there is such an union, we have seen that the scriptures declare it in the most emphatic manner; and we know that it is a high and holy union. It brings us nearer to God than, as far as appears to us, any other creatures, however high in intellect and powers; yet we have no information that he is united to them, as he is to believers of the human family. Indeed, he took not on him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. He stands in no such near relation to them as to us, as redeemer, and intercessor. He is not brother to them as to us, by being bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. But the union of which we are speaking, is not merely the participation of our humanity. This relation he sustains to all men; but the union now under consideration, is peculiar to believers, who have the Spirit of Christ dwelling in them. These are the persons, however poor and despised in the world, whom he was not ashamed to call his brethren, and whom he keeps as the apple of his eye.

Any kindness shown to them, he considers as if done to himself; and any injury to them, as a persecution of his own person. Accordingly, we read, that in the last day, he will say to those on his right hand, "I was an hungered and ye gave me meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, I was a stranger and ye took me in, naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and ye visited me, and I was in prison, and ye came unto me." And when they, in surprise, will be ready to deny that they had exercised these acts of kindness toward him, he will stop their mouths, by saying, "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me."—And to the wicked, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto me." So, when Paul, the persecutor, was struck down to the ground, on his way to Damascus, to seize and bring to punishment all that called upon his name, Jesus spake to him in these remarkable words: "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" Christ being in heaven, could only be persecuted in his members; but these he considers parts of himself. Whoever does good to them, does a kindness to him which he will graciously and munificently recompense, and whoever injures any one of these little ones, it were better for him that a mill stone were hanged about his neck and be cast into the depths of the sea. The true disciples [illegible]rist have no need to be concerned, or afraid when men rise up against them, for there is one in the heavens who will not suffer a hair of their heads to perish, and takes upon himself their vindication against all who assail them, by whatever weapons.—Let them, then, when persecuted or calumniated, meekly commit their souls to him in well-doing. Their Redeemer is mighty, and will spread his broad shield over them for protection; and if necessary, make bare his arm in their defense, and in the punishment of their enemies. No people in the world are so perfectly secure from all danger, as the real members of Christ's mystical body. No weapon that is formed against them shall prosper, and every tongue which riseth up against them, they shall conquer. And when they die, there is no danger of their being lost, for their glorious Head will gather them to himself. "Where I am, there shall my servants be also. Because I live, ye shall live also." There is one thing in the prayer of Christ, relating to this sacred union which, interpret it as we will, gives a sublime idea of its exceeding great intimacy: "That they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they may be one in us." I pretend not to fathom the full import of this petition, but put the lowest sense on the words which they will bear; and still they represent this union to be close and intimate beyond conception. If in preaching we hear but little said, and small account made of the union between Christ and believers, it is a sign that evangelical truth is not thoroughly understood. Sometimes, preachers in expounding the scriptures, in their desire to render every thing level to human reason, while they divest the truth of its mystery, despoil it at the same time of its richness; for while human reason hates mystery, genuine faith delights in it. The spirit of devotion is flat when the object of faith and worship is brought down to our conceptions. Adoration is always most profound when an incomprehensible object is before the mind. God is the greatest of all mysteries.

THE YOUTHFUL MISSIONARY.

I saw a beautiful babe lying on the lap of its mother. Bright buds of promise were clustered in the curling ringlets which adorned her little brow. Sweet innocence played upon her gentle features, while her laughing eye expressed a careless joy. The mother's eye rested for a moment upon the beauty of her child, then raised imploringly to heaven. A tear bedewed her cheek as she committed it to her Father's protection.

Ere this, she had felt that it was not her own, but a gift from Him, and often had silent ejaculations arisen from her heart that He would in future shield the little one from temptation, and guide her in the path of virtue and usefulness. When those bright buds of promise which encircled her brow had blossomed in increasing years, ere any chilling wind or withering frosts had passed over them, but while they were blooming in their primeval freshness, she gave her heart to God. Then she listened to the voice of Him who is the joy of heaven, and turned from the mingled waters of earth, to drink of that pure stream which winds among the hills and plains of paradise. Her former companions strove to allure her to join in worldly pleasure, but she was not attracted by their fantastic drapery. It was too thin its structure was too light to conceal from her view the inscription, unsatisfying, perishing, engraven in living characters upon every object around which it was thrown. She looked not with envy but with pity upon the crowd that worshipped at the shrine of fashion and folly. She turned away and breathed a prayer that they might seek the path of wisdom.

A cry was wafted on the ocean's wave from a heathen shore, imploring the word of life. She heard, and her spirit was moved. It was like the moving of Bethesda's pool when the angel of mercy descended and troubled its waters. She began to enquire, shall those millions be left to perish, while Jesus is on the throne of mercy extending the golden sceptre to all who approach him? Shall the fact that those who love Him and obey his word, are destined to a happy immortality be longer concealed from them? Must it be that those kind words which fell from His lips while he was in the flesh shall never reach their ears, because none are willing to leave their friends to tell them the joyful news?

A voice seemed to whisper to her; thine it is to increase the light which already begins to shine in that benighted place. Her heaving breast often betrayed the emotion of her heart, as the cry "Come over and help us," which was echoed from hill to hill throughout our land, fell upon her ear. The inquiry came, are there no daughters in Zion who will imbibe the spirit of the ascended saints whose remains sleep beneath the Hopia tree? She answered,

"The vows of God are on me; and I must not stop
To play with shadows, or pluck earthly flowers,
Till I my work have done, and rendered up account.
The voice of my departed Lord,
Go teach the nations, salutes my ears, and *I will go.*"

As she mingled in the society of friends whom she tenderly loved, the reflection often arose in her mind, that she must soon leave the refinements of civilized society, and bid those dear ones a final adieu, but she was not unhappy. She leaned upon the Savior who said to her, "Fear not, I will help thee." It was not the love of [illegible]y or desire of fame that led her forward, but the aspiration of a soul renewed by the Spirit of God, who held daily communion with him, to promote purity and peace among the inhabitants of the earth by carrying to them the word of life. When her mother was apprised of her conviction of duty, conflicting feelings agitated her bosom, for she was bound to her daughter by the tenderest ties. Fond nature would have detained her; but in a moment her mind reverted to the early consecration she made of her child to God. Her troubled spirit became tranquil, for she felt that her prayer was answered. Soon the white sails of a gallant ship which lay at one of our eastern wharves were spread, a little group were assembled near, a hymn was sung, a prayer arose in which many pious hearts joined. Then the young missionary sailed for a foreign shore. When the top stone of the upper sanctuary shall have been laid with the cry "grace, grace unto it," bright gems from that rude spot will be seen glistening there, which by her hand were polished and fitted to adorn the heavenly temple.—*Ch. Secretary.*

From the Northern Advocate.

SKELETON OF A SERMON.—NO. IV.

PS. xxxvi. 2.—For he flattereth himself in his own eyes until his iniquity be found to be hateful.

If it were not for the disposition of men to flatter themselves beyond what the truth of God will allow them, there would be much more hope in their case.

PROPOSITIONS.

I. Show when sinners flatter themselves in their own eyes.

II. Show that their iniquity will be found to be hateful. And

III. Show *when* it will be found to be hateful.

1. Sinners often flatter themselves when they contend that the Bible is not true.

2. They flatter themselves in their own eyes when they deny in any way that they are free moral agents.

3. They flatter themselves in their own eyes when they contend that the law is not obligatory on them.

4. They flatter themselves when they deny the distinction between saints and sinners or the necessity of regeneration.

5. They flatter themselves when they endeavor to believe that all men will certainly be saved.

II. Their iniquity will certainly be found to be hateful.

I. Sin is a violation of his law and his law connot be maintained unless sin is made to appear hateful.

2. It is no evidence but that God will maintain his law and make sin appear hateful, because he suffers men to transgress it in this life. This life is a time of probation.

3. It is impossible to see how he can pardon sin unless the claims of his law are sustained.

4. One great object in the Savior's death was to sustain the law.

5. He has appointed a day when he will judge men for their sin.

III. We are next to show *when* men will find their iniquity to be hateful.

1. Some find it to be hateful by genuine repentance when they are converted.

2. Some find it to be hateful when they come to view it on the bed of death.

3. All that do not repent in the present life will find it to be hateful in the future world.

IMPROVEMENT.

1. How important that every preacher of the gospel should be plain, and strip sin of all its false and alluring colors!

2. Any doctrine by which sinners are led to neglect or delay repentance, may ruin their souls.

3. We see why repentance for sin is indispensable in order to receive pardon or eternal life.

LUTHER.

THE MOST INTERESTING POINT IN A REVIVAL.—Every part of a genuine revival of religion is full of interest. It is the work of God, and though marred and impeded, it may be, by human imperfection, it is still, like all his other works, very good.—But different individuals will contemplate the same revival in very different aspects, and when called upon to specify that point in its progress which they regard as the most interesting, will fix upon very different periods.

The young convert will call that the most interesting time when, by the power of the Holy Spirit he was aroused from his sleep of sin and death, was made to see his guilty and lost condition, and enabled by faith to apprehend the Lord Jesus Christ as his Savior. He will remember with unspeakable emotions the time when his tongue "broke forth in unknown strains, and sung surprising grace."

The worldly-minded backslider who had not noticed any of the tokens of God's approach, and was only aroused to a sense of his presence by witnessing the crowded prayer-meeting, and hearing the cry of the awakened sinner, "What must I do to be saved?" mingled with the songs of the new born soul, will name as the most interesting period, that in which the public mind was most strongly moved, and convictions and conversions were most multiplied.

But the faithful pastor who has for months gone forth weeping, bearing precious seed, and the faithful few who have stood by his side shoulder to shoulder, in Zion's gloomiest hour, and labored, and prayed, and wept with him, will remember with the deepest interest that momentous crisis when an unusual solemnity and tenderness spread itself over their little, lonely prayer meeting; when the inward agony of their souls, that had been for weeks, and perhaps for months, rising, now like a smothered fire that could no longer be suppressed, broke forth in vehement sobs, and groans, and confessions of sin; when they were enabled by faith given them from God, to take hold of his precious promises and plead them at the mercy-seat; when they comforted and encouraged one another, and went forth with new strength to the work of building up the broken walls of Zion—they will remember that little lonely prayer-meeting with the deepest interest, as the germ of the precious harvest that followed.

ILLUSTRATION OF FAITH AND WORKS.

Rev. Mr. Knapp in one of his sermons gave some ideas on this subject, which were suggested to him by a ferry-man. Two gentlemen, who were about crossing a ferry, entered into a warm dispute about faith and works. One of them depreciated faith, declaring that good works were all that was necessary. The other contended against his arguments, and said that faith was the most essential thing. The ferry-man, who had listened attentively to the conversation, remarked that he could settle the dispute to their mutual satisfaction. Here, said he, are two oars; I will call the one on my right hand faith, and the one on my left, works. Now, gentlemen, with one of these oars I will proceed to row my boat. He took the oar called, works and rowed with it, the boat going round and round in the water. He then took the other called faith and performed the same operation. The gentlemen stared, not understanding his illustration. He then worked with both oars and crossed the ferry. Now, said he, put faith and works together, and let them operate together, and the great object for which you contend will be acomplished. They smiled with satisfaction, considering the ferry-man a good Doctor in Divinity, and the dispute ended.

THE PRIEST OUTWITTED.—A poor woman in Montreal, received a Bible from the British agent in that city. A Roman priest, hearing of the circumstance, made a visit, intending to deprive her of the precious gift. He offered five dollars for the Bible. She declined taking it. He then offered her ten, and afterward fifteen dollars; she still declining, he left her. The next day he returned and offered her twenty-five dollars. She accepted the offer, and with the money purchased twenty-five Bibles, which she distributed among her destitute neighbors, under such conditions that the priest could not obtain them.

UNIVERSALISM UNMASKED.—Mr. Editor, a few months since a prominent Universalist minister said to his hearers while preaching a funeral sermon, "You may live as bad as you will, and God will save you."

The above was related to the writer by a Baptist minister, who sat in the pulpit at the time the remark was made. This Mr. Editor, is "Universalism unmasked"—They wish to be regarded as a Christian denomination, and therefore find it necessary to have a show of religion. But the true sentiment is "you may live as bad as you will, and God will save you." How can it be otherwise, if there be no hell beyond the grave, and all are going to heaven? No wonder that men do not become alarmed under Universalist preaching, in view of their lost condition.—*N. Y. Bap. Reg.*

Children's Department.

From the S. S. Visiter.

LETTERS FROM MOUNT LEBANON.

To the Children of Sabbath Schools:

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS—Did you ever read any thing about mount Lebanon, in your Bibles? If you have read your Bibles through, you have found a great many verses in which there is something about it. In the days of David, and Solomon, and Christ, Lebanon was thought a great deal of. It was called "that goodly mountain," because it was so fertile and beautiful.—When Solomon built his splendid temple in Jerusalem, the timber for it was cut in these mountains, and carried to Sidon, or Beyroot, or some other place near by on the sea-side, and thence floated in rafts to Joppa (now called Jaffa,) from which place it was taken by land, about forty miles, to Jerusalem. At the present day, "the cedars of Lebanon," once so celebrated, are but few. I know of only one place where there are any, and many of those are said to be very old, and very large. There are, however, still a great many other trees, and the ground is very fruitful. I am now living in this "goodly mountain," and am delighted with its cool breezes, its sweet water and its delicious fruits. But the people—the poor people! You cannot imagine, dear children, how ignorant, and degraded, and wretched, and wicked, multitudes of them are. Thousands live by begging. A great many make begging their business or trade. Generally, they have scarcely any clothes upon them, and often have no place to sleep, except upon the ground. They know not how to read, and they never hear the gospel. Many of them seem scarcely to know that there is such a being as Jesus Christ; or if they have heard of him, they do not know why he came into the world. It is said that thousands of the people, called Druses, worship the image of a calf. They have a very strange religion—a mixture of Mohammedanism, paganism, and almost every thing else that is called religion. They perform their worship in secret. A great many, even of the Druses themselves, are not permitted to know all about these ceremonies. Only those that are called "Initiated," are admitted to join in them, or permitted to know them. I think that cannot be a good and true religion, which is not for all the people—the poor, as well as the rich—the ignorant, as well as the professedly wise.

Perhaps you have heard of Ibrahim Pasha. He is a very great warrior, and a very wicked man. It is said that he has discovered and taken away the sacred books of the Druses. I suppose he meant it for evil; but perhaps the Lord will overrule it for good, for it is thought the Druses will soon renounce their idolatrous customs, and choose the religion of the Bible. A great many thousands of them are very anxious for missionaries to come among them, establish schools for their children, and preach to them about Jesus Christ. Two or three very interesting schools have just been commenced, and we only want the money and the men, to commence many more. Dear children, have you nothing to give for the poor Druse boys and girls of mount Lebanon? Only think how very different is your condition from theirs. How grateful ought you to be, that you were not born and do not live in a land of such darkness and ignorance as this! You have parents who can read, and who care for your best good. You have schools, and faithful teachers.—You have the precious Bible, and can read it. You have devoted ministers, who love you, and pray for you, and preach to you. O, how many mercies you enjoy! Will you not be thankful, and give your hearts to him who has bestowed so many blessings upon you? And will you not think of the poor children who have no Bibles, no schools, no faithful ministers, no friends to care for them, and do them good? I hope you *will* think of them, and pray for them, and do all you can towards sending them the gospel and faithful teachers.

Very affectionately, your friend,

L. THOMPSON.

Arayeh, Mount Lebanon, July 28, 1841.

MARTYR.

Little Charles drew his chair to his mother's side, closed the book which he had been reading with fixed attention, and looking his mother in the face said, with much solicitude, "Mother, do you know what a martyr is? I have been reading about one, but I can't tell who he is."

"Does not the book tell you what kind of a man he was? Should you think he was a good man?"

"Yes, mother, but if martyrs are good men, why do they treat them so cruelly and put them to death?"

"They have been despised and put to death on account of their religion, because they loved and obeyed God. They have been holy men, who were willing to lay down their life rather than renounce their faith in Christ. They have gone willingly to the stake, been tied to it, and then bundles of faggots put round them, which wicked men have set on fire with their torches."

"I dont see how they could be willing to burn up alive. Could they not escape from the hands of these wicked men?"

"They could not, my child, unless they denied Christ and renounced the religion of the Bible. They remembered what Christ said when he was upon earth, "Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell." If they had denied Christ thro' fear of wicked men, they might have saved their bodies and lives for a little while, but they would have lost their souls. They feared God more than men, as we all should. They knew if they suffered and died for Christ's sake, they should go to heaven and be forever happy with Christ."

"Did they leave their wives and children and all their friends?

"Yes, they were willing to give up all for Christ, and could suffer anything patiently, even the most cruel death. They were happy even in the flames, and could sing there."

"I am sure I could not. I don't see how they could."

"If they had been wicked men they would not have been happy. But they were God's children, and he made them happy. Have you not read that he would never leave those that love him? He can make them as happy in the flames or furnace as out of it. If you, my dear son, had a good hope in Christ, was one of his dear children, you could suffer for him. But can you tell me the names of any martyrs? Do you recollect of reading about one in the Bible?

"I don't remember as any one was burnt alive."

"They have not always been burnt to death; some have been stoned, some sawn asunder, and others devoured by wild beasts. Some have been stretched on the rack, and limb torn from limb; others have been nailed to crosses."

"Was Stephen a martyr, mother? It says he was stoned to death by his enemies."

"Yes, he was the first Christian martyr, and you know he died happy, calling on the Savior to receive his soul. The Savior did not leave him in this awful hour. You can read the account in the Acts of the Apostles."

"O mother, I have thought of another, I think: was not John Rogers one? Where is my primer? I have seen the picture of him burning, while his poor wife and children were standing round and weeping."

"Yes, my child, he was one of the many hundreds that have suffered."

"We ought to be truly thankful, that we live in better times. We can love and serve God, and no one will hurt us. We can kneel down and pray to night, and there are no soldiers around the house to break in, and drag us to prison, or to burn us if we do not cease to serve God. Think, my child, who gives you this, and all other priviledges, and him for them."

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

"Abstain from all Appearance of Evil."

The Christian owes it to himself and his profession to so regulate his intercourse with men, as to conform to the above quoted language of an Apostle of Jesus Christ. The relation which he sustains to God, and also to men, as well as the important part he is to act in the church, and in the progress and triumph of the gospel over sin, alike demand it. Jesus says of them, "ye are the light of the world."—God acknowledges them as his chosen instruments in evangelizing the world. It is theirs, therefore, to so exhibit themselves as to give no occasion of reproach to the christian name. With the christian it is a settled question, that aside from the religion of the Bible there is nothing valuable, and every deviation from its divine precepts is a departure from right and expediency. The history of the past proves the same thing, and settles the question beyond a cavil, that nothing good in itself and influences can emanate from any other source, or be carried forward by any other means. As soon as the influence of the gospel is felt, it will excite benevolent emotions, and prompt to well-directed, benevolent action. When it is not felt, there is an entire absence of benevolent feeling and effort. The progress of society of *itself* will avail nothing, nor can society progress otherwise than as it comes under the influence of christianity. There is nothing in man, by nature, of that high and exalted character that will lead him to the exercise of expansive benevolence. Neither can it be shown that there ever has been any permanent melioration of man's condition, nor is there any hope of future good, save from the influence of the christian scheme. It then follows, of necessity, that since the christian is the representative of christianity, that his influence is necessary for the progress of society, and the melioration of man's wretched condition. And he is sacredly bound by the tie that binds him to Christ, to stand forth an efficient operative in every work that will better the condition of his fellows, and bring them under the influence of the gospel.

As a servant of Christ, he is also required to guard the interests of religion, and not suffer infidelity in any of its forms to wear the laurels that it has not won, and which christianity alone is entitled to.—Christianity alone has lifted man from his low degradation. It has civilized and enlightened him, and given him all his social, civil, political, and religious advantages.—Blot out the influence of christianity from men, and every thing good, or desirable, takes its flight, and leaves them in the darkness of untaught nature with all its sins and plagues. Man, free from the influence of the gospel, is like a ship-wrecked mariner shrouded in midnight darkness, and tossed on a bottomless, shoreless ocean, the sport of every wind and wave. This being man's condition, the christian cannot be guiltless when he gives countenance to irreligion, or remains quiet when religion is assailed, or brought into disrepute.

Two things are incumbent on the christian.

1. He is to be in the front rank of every enterprise that is calculated to better men's condition, since the influence of christianity, whose representative he is, is necessary for the progress and completion of any such enterprise. If any who profess not the gospel are disposed to stand also in the same rank, he is to greet them as co-adjutors. But he can not without dishonor to religion stand in the back ground, and thus cause evil to abound.

2. He can not consistent with his high calling, give sanction to infidelity by tacitly assenting to any act or prohibition that in any wise restricts or limits religious exercises or influences. This would at once create an issue between religion and infidelity, and by assenting to it he yields the contest, and religion bows to infidelity obsequiously. The Christian may not enter where religion has no place, nor associate with those that despise and repudiate it.—A better rule for him cannot be found than to do nothing upon which he can not consistently ask God's blessing and direction, nor resort where he must lay aside religion, nor associate with those who fix circumscribed boundaries to religion and its influences. The christian is bound to make his protest against every approach of infidelity, and to show in all his associations with men, that religion has the first place in his affections. Such a course in some communities would bring upon him all the abuse that is stored in the vocabulary of infidelity, and perhaps affect him in his property or reputation, but it will in all times and places give him the approbation of God, and an enlightened conscience.—Christians may always be assured that Satan will rage when his strong holds are besieged, and that every means will be used to bring religion into disrepute. At such times shall christians waver? Let them by all that is excellent and dear in religion be firm, and they will outride the storm, and the lofty mad crest of infidelity shall bow to the peaceful influences of religion. Let the christian ever remember to "abstain from all appearances of evil;" and have no connection with the unfruitful works of darkness, neither giving them countenance, or yielding to their dictation. Then may he be assured that all will be well.

Explanation.

When we admitted the article entitled, "Our Temperance Supper," we supposed circumstances called for its publication.—But since the committee have disavowed any knowledge, or responsibility in the matter, we cheerfully acquit them of blame. We were aware that the report had gone forth that the clergy and other professors of religion had participated in the exercises of the day, not excepting the dance. Our readers will now understand that the ball was no part of the celebration, and that the clergy did not participate in it. The following we admit as an apology for the article of last week, over the same signature.

—

Mr. Editor,—Understanding that the gentlemen, forming the Committee of Arrangements for the Temperance celebration, utterly deny all participation in the Ball plan, and that their indignation is excited at the idea of such a suspicion attaching itself to them, and, also, that they demand satisfaction for so gross an insult, I cheerfully comply with this requisition, and beg pardon for having accused them of a transaction so dishonorable. At the same time, as some extenuation, I beg leave to plead the somewhat singular circumstances which led to such an accusation. The fact, that for several days previous to the celebration, there happened to be a report in circulation that one of the committee had said: "a fine thing to begin with prayer and end with dancing"—that the remarks before alluded to about adjourning, and the proposal to form ourselves into a *standing* committee, happened to have been made by two of the same gentlemen—that the company happened to break up at a very early hour, without any volition of their own, and that a ball happened to take place afterwards—the fact that the committee was composed of business men—all these facts led to the conclusion that since it was their duty to attend to the arrangements, they undoubtedly knew what these were to be. I mention these circumstances as an apology for the injurious reflections made upon their conduct in this affair.—Their denial, being sufficiently explicit, must of course free them from any further suspicion of the kind, and the above mentioned circumstances can only be looked upon as *remarkable coincidences*.

One of the Dismissed.

By a letter from an agent, I perceive that my connection with the Register is not sufficiently understood by every "one." I will therefore say, once for all, that the Register is owned, edited, published, and controlled exclusively by myself, and that all others connected with the office are hired, and have no control in the matter whatever. "Verbum sapienti."

JAMES BAILEY.

N. Y. Legislature.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 12th inst., after a session of 98 days; during which time there have been enacted 323 Laws. The session has been the shortest one that we have had for the last twenty years, and the members have been laborious in their duties. Among the laws passed, we notice one upon which considerable action was had at the previous session, that is, the "Bill to extend the exemption of household furniture and working tools from distress for rent, and sale under execution."

The Legislature adjourned to meet again on the 16th of August, to arrange the Congressional Districts.

Eld. Eli S. Bailey has returned to Brookfield, where his correspondents will please address him.

Eld. W. B. Maxson has removed to Leonardsville, Madison Co., to which place he requests all communications to him sent.

Chester Green, of Rodman, is requested to act as Agent for the Register in that vicinity.

To Correspondents.—We have several communications on our table that shall receive attention soon.

For the Register.

Little York, April 12, 1842.

Br. Bailey,—Believing it will be interesting to your readers to hear of the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, I wish to inform them through the Register that there has been a precious revival of religion in this and the adjoining neighborhoods. The different denominations of Christians residing here, which amounts to six or seven, united in a protracted effort which continued some two weeks, within which time from thirty to forty sinners were hopefully converted to God, and many backsliders were reclaimed. The subjects of the work were of the most part the youth of our place. There were also a goodly number of heads of families, and one individual 60 years of age or upwards. After the meetings closed here, the people of God opened another in the school house on the East Hill, so called, 2 or 3 miles east of this place, which continued about ten days; some twenty were converted there; thence the meeting was removed, or rather another commenced in the school house 2 miles south of here on the road to Homer, which continued about one week, in which time some ten or twelve gave evidence of conviction in that neighborhood; so we can truly say, the Lord has done great things for us, for which we are glad, and have much occasion to bless his great and holy name.

One thing we wish to notice, and that is, we have seldom if ever witnessed so great a degree of union of feeling and effort, as has been manifest during the meetings and revival above named, and still continues to exist so far as we can judge. I would say as an individual, I have abundant cause of thanksgiving to God, as I trust three of my children are subjects of the work.—May reformation never cease till the whole inhabitable earth is full of the glory of the Lord.

MARTIN WILLCOX.

For the Register.

Pratts Hollow, Apr. 18, 1842.

In accordance with the directions of the Superintendent of Common Schools, rerequiring me to ascertain of Librarians, Trustees and Citizens generally their views respecting the present Library Laws, I hereby request the Citizens of the several towns committed to my charge, disapproving of those "Laws and Regulations," to call meetings in their respective Districts, and make such suggestions for alterations and amendments as the majority desire, and forward the proceedings to me, on or before the 25th of May next, that they may be forwarded to the superintendent on or before the 1st of June, agreeable to his requirements.

If grievances exist, lose not the present opportunity for their redress.

EDWARD MANCHESTFR,
Dep. Sup't Com. Schools.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

Br. Bailey—In compliance with a resolution of the A. S. D. B. Missionary Society, requiring its Agents to forward to the Register for publication, a monthly report of their travels, labors, &c., and having been appointed by the Executive Committee of that Society to labor in its behalf the ensuing season, for the purpose of soliciting and receiving contributions to aid said society in carrying out the resolution of its last session relative to the extension of the cause of our blessed Redeemer, I now forward my first monthly report.

Feb. 27. Attended an appointment for the presentation of my agency at the Salem S. D. B. meeting-house; preached from Rom. x. 15; presented the destitute condition of the world; the great need of disseminating *truth*; solicited aid for the A. S. D. Missionary Society, to enable it to perform its obligations. Much interest was manifested, and the friends resolved to organize a Missionary Society, but postponed doing it for one week. During the coming week I attended to the settlement of my own business.

March 5. Attended service at Shiloh.—In the afternoon met the Sabbath School over which I have presided the last year; resigned my office as Superintendent of the School. Br. I. D. Titsworth was chosen to supply the vacancy. Gave my farewell to the School. Much interest is taken in this School. Preached in the evening to a large audience at the Salem Church, from Isa. lxii. 1, 2. Felt a more ardent desire to be devoted entirely to the cause of evangelizing the world. At the close a Missionary Society was organized, but not auxilliary, for certain reasons; yet they manifested a deep interest in our cause. May the Lord ever bless this little feeble band.

6. Had an appointment at the Shiloh Church, relative to my Agency. But few attended; preached from 1 Tim. iii. 15; showed that as the church is the "father and ground of the truth," she was in the fullest sense of the term a missionary church, and was bound to aid in spreading the gospel. And that it was because the church had degenerated from that high standard of holiness and missionary zeal in which she was established, that it now became necessary to organize these societies out of the church when they should be *in* the church. The command to "go and preach the gospel to every creature," was given to the Apostles, and through them to the church, and although some may think only ministers are to go; yet even they require to be sent, and this requires the efforts of the church; consequently, every baptized believer is a member of a Missionary Society, which Society they joined voluntarily, and are bound by the most solemn of all pledges to lend their aid in sustaining the cause of missions. This was doubtless one object in the uniting of christians into a compact body. No member, then, of Christ's church, can innocently stand aloof from Missionary operations. For the extension of the church we should pray and labor; for this our tears should fall, and for this our prayers daily ascend. When will Zion arise and shake herself from the dust? When will she understand the times? Does it not become us as a denomination, who profess to hold the truth as it is in Jesus, instead of sending out some two or three missionaries to scatter them thick through the length and breadth of the land. And has not the time already come, when the banner of the Sabbath should be unfolded not only in America, but in Europe, Asia and Africa? Let but the church act as she ought—let her pour her funds into the treasury of the Lord, and let many of her sons who are now hid behind the rubbish of this world come out, and the song of Jubilee would soon be heard, "that the ransomed of the Lord had returned with songs of everlasting joy." Owing to various circumstances, no society was organized to-day, but was postponed one week.

7. Very rainy, consequently detained at home.

8. Received a farewell visit from Elders Ezekiel Sexton and Clawson. Our hearts burned within us while we conversed about the great cause of our blessed Redeemer.—In the evening preached at Br. A. Heritage's, from Matt. xxvi. 41. A precious season it was. Received $4, for the cause of Christ.

9. Visited from house to house, soliciting funds for God's cause, and obtained $2.—Preached in the evening at Br. Bennett's from Heb. iv. 3. May the Lord revive his work in my own heart.

10. Visited our brethren at Bacon's Neck and collected one dollar; preached in the evening at the school house to a large assembly from Amos iv. 12. May the Lord prepare us all to meet him in peace.

11. Continued my labors, and obtained $1,50; preached in the evening at Salem church, from James iv. 7.

12. Being Sabbath, Mr. Osborn, a New School Presbyterian, preached at Shiloh.—Solemn meeting, many tears were shed.—Oh that the church were prepared for the Lord to come to his temple.

13. Met the Bible and Missionary Society of Shiloh.—Endeavored to enlist them in the cause of my agency, & urged the claims of the A. S. D. B. M. Society, whereupon they resolved to let the Parent Society have the dues of their Society, if I would collect them, to which I agreed.

14. Spent the day in collecting subscriptions for the cause; obtained about $14; delivered a Temperance address in the evening.

15. Did the same, and obtained $4; preached at Br. Smalley's in the evening.

16. Pursued the same business; had very good success.

17. Continued going from house to house upon my business.

18. Attended the funeral of widow Hannah Davis, and visited Br. Caleb Sheppard, jr., at Bacon's Neck; met with success.

19. Sabbath; attended at Shiloh. In the evening preached a funeral discourse at Shiloh. Oh, may the Lord ever bless my dear friends at Shiloh and Salem for their many tokens of kindness shown to me.

20. Met the Female Mite Society, and laid before them the wants of our Society. They voted $10 to my agency. May the Lord grant them abundantly of his spiritual blessings while they are giving to his cause of their temporal earnings.

21—2—3—4—5. Labored to collect, and met with much success.

26. Sabbath; preached for Br. Clawson, at Salem. Administered the element of the body and blood of Christ to the church.—It being the last of my stay with them, we had a solemn time. May we all be prepared to eat bread in the kingdom of our God above; preached in the evening at the same place.

27. Had a season of prayer at Br. Clawson's with a few friends who came from Shiloh to see us start. The tie of friendship, how hard to sever? But when we meet in heaven, no parting hand is given—no farewell tears are shed. Farewell, dear friend, I must be gone, I have no longer to stay with you. Traveled on to one first-day Br. with seventh-day principles, named Bee, he having sent for me to come and tarry with him. Preached in the afternoon and evening. Br. Bee and his family appear like very devoted followers of Christ. He is searching after truth. I should think here was a field that should be immediately occupied. It seems to me the cause demands it. Br. Clawson has preached here several times, and baptized a number of the family who have not connected themselves with any particular church. Much may be lost here by procrastination. My dear brethren, can we let error rear her standard still higher here when a door is thus opened for us to unfurl the banner of the holy Sabbath? Brethren, do you believe the great mass of mankind are now in error, and that you hold the truths? Let us, then, show to the world that we thus believe, by striving to let the flag of our holy day float far and wide. This place is about 22 miles from Br. Clawson's. Cannot our Board reward Br. Clawson so that he could labor there occasionally?

28. Left these dear friends with regret. Traveled and distributed tracts on the Sabbath along the road. Stayed at Jacksonville—endeavored to convince the landlord that bare honesty in deal would never land his soul in heaven.

39. Continued my journey towards East Jersey, still giving Sabbath tracts. Stayed with Br. Jesse Brown—preached in the evening at his house. This Br. lives about 30 miles from any other seventh-day person. Having embraced religion when young, he joined a first-day Baptist Church, and continued with them about 22 years, when his mind was called to examine the validity of the first-day of the week as being the Sabbath, and after three years' investigation with the *Bible only*, he at last embraced the Sabbath. During the time he never heard of a seventh-day person—At last, having heard of our brethren in Piscataway, he united himself with that church, and still continues a worthy member. For 14 years he has maintained his integrity amidst a region of those who disregard God's holy day. There also is a field for labor.

30. Arrived at East Jersey, the Lord having preserved & prospered me. During my labors in West Jersey, I received $59. 33, for the A. S. D. B. M. Society; $40,80 of which was paid to me, and $17.93 I left to be collected by Br. Estee, and others, by the 1st of August, and to be forwarded to the Society at or before its next annual meeting. I found the friends willing to contribute, if they can be satisfied that their money is expended in the best manner.

Yours, in the bonds of christian fellowship, SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD.

Piscataway, April 1, 1842.

Congressional News.

From the Jour. of Commerce.

Washington, April 6.

Lord Ashburton had his first audience with the President to-day. He was, together with his suite, presented at two o'clock, to-day, by the Secretary of State.—I learn that the heads of the department were present, and that all are very favorably impressed by the unassuming and courteous deportment of the embassador.

What Lord Ashburton's mission will result in, is another question. I must say that the impression is that it will result in no good. The state of the public mind, of the public business, of party politics—all this is unfriendly to a fair and cordial negotiation, and to a peaceful adjustment.—The administration will have no support in anything they may do, either from public sentiment or from party organization. This lack of support will necessarily be felt by them. They can concede nothing, nor yet can they claim anything. They are left only to the alternative of doing nothing. But should they undertake to move one inch towards an adjustment of difficulties, or even to suffer Great Britain, in whispering humility, to pray us to agree to any terms which we may dictate, and which she did once before in reference to the right of search—then, it is plain that there will be an overwhelming clamor from all quarters against the administration.—The only practical course of the administration would seem to be, to refuse and reject every thing—to offer nothing—to suffer the five or six months to elapse without doing anything, to leave it to Great Britian whether to go to war or not as she may choose—for it is certain that we can not.

Let any man who doubts the correctness of this view of the matter, look to the Senate of the United States, as now constituted, and say whether any convention, which could possibly be concluded by this administration, for the adjustment of difficulties with Great Britain, would meet the approbation of either of the two parties in that body?

The Loan Bill.—The Senate, to-day, was chiefly occupied with the loan bill.—The bill is not going through so soon as we supposed. The democratic members appear disposed to dispute its passage as long as they can, unless it should be so amended as to suspend the execution of the distribution law. It is not impossible, therefore, that the month of April will pass off before the Government can realize anything from the bill. In this case, another portion of the treasury notes will become due, and be protested.

Mr. Wright concluded his speech against the bill, showing that the issuing of the stock below par would operate against the credit of the Government, and also of the individual States, whose stocks it would depress still lower. He also objected to all and every one of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Walker moved an amendment suspending the operation of the land distribution bill, and pledging the proceeds of the lands for the payment of the debt, principal and interest. Mr. Walker said the passage of this bill would be a fatal plunge into an abyss of discredit from which we could never emerge. All this disgrace and embarrassment was to be met because Congress had seen fit to make a donation to the States of a source of revenue, which, if properly applied, would meet the debt, and preserve the credit of the Government.

Stevens' Floating Battery.—Mr. Wise then moved that the Committee take up the bill making an appropriation for building a floating battery of iron, which shall be shell-proof and bomb-proof. Agreed to.

Mr. Wise stated that the bill had unanimously passed the Senate, and he did not intend to occupy the time of the Committee by making any further remarks.

The bill was then read and appropriates $250,000 to that object, and ordered the same to be reported to the House.

News of the Day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE AMISTAD AFRICANS.

The friends of the Mendians will be pleased to hear some particulars respecting their safe arrival and prospects. The following intelligence is taken from the Journal of Commerce.

By the British brig James Hay, Price, master, which arrived on Monday morning in 48 days from Sierra Leone, the committee have received letters from the Missionaries as late as Feb. 19th. They arrived out Jan. 15th, 50 days from New York, all well. The particulars of the passage have not come to hand, as the first four letters have not arrived. Rev. James Steele writes Jan. 21st, and Feb. 1st, and Rev. William Raymond as late as Feb. 19th.—The British authorities and Missionaries, and inhabitants received the party very kindly. All their stores, tools, books, the printing press, &c. &c. were admitted without duty, or even examination.

Difficulties seemed to prevent the Mendians and Missionaries from going directly to Mendi. The danger of war in the interior, and of being captured and sold into slavery deterred them. There was some danger that it would be difficult, if not impracticable for them to plant themselves down in the interior, and that they would be obliged to establish themselves near the coast and work back into the interior. The Mendians want to go as near to their own country as possible, that their relations can have easy access to them. They prefer some place in the vicinity of the Gallinas. Mr. Steele had therefore determined on an exploring tour. The Amistad Africans, and from 200 to 600 Kossos (Mendi people,) whom they found at Sierra Leone, were ready to go and settle with the Missionaries wherever they should fix themselves. Dr. Ferguson, the Lieut. Governor, said that if the successor to the late governor, Sir John Jeremie, was not daily expected from England, he would at once appoint a superintendent to go with them. In the meantime he offered to furnish a boat and crew. But the next day, Jan. 30th, Sir George Macdonald, the new governor, arrived. He expressed himself very favorably towards the Missionaries, and those under their charge, and advised Mr. Steele to proceed on his tour, ascertaining the disposition of the people, report to him his success, and state the aid he wished from the British Government. Mr. Steele left on Thursday, without any white men in company, (Mr. Dove of the Wesleyan mission being prevented from accompanying him by sickness in his family,) Feb. 3d, with Cinque, Bau-u, Wu, Fuli-Wa and Covey. They were to have been accompanied by Mr. Dove. Mr. Raymond had received word that they stayed over the Sabbath at York, 20 to 25 miles from Sierra Leone, where there is a Wesleyan Station, and on Monday proceeded on.—They had not returned Feb. 19th, when the brig "James Hay" sailed for New York.

Mr. Raymond writes that they had hired a house for the Mendians, his family, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, the colored teachers belonging to the mission family, for four dollars a week. It was sufficiently large to hold all the people and their goods. Soko-ma, one of the Amistad Africans, had agreed to cook for the whole party at two dollars a month, and his clothing. They consume daily about twenty quarts of rice, and a shilling sterling worth of fish. The clothes have to be carried out of town for washing at some brook, as it is too dusty to dry them in town. Mr. R. was employed, during the absence of Mr. Steele, in putting his chisels, augurs, axes, pitsaw, &c. in order, and in getting blacksmithing done. Mrs. R. and her infant daughter had been slightly sick, but Mr. R. says, after a month's residence at Sierra Leone, "I never enjoyed better health than during this time. Thus far I have felt as great energy, both of mind and body, as I felt in my own country, though I cannot endure near as much hardship here as there." Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were well. The Europeans generally at Sierra Leone drink wine, ale, porter and brandy so freely, that there is no wonder they are taken suddenly sick and die. Te-me, the youngest of the three Mendian girls, asked Mr. R. if she might drink palm wine, (which is merely the sap of the palm-tree, and when pure and fresh has no intoxicating quality,) as she had joined a temperance society in America.

Some of the Amistad Africans had been recognized by their countrymen and others at Sierra Leone, viz. Grabbeau, Bar-tu, &c. It is said that the liberated Africans in the Colony are from 66 different tribes, and that the Mendians are the most numerous. The Mendians are said to be warlike, and to sell their captives, &c.

The conduct of Cinque and the rest, (with the exception of the girls, and some of the men and lads,) had not been as good as the missionaries had hoped, particularly in not abstaining from their old licentious habits. Still, the missionaries were full of hope, anxiously desirous of securing some retreat where good regulations might be observed. The Mendians were highly pleased in continuing their school instruction.

Several slave ships had been sent in and condemned.

Charter Election.—The charter election of this city, says the N. Y. Evangelist, took place on Tuesday last. The official returns will be found below. It will be seen that the Democratic Mayor, (Morris,) is re-elected by a large majority, and the Whigs have a majority in the Common Council.

Our returns from the several Wards are given from the Tribune :

Wards.	*Phœnix maj.*	*Wards.*	*Morris maj.*
1st	392	4th	229
2d	405	6th	467
3d	553	7th	244
5th	142	8th	95
15th	757	9th	321
		10th	361
Total	2249	11th	335
		12th	100
		13th	434
		14th	411
		16th	228
		17th	278
		Total	4009
			2249

Morris's majority, 1760.

Previous to the Election, the Bishop's party had a candidate in the field for Mayor; but on the receipt of the news from Albany, respecting the School Bill, the Bishop's party declared the result "perfectly satisfactory," and on Monday evening met in the several wards, and resolved to unite their forces with the Democrats.

The Common Council.—The Whigs have a decided majority in the Common Council, having elected their candidates for Aldermen and Assistants, in nine out of the seventeen wards. The following are the wards referred to: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th. Thus have the Whigs a clear majority on joint ballot. They also claim the Eighth Ward, but of this there is no certainty.

Horrid Accident on board the Missouri.—As the U. S. steam frigate Missouri was ascending the Potomac on the 4th inst. she ran aground some 60 or 80 miles below Washington, oposite the harbor of Port Tobacco. Every effort was immediately made to get her off by backing her engines and taking the guns and other weighty articles aft. Lieut. John F. Borden was sent out in charge of a boat's crew with an anchor, for the purpose of heaving the vessel off, when by some means the anchor got overboard, carrying with it the chain cable, which in running out either killed or carried overboard every one of the sixteen men on board, including the Lieutenant, and all perished. The body of Lieut. Borden has since been recovered.

Solicitude is felt at N. Orleans for the safety of the ship Emma, from Bremen. She had been out already over one hundred days, and nothing heard of her. Her cargo is said to be a valuable one.

Commodore James Barron is ordered to the command of the United States Naval Asylum near Philadelphia, vice Commodore James Biddle, detatched. Commodore Barron is now the senior officer in commission in the U. S. Naval Service.

The Lexington (Ky.) Gazette of the 12th ult., states that a man by the name of John Stafflebear, passed through that place on that day, on his way to Illinois. He is now in his hundred and ninth year, was born on the Hudson river, on the 15th of February, 1734—has raised fifteen children, the youngest of whom is thirty-six years of age.

The Circuit Court of Cortland County, N. Y. convened for its March term at Cortlandville on the 29th March, but found *no business to do*—not a complaint for the Grand Jury—not a cause on the calender.

Murder of Arndt.—We copy the following article from the Miners' Free Press. It will be seen, from its perusal, that Judge Dunn has discharged James R. Vineyard on bail, for the killing of Mr. Arndt, in the Council Chamber of the Territory of Wisconsin. We hold the discharge to be a great outrage on the peace and quiet of that Territory.—*Phila. Enquirer.*

The Miners' Free Press says that "the argument upon the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mr. Vineyard has closed. Judge Dunn delivered his decision after a patient hearing of 10 days. The bail was fixed, and the prisoner held to bail in the sum of $20,000, that is $10,000 as principle and $10,000 as surety. The Judge, it appears, gave no opinion in the case, and therefore the public must form their own conclusion of the manner in which he came to the decision he has, that the prisoner was guilty of mere homicide. The people now have the opinion of the Chief Justice of the Territory before them, deciding that a man may arm himself with a most dangerous and deadly weapon and provoke an assault and when so assaulted may shoot down his victim, and escape with the paltry sum of $10,000—*a fine of money for a human life*, in the country which of all others boasts of its enlightened state and love of correct principles! The assassin, the bloody-minded, the murderer, need not lie in wait for his victim, and commit the deed in secret; but if he can provoke him to strike, it matters not how many may be present to interfere, how many may actually have hold of the assaulter, between and under how many arms he may be obliged to thrust the pistol to reach the heart, he can be bailed, and, forfeiting his bail, can escape ; and probably by some quirk of the law the bail themselves can escape without payment."

An old gentleman, *seventy four years of age*, lately died in jail at Worcester, Mass., where he had been incarcerated in consequence of a liability he assumed in endorsing a note for something less than one hundred dollars, and which he was unable to discharge.

It is said that Col. Crogan is soon to go to France to regain possession of his daughter, Mrs. Captain Schindley.

Large quantities of ice have been secured during the past season at Burlington, Iowa, for the purpose of supplying St. Louis and other cities during the approaching summer.

Two swans, nearly full grown, were caught on the Chesnut Ridge, near Pittsburg, last week, by a couple of girls who had gone very early in the morning to look for the cows.

James Sweeney, who was confined in the jail at Woodstock, Vt for the murder of his wife, hung himself with his handkerchief, in his cell, a few days since.—When discovered he was dead.

The Canada papers are discussing the expediency of imposing a duty on American wheat and flour imported into Canada. Public opinion appears to be divided on the question.

Young Coffin was on Tuesday sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison, for stealing the money of the Salisbury Manufacturing Company. His father and mother are sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the same.

A case which has been in the Courts six years and ten months, was decided in the final resort, on Tuesday last, by the Supreme Court at Boston, and a verdict of four dollars damages recorded.

Destructive Fires in New-York.—Since our last paper was issued, our city has been visited by several destructive fires, which have caused more real distress, and done a greater amount of damage, than any fire that has occurred since the great fire of 1835. The total loss was estimated at $300,000, about $15,000 of which was insured.

The Kenebec Journal states the singular fact that only one life has been lost by steamboats in New-England waters, east of Boston, since they came in use, now nearly twenty years.

The small pox still prevails in the Sing Sing prison. There are now about twenty cases.

We learn from the Jamaica Farmer, the pine woods at Babylon took fire from the passing locomotive of the Long Island Railroad Co., on Tuesday afternoon of last week; and spread to the destruction of timber and three barns.

The Bay of Biscay, which has been abandoned by the whales for the last 300 years, is again visited by them.

In Lincoln county, N. C. a woman named Mary Hinkle was last week convicted of murder in the first degree, for killing an aged negro slave, the property of her husband. Sentence was suspended for the present.

A gentleman of close observation, who has just returned from an extensive tour through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, says that the wheat crop never looked more promising for an abundant harvest than it now does throughout the whole wheat districts at the West.

The fare on the Western Railroad, for first class passengers, between Boston and Albany, is reduced to $5.

We learn that the lady who died at Elizabethtown, N. J. on the 21st ult. as was supposed from the effects of laudanum, has been recognized as the widow of Judge Bloom, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A free negro named Williams, convicted by the Howard District Court, Md. of having circulated an inflamatory book, and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, has been pardoned by the Governor.

The U. S. sloop of war Ontario was at New-Orleans on the 28th, to convey General Waddy Thompson to Mexico.

The Red River raft is now passed by steamboats without difficulty.

Some 14 years since, Capt. D. Wilson, of Wrentham, Mass., was struck upon the right eye by a hoop pole, accidentally thrown by a deaf and dumb brother. He lost his eye. A few weeks since a hoop pole was thrown by his son, which accidentally struck his left eye. He is therefore now blind.

The whole value of wrought iron made annually in this country, is $25.765,330 ; of iron smelted annually, 10,422,000 ; capital employed in the iron trade exclusive of wood, land and mines, $22,500,000 ; capital employed in coal and iron mines, and wood lands, $8,000,000.

Hogan Released.—This individual, who has been made somewhat notorious by his examination at Rochester, has been discharged. There was not proof of his having been connected with the Canadian affairs to authorize his detention.

Mr. Giddings Sustained by his Constituents.—Upon the return of the Hon. J. R. Giddings, a meeting of his constituents, without distinction of party, was held at Warren, Trumbull co. Ohio. Mr. Giddings made a long speech in explanation of his doings. Resolutions were passed approving his course, declaring the right of free speech and opinion, and asking Mr. Giddings to allow his name to be presented for re-election.

The vessels that have recently arrived from Europe at this and other ports, all saw on their passage, large quantities of ice, and most of them have had to stand more to the southward for their safety than their regular course directed.

At Skeneatelas, a son of Mr. William Brownell, of Spafford, aged about nine years, while see-sawing across the fence with another brother, on the 30th ult., was thrown from the board upon a burdock which had been cut the previous day, severing the main artery of the neck, and causing almost instantaneous death.

The Washington Independant says that Lord Ashburton seems to be about 60 ; white head, face a little florid, stature above the common height, looks lively and vigorous for his age, has a quick eye, stoops a little, wears a brown coat. A great rush to see him.

Notices.

De Ruyter Lyceum.

The question of the last debate was decided in favor of the Negative.

Next Monday evening the following question will be discussed : Is the present system of Female Education calculated to promote the prosperity of the Republic ?

DISPUTANTS.—Affirmative, Cyrus R. Jones. Negative, David Mitchell.

April 20, 1842,

NOTICE.

An extra session of the Western S. D. Baptist Ministerial Conference, will be held (by divine permission,) on the first day of the week following the third Sabbath in May next at 10 A. M., at the house of the first church in Genesee. A general attendance is desired, and especially of the Ministers, Deacons, and Licentiates of the Western Association.

JAS. H. COCHRAN, Pres't.
JAS. R. IRISH, Sec'y.
Alfred, April 14, 1842.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute would respectfully inform the public that they have engaged Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH, as a Teacher in the Primary Department. Her long experience in teaching we trust will insure the confidence of all who may wish to patronize said school. The school will commence on Monday, the 25th inst., and continue until the close of the regular Summer Term, or 16 weeks.

☞Terms of Tuition will be ONE DOLLAR & FIFTY CENTS.

De Ruyter, April 13, 1842.

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. DELLAY, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n5tf

Missionary Agent.

To the eastern churches and others who may be directly interested, Brother Sherman S. Griswold, an evangelist minister in this church, (Piscataway,) has been appointed a missionary and agent by the Executive Committee of the Missionary Society, to travel and preach the gospel and collect funds for the benefit of the Society, that the gospel may be sent to the destitute churches, and settlements where our brethren may be located. His journey and labors will be through New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Rensselaer county, &c., and as his mission is one of great moment, he hopes that as the time allotted him is short, that the people will be in readiness when he comes among them, to assist him in his noble enterprize—especially the ministers, that he may accomplish much in a short time, and that his efforts may bring a new era among us upon the subject of missions. And as Mr. Griswold is a stranger in the denomination, we would say, that we think him fully competent for the duty assigned him, and hope that he will receive that hearty reception with ministers and people where he may travel that his station and calling demands.

W. B. GILLETT,
Cor. Sec. of the Missionary Society.
New Market, N. J., March 24th 1842.

PROPOSALS
For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient ; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

DIED,

In Berlin, on the 2d inst., Miss ANGELINE DAVIS, aged 28 years.

MARRIED,

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 18th ult., by Eld. W. B. Maxson, Mr. NATHAN BURCH JR., and Miss LOIS BROWN, both of Brookfield.

In Plainfield, by the same, on the same day, Mr MAXSON CLARKE, and Miss SARAH GORTON, both of Plainfield.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Jesse Brown, Nathan Vars, (we are much obliged,) D E Lewis, W B Maxson, "W R," James R Irish, M J N Hawkins, "N N L," Paul Stillman, Ichabod Williams, Lucius Crandall, H S Babcock, Oran Vincent.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of J. S. Vincent, $37,75, cr. Geo. W Allen $2,50, vol. 2, of L. Greene, for G. Greene, $2, vol. 3, Amos Burdick 3d, Widow S. Coon, Samuel N. Stillman, Isaiah W. Greene, Thomas Lewis, Decater Clarke, Abel Maxson, Daniel Stillman, $2, each, vol. 3, Jacob Crandall, $1,12 1-2, vol. 2, Palermo Lackey, $4,50, vol. 1 and 2, Samuel Wells, $1,10, vol. 1 and 2, Alfred Barber, $1,50. vol. 2 Lewis G Baldwin ,80. vol. 2, E. C Pool, ,65, vol.2 Abel Root jr., $2, vol. 2, David Stillman, $1,69, vol. 3, Mrs. Keziah Benjamin, $1,88 vol. 2; of Jesse Brown, $2, cr. J. Brown vol. 3 : of A. Cheesebrough, $5, cr James Barnhart ; of M J N Hawkins, $1, cr W Reynolds, of Paul Stillman $2, cr M Rogers ; of Lucius Crandall, $15, cr W Dunn John D Titsworth, Randolph Dunham, Phineas Randolph, Alexander Dunham, $2, each vol 3, Sarah F Randolph, $2 vol 2 Isaac F Randolph $2.50 vol 2 ; of E S Bailey $3, cr J G Maxson, Eliphalet Parmerlee .40, Joseph Brundridge 1.75, B. Stillman, $2 ; of Z Campbell $2, cr Josiah D Ayres, vol 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c., just printed, and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

POTATOES! POTATOES!!

A few hundred bushels of Potatoes for sale cheap. Enquire at the Cottage, a few rods north of the Elm Tree.

De Ruyter, April 13, 1842. 7w2

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.
De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter, March 31st 1842.

Burdick, Rev. S. M.
Burdick, Thompson
Bolus, Albert
Burdick, Joel
Beach Jonathan,
Coon, Joshua
Cowis, Isaac 2d
Carpenter, Joseph
Church, Caleb W
Dean, Enos
Fenton, John H
Hall, Jedidiah A
Haskall, Sally Mrs.
Hills, Daniel jr.
Johnson, Eliphalet H
Lawrimer, Mrs. M.
Lathrop, Miss S S 2
Maxson, Francis P
Palmater, Reuben
Pulford, Ella
Stims, H
Stims, Harris
Spaulding, Horace
Starr, H
Strail, O Cooper
Scott, Daniel
Van Dyke, John 2
Whaley T
Webster, Rev L W
Wood, David
Wells, Elisha

M. SPEAR, P. M.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards, Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of ALONZO D. BLIGH, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest which the said Alonzo D. Bligh had on the 2d day of December 1841, or at any time afterwards, to the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit : All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows ; beginning at the line of the road running south through the village of De Ruyter, at the corner of land owned by Ephraim Arnold, thence east twenty-six (26) rods to land owned by said Arnold, thence south ninety-eight (98) feet to land owned by Isaac Wright, thence west on said Wright's line twenty-six (26) rods to the line of the road, thence north on the line of said road to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less, which described premises I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at the house now kept by William C. Gage, in the village of De Ruyter, on Thursday, the 19th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, April 1, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
BY GEO. W. BARNES, Deputy Sh'ff. 6w6

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.
De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.
SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs ;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H QUINBY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
, Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE.

October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left with the proper officer for collection.

J. N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
Jan. 10, 1842. WILLIAM J. AYER.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at
Nov. 24. ELMORE'S.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the
NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

WANTED,

A BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Tailors Trade. One who has been at the business would be preferred. Good recommendations would be required. Apply to JAMES M. LETTS, No. 1 Farmers Exchange.

De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842.

NO IMPOSITION.
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, and Valices, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons, Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this kind, which I can sell as low as any shop west of Albany or Utica, and even De Ruyter not excepted, according to quality and for durability.

Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wood, and some money, and the remainder in Notes ; also, wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese and every thing that is raised by the Farmer in this vicinity. Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, Pine Lumber, &c. &c. &c.

Pine Lumber for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. 10,000 feet first rate Ash Flooring.

J. R. RIDER.
De Ruyter, Oct 5, 1841 32tf

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

☞IMPORTANT WORK!
NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,
Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.
BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community*. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish :—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business ; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51t12

UNITED STATES'
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!!
Incorporated by the State of New York, March 31, 1837, For Twenty-one Years.
CHARTER RENEWED AND AMENDED MAY 5th, 1840,
COMBINING
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
SHARES $100 EACH.

10 per cent to be paid or secured on subscription.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the time allowed under the amendment of the charter of this company for completing the subscriptions to their stock, will expire by limitation on the 5th day of May next ; in the meanwhile, their books will continue open until the full amount of capital shall have been duly subscribed.

Subscriptions are authorized by the 10th Section of their charter, to be "paid in, or secured, to be paid either in stocks of the United States, or the public stocks created by this or any other state, or in the stock of any incorporated bank of this or any other state, which shall be at par in the New York market at the time or in the stock of the corporation of the city of New York, or on bond and mortgage on unincumbered real estate of this state, of the value of fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon exclusive of buildings, unless the same shall be insured from loss by fire, or in specie, certified checks, or current bank bills."

Should the full amount of capital not be subscribed in cash payments, or secured by bank city, or state stocks, as above described, on or before the 15th day of March, the balance will be filled by a selection of the best bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate within the city or state of New York, such as the company would readily loan their funds upon, if the capital was all paid in cash ; but should the full amount of capital be subscribed in cash, bank, city, or state stocks, on or before the 15th day of March, then the subscription books will be closed, without receiving any real estate.

Applications for stock can be made in the mean time to either of the Commissioners, whether the intention be to pay in money, stocks, or real estate.

The opportunity this company presents to capitalists throughout the Union for a safe and profitable investment, can now be improved, and subscriptions in money, or sound bank stocks made sure, as well as those in city or state stocks.

It will be noticed on reference to the prices current, that the prices of insurance stocks in New York are higher by 25 per cent on an average, than any other stocks on the list, and the liberal terms of subscription offered by this company, are not elsewhere to be found. Negotiations have been made in London with the most eminent bankers there for a cash subscription to this stock, within six weeks, of from $500,000 to $800,000, to be permanently invested in the best of American 6 per cent, state stocks in London.

Commissioners.
EDWARD ROGERS,
A. C. H. SMITH,
BARON S. DOTY,
CORNELIUS MASTEN,
PLATT ADAMS,
M. OGDEN,
E. G. MERRICK,
ELIAS GOODSPEED,
CALVIN K. AVERILL,
BENJAMIN BALCH.

Any communication relative to the business of this company, made in New York city, if addressed to BENJAMIN BALCH, will receive prompt attention. 50t1m

Agencies of this company will be appointed in such states as may wish to secure them ; but only upon an interest being first taken in the stock.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

For the Register.

Sonnet.—Holy Time.

O Thou! by whom eternal life is given,
Through Jesus Christ thy well beloved Son;
As is thy will obeyed by all in Heaven,
So let it now by all on earth be done.
Not by th' observance of one day in seven
As holy time, but of ALL DAYS AS ONE—
The soul set free—all legal fetters riven—
Vanished the law—the reign of grace begun!
Dear is the Christian Sabbath to my heart,
Bound by no forms—from times and seasons free—
The whole of life absorbing—not a part—
Perpetual rest and perfect liberty;
Who keeps not this, steers by a Jewish chart,
And sails in peril on a storm-tossed sea.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Boston, Nov. 1, 1841.

Holy Time.

(*Occasioned by reading a Sonnet.*)

"O Thou! by whom eternal life is given,
Through Jesus Christ thy well beloved Son;
As is thy will obeyed by all in heaven,
So let it now by all on earth be done." (Amen! and amen!!)

When man was made, tho' innocent and free,
He soon must know he must not idle be;
God placed him in a garden, to him his work assigned,
To dress and keep it growing with fruits of every kind.
Altho' his work was easy, and all his labor blessed,
His bliss was not completed without a day of rest.
So God reserved the Seventh day, as is by scripture shown,
By which all future ages his government might own.
So needful for all people, as he in wisdom saw,
He afterwards engraved it amidst the moral law.
Tho' men are disobedient, and from his law decline,
To all his faithful children he gives it as a sign.

Thy holy Sabbath day, O Lord! we love;
Sure, 'tis the sweetest day of all the seven;
It brings to view that holy rest above,
When all thy happy saints shall meet in heaven.
To meet thy saints on this, thy holy day,
To hear thy word, thy face and favor seek,
Revives the heart and thus prepares the way,
To love and serve our Maker all the week.
Thus adding week to week until our race is run,
Makes out exactly all our DAYS AS ONE.
Against one evil practice we solemnly protest,
'Tis serving God one day in the week, the devil all the rest.
Though sailing here in peril on a storm-tossed sea,
Safe in the happy haven we hope at length to be.

Some think the royal law is too severe,
And wish to find some easier course to steer;
At length conclude that love is all we need,
Rule out the law and put love in its stead;
Quite seeming to forget, *true* love inspires
In all our works just what the law requires.
Their rule amounts to this, if right I understand it,
We'll do his work from love, but must not be commanded.
The moment he commands us, we're bound in legal fetters;
To love without a law, would seem to us much better.
"If then I be a father, where is my honor gone?" (Malachi i. 6.)
My children, say they love me, but all my laws disown.
To think to love the Lord and hate his law,
Is such a rule as Christ did never draw.
For he that saith I love him, yet doth not obey
His plain commands, the scriptures truly say, (1 John ii. 4.)
He doth but lie, or badly is deceived;
This is the fact if John must be believed.
"THIS is the love of God," he yet again did say, (1 John v. 3.)
All his commandments strictly to obey.
If nothing grievous in those ten we find, (Ps. xix. 10.)
They're sweet as honey to the christian mind.
To think we're ruled by love in such a way,
As frees from obligation to obey,
Whatever rites and forms his word makes known,
Is rating his great wisdom quite below our own.
Those merely Jewish types we readily agree,
Christ took away and nailed them to his tree;
Contrary and against us, Paul did plainly say, (Coll. ii. 14.)
Which can't be said of resting every seventh day.
There is a law, it cannot be denied,
Our Savior said forever must abide,
One jot thereof shall never pass away;
Till heaven and earth shall pass the burning day.
What this law was, most Christians understand,
Could be no other than the ten commands.
For none of these will good men disobey,
Excepting that about the seventh day.
But when God says the seventh, and men say 'tis the first,
Of all bold contradictions, who can conceive a worse!
Sure 'twould be such a novel as no man ever saw,
A king over all his subjects, to reign without a law.
Concluding this whole matter, if scripture all is true,
Fear God—keep his commandments is all we have to do;
For works of every nature, with every secret thing, (Eccl. xii. 13—14.)
Whether they're good or evil, God will to judgment bring.

Wm. Stillman.

Westerly, R. I.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Family Magazine.

SKETCHES OF THE OLDEN TIME.

BY J. M. PECK.

Massacre of the Natchez.

The Natchez were the most powerful and intelligent tribe of Indians in the valley of the Mississippi. Their residence is sufficiently indicated by the city that perpetuates their name, though they spread over a considerable portion of the northern part of the state of Mississippi. According to their own traditions, they had migrated from the South, and their manners, customs, and opinions, in many respects, resembled the more civilized Mexicans and Peruvians. They were idolators, worshipers of the sun, had a temple, and an altar dedicated to that luminary, on which a perpetual fire burned. At first they treated the French colonies with great kindness, In 1722, the Chickasaws gave them trouble, and attacked and destroyed a fort on the Yazous. The friendly exertions of the Natchez saved the settlers. The next year (1723) the commandment at Fort Rosalie treated them with indignity and injustice. The quarrel began between an old Natchez warrior and a soldier, about some corn. The Natchez challenged the Frenchman to single combat, who, in alarm, cried Murder! The Natchez turned to depart from the camp, and was fired upon by the guard and was mortally wounded. No punishment was inflicted upon the perpetrators; while, in other respects, the commandant rendered himself odious to the Natchez. The murder of the warrior aroused up the whole tribe to seek revenge, and they attacked the French in all quarters and killed them. At last the stung Serpent, an influential chief, interposed his authority, a treaty of peace was made, and former confidence restored.

The peace served to lull the Natchez into security, and gave the French opportunity to meditate and execute one of the blackest acts of treachery. The Governor, Bienville, ratified the treaty, and soon after, in a cautious and dastardly manner, arrived at Fort Rosalie with seven hundred men, and attacked and slaughtered the defenceless natives for four days.

From this time the Natchez despaired of living in peace with the French, and secretly and silently plotted their destruction. In 1729, M. de Chopart, the commandant at Fort Rosalie, had been guilty of such repeated acts of injustice, as to render an investigation of his conduct inevitable, and he was ordered to appear before M. Perier, who, at that time, administered the Government at New Orleans. But he found means to justify himself, and was restored to the command. On his return, he continued to indulge his malice against the Indians. The act that stung them to madness, was his attempt to build a town on the site of the village of White Apple, a large Indian town, situated about 12 miles below the city of Natchez, and three miles from the Mississippi, and which they regarded as a sacred place. He ordered their huts to be removed, and the Indians to leave the village. Among the fruitful expedients to gain time, till they could unite the warriors of the nation, and devise means to take vengeance on their enemies, they proposed to give to the French commandant, each one fowl, and one basket of corn, for permission to remain until after harvest. They held frequent and secret councils among themselves, and invited the Chickasaws to join them. Notwithstanding their secrecy, one of their chief women suspected the plot and revealed it to a soldier. The plot being matured, on the 30th of November, 1729, the grand son with his warriors, repaired to the fort with the tribute of corn and fowls. They rushed into the gate, disarmed the soldiers, and commenced an indiscriminate massacre. The slaves and a few of the women and children were saved. All the men were murdered. Not a chief or warrior would stain his hands with the blood of M. Chopart, and one of the meanest of the Indians was ordered to kill him with a wooden tomahawk. The settlement contained about seven hundred French, of whom a few only escaped. The forts and settlements of the Yazous and Washita shared the same fate.

The news of this massacre filled New Orleans with alarm and dismay, but M. Perier, the commandant, was very active in devising the means of redress. The French gained the Chickasaws to their side, who furnished fifteen hundred warriors, which were met in the neighborhood of Natchez with a detachment of troops from New Orleans, under command of M. Loubois.

The Natchez expected to be attacked, and had strongly fortified themselves in the fort. They professed to be desirous of peace, and much finesse was employed on both sides. At last the Natchez contrived to desert the fort in the night, and loaded with plunder they crossed the Mississippi, and returned to a position on Red River, a few miles below Natchitoches. Here they erected a fort. M. Perier having received a reinforcement from France, marched a strong force, with artillery, against them. They defended themselves bravely, made several desperate sallies, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Their defense, and their attempts to negotiate a peace were all in vain, and they finally surrendered at discretion. The women and children were reduced to slavery, and dispersed among the plantations. The remnant of this once powerful nation were finally sent to St. Domingo. Thus perished the most enlightened, civilized, and noble tribe of this continent. A few fugitives who escaped the massacre, fled to the Chickasaws and Creeks, and became amalgamated with those tribes.

We have already stated that, the religion of the Natchez was idolatrous. One of their customs was barbarous. On the death of a chief, or Sun, as they were called, and on some other occasions, human sacrifices were offered. Their chief Suns were invested with absolute power, and there were inferior Suns, that constituted a kind of subordinate nobility. The Natchez are represented by different authors, as just, generous, humane, and ready to extend relief to objects of distress.—They were acquainted with the virtues of many medical plants, and the French represent the cures performed by them as almost incredible. Charlevoix, who spent some days with this tribe in December, 1721, gives various details of their manners, customs, and religion, in which he is sustained by other respectable authorities. He also states that on the death of a chief, or Sun, his nurse, and frequently his body guards, to the number of one hundred or more, were put to death, that he might be followed to the "spirit-land" with a retinue equal to his rank on earth. Besides the sun and fire, they worshiped little wooden gods in shape of monkeys and rattle-snakes, placed on the altar. The Jesuits had a mission established in their villages, but we have no evidence of much success in the conversion of the Natchez, as amongst more superstitious tribes.

Anecdote of Father Moody.—Father Moody was born at Newbury, in 1675, graduated at Harvard College in 1697, was settled at York, Me., in 1700, and died at 72 years of age, in 1747. He refused to receive from his people a stipulated salary, and lived with them half a century on their voluntary donations. The following anecdote is related of him in the Lowell Offering:—

"Col. Ingraham a wealthy parishioner, had retained his large stock of corn in time of great scarcity, in hopes of raising the price. Father Moody heard of it, and resolved upon a public attack upon the transgressor. So he arose in the pulpit one Sabbath, and named as his text, Prov. xi. 26. "He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessings shall be upon the head of him that selleth it."—Col. Ingraham could not but know to whom the reference was made; but he held up his head, and faced his pastor with a look of solid unconsciousness. Father Moody went on with some very applicable remarks, but Col. Ingraham still pretended not to understand the allusion. Father Moody grew very warm, and became still more direct in his remarks upon matters and things.—But Col. Ingraham still held up his head as high, perhaps a little higher than ever, and would not put on the coat prepared for him. Father Moody at length lost all patience. "Col. Ingraham!" said he, "You *know* that I mean *you*. Why don't you hang down your head?""

Remarkable Case of Fasting.—In the first report of the inspectors of prisons is to be found a singular instance of long abstinence from food, terminated, however, at last by death, as Cavanah's would have been had he carried out his system of fasting to the last extreme. Under the head of "Ipswich Borough Gaol," the following anecdote is recorded:—"There has been one death in the present year under such extraordinary circumstances, that I venture to cite the case, although not immediately in connection with the subject of the report. William Casey, a native of Ireland, was tried March 9, 1835, for the murder of his child, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity. He then manifested a determination to destroy himself, and every care was taken to prevent him. He then resolved to effect it by starvation, and refused all food. The first ten days he was without a drop of water. On the eleventh day he drank a quart. Then he went for several days without food, and drank a quantity of water again. Food in every enticing variety was placed and left before him, and carpets were laid in the approaches to his cell, in order that he might be watched. He was frequently seen to crawl out of bed and smell the food, and then return. His wife once attempted to put a strawberry into his mouth, and he would have strangled her had he not been prevented. He lived on in this way, taking nothing but water, except on one occasion, during the last five days of his life, when he took a little rum. He died on the 1st of August. During the whole period of his confinement, he always stood, and was never known to sit down when not in bed. His violence was so great as to preclude the possibility of the surgeon's administering nutriment to him otherwise than by the natural channel."—*English paper.*

MAXIMS.

Injury.—A little wrong done to another, is a great injury done to ourselves. The severest punishment of an injury is the consciousness of having done it; and no man suffers more than he who is turned over to the pain of repentance.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Pity and Scorn.—He that hath pity on another man's sorrow, shall be free from it himself; and he that delighteth in and scorneth the misery of another, shall one time or other fall into it himself.—*Ibid.*

Beauty.—Remember that if thou marry for beauty, thou bindest thyself all thy life for that which, perchance, will neither last nor please thee one year; and when thou hast it, it will be to thee of no price at all—for the desire dieth when it is attained, and the affection perisheth when it is satisfied.—*Ibid.*

Promises.—It would be more obliging to say plainly, we cannot do what is desired, than to amuse people with false words, which often put them upon false measures.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The celebrated John Hunter was a man of such wonderful diligence, that he has often told his friends, that for thirty years, summer and winter, the sun never found him in bed. He used to say, "I never have any difficulties; a thing either can be done, or it cannot. If it can be done, I may as well do it as another, if I will take equal pains. If it cannot be done I will not attempt to do it."

Intimacy has been the source of the deadliest enmity, no less than of the firmest friendship; like some mighty rivers, which rise on the same mountain, but pursue quite a contrary course.

Of all the marvelous works of creation, perhaps there is nothing that angels behold with such supreme astonishment as a proud man.

The sceptic may easily be confounded by applying to him gospel truths.—*Hervey.*

In 1840, there were 35,800,000 pounds of wool produced in the United States.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, the largest assortment ever offered in this place. *Physicians* are particularly invited to give their stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to undersell any establishment in this section of the State

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLORS Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

This most useful medicine can without presumption be called the "ne plus ultra" of all the thousand medicines now offered to the public for the cure of pulmonary diseases. Hundreds are now living in good health that consumption seemed to have marked for an early grave, who owe their preservation to the use of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.—Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Mobile; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the people! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, and advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the house of most of our citizens.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand ready to testify.

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscribers have been appointed sole agents for this place.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES, AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.

We have this day been appointed sole agents in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by us are direct from Doct Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

We have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that we have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. We have in our possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which we shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try. it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription. containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough!—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

WINSLOW'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and use administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

We also state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that we have the following valuable MEDICINES, among our large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills.
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil.
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey
Beautifying Lotion
Hair Oil

Godfrey's Cordial.
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric.
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.
Vegetable Cream.
Dr. Hitchcocks Snuff.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in our extensive stock of Medicines.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the buisness will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 20m 6

NEW GOODS

AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞BOOTS & SHOES,☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.

3ytf S. G. WALKER

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Cutter. Terms of payment to suit the purchaser. Enquire at this office.

Jan. 18, 1842. 47tas

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE.* Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY.*

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonabl prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy wil please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette Block No 3 Cortland Street.*

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.

Nov. 24.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Darhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B Main, H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Condersport—L. G. Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.—S. B. Brown.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

☞To office and mail subscribers, $2 in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

L. E. Rogers Esq

Jonathan Leon Jr

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO. 9.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 113.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y. FOURTH-DAY, APRIL 27, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

From the Morning Star.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD PREACHING.

If we could have good preaching as that, (said a professor of religion a few days since, while returning from a funeral, in C., and commenting upon some remarks made by the minister upon the judgment day,) we might live. I believe that many churches might have better preaching than they do, if there was more religion in exercise among the lay members. How often do we hear church members complaining that their preacher is dead, or not engaged, or does not preach so well as he used to.—Would it not be well for those church members to look to themselves, and see if the fault is not partly or altogether on their own account. Let them, instead of complaining about their preacher, pray for him, and labor with him, and contribute to his support; and they would have much more peace and enjoyment, while sitting under his preaching, than they do. How embarrassing it is to a minister to see meetings for prayer and conference neglected, and that too by the officers of the church; and on the holy Sabbath, for them to let trifling obstacles prevent their attending at the house of worship. Should the minister work in his sphere, and every lay member in his, we should have good ministers, good preaching, good brethren, good sisters, good exhortations, good prayers, and O, what a light then would emanate from the church! How soon divisions would cease, turmoils come to an end. The spirit of the holy religion of Jesus Christ would possess every soul in the church, sinners would fear and tremble under the mighty power of God, and, fleeing to Christ, would find a hiding place from the storm of God's wrath that awaits the ungodly, and a far brighter day would dawn upon us. BAPTIST.

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

RELIGIOUS APHORISMS.

The policy of the devil is not only to destroy the present peace of the believer, but to pursuade him, when that peace is gone, that there is nothing better provided for him in the gospel. Does the Christian "walk in darkness and have no light," the devil insinuates, professedly for his consolation, that he is now sojourning in a "land of darkness and the shadow of death," and consequently nothing better is to be expected till he arrives at the heavenly Canaan. Is the Christian groaning in the bondage of sin, the devil insinuates, that he is now in the enemy's country, in a world of temptation and conflict, that this is the precise experience of all holy men that have gone before him, and that he should patiently wait for deliverance till the "time appointed of the Father." Edwards, Brainerd and Payson "were all their life time subject to bondage," precisely similar, and surely we should not have the presumption to suppose that "God has provided any better things for us," than those holy men enjoyed.

"Who is among you," says the Lord, "that feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in darkness, and hath no light? let him trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon his God." True, says Satan, you must trust in the Lord as required. But you must not expect deliverance, while in this "land of darkness and shadow of death." Payson, Brainerd, and Edwards did not find it till their worldly conflict was over, or nearly so. "Come to me," says Christ, "all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." True, says the great deceiver, Christ will give rest, but not while you sojourn in these earthly tabernacles. Remember the experience of Payson, Brainerd, and Edwards. "I will sprinkle clean water upon you," says Christ, "and make you clean." "I will circumcise your heart, to love me with all your soul." "Faithful is He that promised, who also will do it," says Satan, but not until after you have passed within eternity. Such were the sentiments and experience of Edwards, Brainerd, and Payson. I presume you will not have the pride or presumption to pretend, that you are wiser or more holy than those great and good men.

When Christians credit such insinuations, they are fast bound in the chains of the great enemy. "They are led captive by him at his will." Reader, the great question with you is, will you credit God or the devil? If you will not "stagger at the promise of God through unbelief, but will be strong in faith, giving glory to God," you shall ask what you will and it shall be done unto you." A. M.

PAUL GLORYING IN THE CROSS.

Yes, when he was the wonder of the world for piety, and the most majestic pillar of the church for every thing great and good, even then, he saw nothing between him and hell, but glorying in the cross alone. It was all his salvation and all his desire. Every hope he cherished, was founded on the blood of atonement; and every grace of his character was acquired by faith in it. He saw nothing, depended on nothing, in or about himself, but clung to the cross as simply as the dying thief. What a lesson to all, and especially to those who are afraid to trust their naked souls, to the finished work of Christ. And be it known to you, that in all this silence about every thing but the cross, Paul was not carrying his self-denial, or humility, to an extreme. His conduct was humble compared with that of many; but he did, he felt nothing more than is necessary, when he thus fully put and kept out of sight every thing but his faith in Christ. He was silent on nothing that deserved to be mentioned; for nothing deserves mentioning but the cross of Christ, when the salvation of the soul is spoken of. Indeed every thing we admire about the apostle, was part of that salvation, and the effect of glorying in the cross; and therefore, could be no cause of either. Paul, therefore, owed it to others, to exemplify this fact by his own spirit and habits.

But he owed it likewise to God and the Lamb—to continue glorying only in the cross. The Savior never tires of appearing in the midst of the throne, as a Lamb that has been slain; nor does God cease to be well pleased with the atonement of his Son; nor does the Eternal Spirit weary in glorifying Christ; and, therefore, both as a minister and as a child of God, Paul owed to his Father, who loved him, to the Son, who died for him, and to the Spirit, who sanctified him, to cherish an undecaying; an evergrowing attachment, to the cross. And this he did. He died with noble readiness for what he lived with manly devotedness. He gloried in the cross, when it brought him to the scaffold. He was right; his way was as direct, and his welcome as sure to heaven, as the entrance of Christ, the forerunner, could make them, and that was certain!—*Philip.*

'A STRAIGHT WAKE.'—A few evenings since, at a prayer-meeting in Baldwin-Place, a gentleman, who had been a mariner, while giving an account of his recent conversion, said, 'I have been like a vessel in a storm upon a lee shore; but now that by the grace of God, I have weathered the point of danger, and have plenty of sea-room, I intend to make a straight wake.'

Beautiful idea! A voyager to immortality, making a straight wake through life's tempestuous sea! A straight wake, notwithstanding all the winds, currents, fogs, false lights, and other perils that lie in his heavenward course! If he executes his purpose, he will do better than many who have made the voyage before him. He will keep a better lookout, better mind his helm, better study his chart, better obey his captain's orders.—*Ch. Watchman.*

"I MAY AS WELL SPEAK IT AS THINK IT.—We have heard persons use this wicked argument as an excuse for wicked conversation. It is not true. It is indeed wrong to cherish guilty thoughts, but when a child or man expresses them in language—and especially in the hearing of others—his evil influence is increased, and these thoughts do a hundred times more mischief than they would if they had never been expressed.—Suppose a man to say, 'I hate my neighbor and wish to kill him, so I may as well do it, as wish to do it.' Would it not be worse for himself, and for his neighbor and his neighbor's children, if he did really kill him, than it would if he had only thought of it? So it is in speaking of evil words. —*Youth's Cabinet.*

From the New-York Wathchman.

LOVE OF THE WORLD.

How strange it seems, at first view, that those who profess to love the Savior and his cause above all things else, should ever allow their creature fondnesses to stand in the way of their usefulness in the world. Yet so it is; and this accounts for much of the infidelity that is manifested by very respectable and otherwise moral men. They look at the professed followers of the Lamb, and see them seeking the world's good as eagerly and as industriously as themselves. The disciples of Christ profess to renounce the world, the flesh, and the devil, and to live soberly, righteously, and godly; and, when in direct contrariety of these professions, they court the favor, and seek the riches and honors of the world, the inference, in the minds of the world's people, is, that Christians as eagerly crave things present and perishing as themselves.

It is thus that a stumbling block is often interposed in the way of a sinner's salvation, by one of his nearest and dearest friends.—We need not say that the amount of guilt thus incurred by the worldly Christian, is fearful. Instead of possessing the spiritual life and power which is able to save a soul from death, he exhibits a spirit of worldly-mindedness that quenches every rising conviction of sin in the mind of the sinner, and lulls his conscience to sleep.

Reader! are you one of these worldly-minded professors of religion? If you are, let me beg of you to ponder the awful consequences of your ways. Think, I beseech you, of your solemn responsibility as a professed representative of the Redeemer. Do you faithfully represent his spirit, his temper, his glowing desire for the salvation of souls. CEPHAS.

THE WRECK.—A noble vessel lay stranded on the beach, the sea sweeping her decks, and her helpless crew and passengers clinging to the rigging, and directing their imploring eyes to the shore for help. The storm raged, and ever and anon, a strong wave beating on the shattered wreck, loosed the grasp of some unfortunate mortal, whose strength at length had failed, and sunk him beneath the waters to rise no more. A crowd appeared on the shore, and while many gazed with idle curiosity on the harrowing scene, a few seemed busy in preparations to afford relief to the suffering.—They had, however, a single small boat, and not sufficient courage and humanity to man it. Sad was the scene! how hopeless the prospect of the shipwrecked? Can our sympathies be touched by such a picture? Then let us contemplate a still sadder representation. Millions are clinging to a frail support, and are momentarily sinking into the abyss of woe. They implore help from those who have been saved from the ruin. But alas! how few of those who profess to have been rescued by divine grace, are actively engaged in efforts to save the perishing. The missionary enterprise is as yet but like a small life-boat, poorly manned, able only to pick up one here and there, of the drowning thousands, as they struggle in the agitated ocean. When will the listlessness of Christians be overcome? When will they be induced to make adequate exertions to save the millions who are perishing without hope?—*Presbyterian.*

DEITY.—Human excellence is blended with many imperfections, and seen under many limitations. It is beheld only in detached and separate portions, nor ever appears in any one character whole and entire. So that when, in imitation of the stoics, we wish to form out of these fragments the notion of a perfectly wise and good man, we know it is a mere fiction of the mind, without any real being in whom it is embodied and realized. In the belief of a Deity, these conceptions are reduced to reality;—the scattered rays of an ideal excellence are concentrated, and become the real attributes of that Being with whom we stand in the nearest relation, who sits supreme at the head of the universe, is armed with infinite power, and pervades all nature with his presence.—*Robt. Hall.*

AN AWFUL STATE OF MIND.—There are some low, clayey, cold pieces of land, that cannot be made fruitful. The sun and the clouds pour down their kind influence upon them, yet without any good effects. Worthless flags are all that such land produces. So there are some men whose hearts never bring forth any thing that is good. They grow more filthy and polluted the longer they live, as marshy pieces of land grow more miry by the rains of heaven. Poor souls. It will be soon said of them, "He that is filthy, let him be filthy still." Sinner, grieve not the Spirit of God, lest thou be left in that state in which divine truth will make thee no better, but thou rather grow worse under its influence.—*Morning Star.*

From the New-York Observer.

THE PRAYERLESS CHRISTIAN.

And what is that? a *prayerless Christian!* Has there a new sect arisen? A Christian is a follower of Christ, a servant of God,—his child—his friend—dependent on him for every good and perfect gift. Prayer is the communion of this follower—servant—child—friend—with that ever blessed being to whom he sustains these several relations.

But that must be a strange follower who never, in all the long and toilsome journey of life, speaks to him whom he follows.

He must be a strange servant who never inquires his master's will—a strange child, who will never converse with him whom he calls his father;—a strange friend who from day to day shuns all intercourse with him whom he claims as such.

Yet such is the *strangeness* of the course of that prayerless one that hopes he is a Christian. But are there such in all this wide world? We fear there are many. Poor deluded souls! Go with me to that bed of sickness and death. There lies one we had fondly loved. A few days since the full tide of life coursed through his veins. His hopes were ardent; his prospects bright! But mark him now, how changed! Yet we hope he is still alive. We feel for his pulse. There is none—for his heart, but all is cold and still. Our last resort is to see if there is not some gentle breathing. If there is, then is there life; for one dead ceases to breath. But this with all other tokens of animation fail us. We are compelled, though much against our will, to give them up as dead. But "Prayer is the Christian's vital breath."

Here is one who once gave signs of spiritual life; but now he languishes. Yet we hope he is alive. The life of the soul is so precious that it is hard to give him up.

We sit down by him and endeavor to discover his true condition.

He professes strong, perhaps unwavering hope of his good estate, yet there are fearful signs of self-deception, and we would examine the point as those who are set to watch for souls.

We feel for the pulsation of spiritual life. It is not found. There is no fervor of holy love. It is a fearful sign; for the disciples' hearts burned within them.

Does he breath the breathe of prayer? If so, there must be life; and the other graces may exist in a feble degree. But he does not pray, and we must give him up as one spiritually dead.

Reader, are you that prayerless but yet hoping one? Awake from a delusion so fatal —"Call upon thy God," if so be there yet is hope. ERUTHROS.

FALSE CONFIDENCE.

Among the many who cherish the hope that they have experienced a saving change by the grace of God, and have passed from death unto life, there are numbers, no doubt, who are deceived, both in reference to their true characters, and their prospects for eternity. A more dangerous state, or one more truly deplorable can hardly be conceived. To find ourselves disappointed for eternity, when we expected to be placed on the right hand, and to hear the smiling Judge say to us "Well done, enter in o the joy of thy Lord," to have a hope like this dashed with the awful reality, "Depart from me, I never knew you," this must be overwhelmingly awful.

A false confidence may be inspired in the bosom of troubled sinners by various causes, according to the various tempers, peculiarities, and shades of character among men. Some are peculiarly liable to vain confidence, as others are to despondency; some have never had the true grounds of hope clearly pointed out to them, others by injudicious christian friends, and even by ministers, have been told to dismiss their fears, and believe themselves converted; and others still, having heard young converts say that in conversion the burden and distress of conviction are succeeded by joy and a happy frame of spirit, are disposed to think themselves converted whenever a gloomy frame of mind gives way to one more calm and joyous. There is probably no mistake more common than a belief that one is converted simply because he is happy.

No professed Christian, therefore, should consider himself past the danger of false confidence. "Examine yourselves," says an apostle, "whether ye be in the faith: prove your own selves: know ye not that Christ is in you except ye be reprobates?" Is your conduct consistent with the hope you cherish? Are the motives of that conduct pure? Are the thoughts, feelings, and desires of the soul, occupied with divine things? And above all, is the soul *running the race* of self-denial, wrestling against sin, and pressing towards the prize of perfect holiness? Is there in any degree a disposition in the heart to choose any enjoyment rather than Christ? Is there any disposition to be satisfied with any attainment already made? If so, rest not till every particle of ground on which a false confidence might be built is torn away. Dig down deep through all the rubbish of your own self-righteousness, and build on the rock of faith and hourly obedience. If your present character afford you no confidence, seek by penitence and prayer the forgiveness of sin and a good hope in Jesus Christ.

WHAT IS RELIGION?—Notwithstanding so much is said on this subject, and notwithstanding the pretended knowledge of many respecting it, there are but few subjects on which there is profounder ignorance. It is one of those subjects that needs to be felt to be known, and unless felt, never is known. The most effective preaching,—that under which souls are converted, is the simple story of the cross. Seldom do persons impute their conviction to labored argument; that which finally arrests their attention, and is sealed to their conversion, is some plain Scripture truth, and which they thought they understood, seemed like a new idea. Till taught by the spirit, they were ignorant of its real meaning. Let the question,—what is religion, be proposed, and many individuals will find it difficult to render an answer satisfactory to themselves or others. The very term involves an idea to which the unconverted heart is a stranger. It implies a heartfelt *reliance* on Christ alone for salvation. Thus it strikes at the root of self-righteousness. The self-righteous person is independent of Christ, and consequently cannot be called *religious*, he has no *reliance*, for he needs none,—he is independent. How, then, can that system be called a *religious* system, which does not include Christ as an essential element, and which makes man independent of any being, as a mediator between him and his God. In this view, some systems that claim to be religious, as they do not make reliance or dependence necessary, must be reckoned as irreligious, or independent systems. Of this kind we apprehend, is the *transcendentalism* of New England, which, in asserting that *Christ*ianity could have existed without *Christ*, has made a ludicrous mistake both in the substance and the name.—*Cross & Journal.*

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A CLERGYMAN AND A FEMALE PARISHIONER.—*Parishioner*. It amazes me ministers don't write better sermons. I'm sick of their dull, prosy affairs.

Parson. But it is no easy matter, my good woman, to write good sermons.

Parishioner. Yes, but then you are so long about it. I could write one myself in half the time, if I had only the text.

Parson. O, if a text is what you want, I will furnish that. Take this one from Solomon. It is better to dwell on the house top, than in a broad house with a brawling woman.

Parishioner. Do you mean *me*, sir?

Parson. O, my good woman, you will never make a good sermonizer; you are too soon in your *application*.—*North American.*

Children's Department.

From the New-York Observer.

QUESTIONS FOR CHILDREN.

If the poetic merit of the following does not commend it to notice, the purity and simplicity of the sentiment will secure for it the ready attention of very young children. Long before children are able to read, they may receive much valuable instruction through the medium of such a form of questions and answers; and in infant schools it will be very pleasant to have the couplets repeated in concert.

Question. My dear child, can you tell me who made you?

Answer. 'Twas God who bids the thunder roll,
That made my body and my soul.
Q. What is your soul?
A. That which is thinking in my heart.
Q. What will happen to your body when you die?
A. This flesh, these limbs will all decay.
And into dust will fade away.
Q. And will your soul die when your body dies?
A. No, it will go with God to dwell.
Or live in endless pain in hell.
Q. What is God?
A. God is a spirit and can see,
If I do wrong, where'er I be.
Q. What does God do for you?
A. He keeps from harm, he gives me food,
And every day he does me good.
Q. Which is God's book?
A. The Holy Bible is his word,
Which tells us how to serve the Lord.
Q. What does the Bible tell you to do?
A. With all my heart to love him still,
And always strive to do his will.
Q. Why ought you to love and serve God?
A. Because so very good is He,
And he is very kind to me.
Q. Have you, my child, thus served God?
A. Ah, no! I grieve him every day.
By what I do, and think, and say.
Q. Should you not be greatly concerned for having sinned against God?
A. I should indeed, because his law,
Speaks wrath to me for every flaw.
Q. Is there any way of being saved from punishment?
A. Yes; down from heaven the Savior came,
And bore for us a death of shame.
Q. Who is Jesus Christ?
A. He is the Almighty Son of God,
Although he took our flesh and blood.
Q. What kind of life did Jesus live?
A. He lived a holy life, and did,
Exactly what the scriptures bid.
Q. What did Christ suffer to save men?
A. Nailed to a cross, with angush sore,
The punishment of sin he bore.
Q. Was it not strange that Christ should die for such as you?
A. Indeed, it was amazing love,
It ought the hardest heart to move.
Q. How can you be benefitted by Christ's death?
A. By faith I must to Jesus cleave,
And sinful thoughts and courses leave.
Q. Can you, of yourself, bring your heart to love Christ and hate sin?
A. Alas! so hard my heart has been,
It won't love Christ, nor grieve for sin.
Q. How, then, shall your heart be made to love Christ and hate sin?
A. God, by his spirit, can impart
A loving, broken, holy heart.
Q. How should you pray, so as to obtain this great blessing?
A. Thro' Jesus Christ, this gift of heaven,
To all who truly ask is given.
Q. Where is Jesus Christ now?
A. In heaven he fills a glorious seat,
And angels bow beneath his feet.
Q. Will Christ ever come again?
A. The judgment day will soon appear,
And all shall see the Savior there;
The good shall go with God to dwell,
But wicked souls shall sink to hell.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

TEACHING THE UNDERSTANDING.

Some teachers instruct the memory only. This may be of use to them at a future day, though it is very little present benefit. It should be the teacher's object to reach the heart, and while that is warmed with interest, stamp the truth upon it.

A writer in the Sunday School Journal, gives the following sketch of a conversation she had with a class of girls, which is a very good specimen of teaching the understanding:

In proposing to my class this question, How the disciples were to understand the Savior when he said, This is my body? (in allusion to the bread used at the last supper,) one of them answered, "they were to have faith, and believe that as bread nourished their bodies, so Christ's death was to save their souls."

"But what," asked I, "do you mean by their having faith?"

One answered, "it is belief in God."—Another that "it cannot be faith unless we love God, and keep his commandments." Another, that "it is the substance of things hoped for," &c.

"And what is the meaning of that?" They were at a loss, and could not answer. "Can you tell me what is the meaning of substance?" After some silence, one said, "she thought she understood it, but did not know how to explain herself."

"Try if you can give me some illustration." She answered, "if I were to take some flour, and mix it with water, would not that make a substance called paste?" "Well, then," said I, "the flour was not a substance until it was mixed with the water; was it?" "O yes!" said she, "it was; so is every thing we can taste or handle."

You see the book in my hand casts a shadow on the wall, is not that another kind of substance? "No!" she replied, "that is not a substance at all, that is only a shadow; but the book is a substance."

Well, what is the meaning of hoped for? "Wished for, and expected because it has been promised."

What is the meaning of evidence?

"It is a testimony!" "Suppose," said one of them, "one of this class should be accused before you for breaking the Sabbath, and she should deny it, and one of us should come up and say it is so, for I saw her do it, would not that be evidence?"

But do you think that was the evidence the Apostle meant? You gave evidence of what you had seen, but he speaks of the evidence of things not seen.

"Then," said she, "I suppose, he must have meant, that we must believe in God so much, that we shall be as sure of what he has promised us, as though we had it already."

"Miss———," said one, addressing me, "when you promised a Bible to the one who should be most punctual in her attendance at school, last year, I believed as firmly that I should get that book, if I tried, as if I had it already. Was not that faith?"

"But suppose I should have died," said I, "what then?"

"We thought, as you had promised, you would do it some how or other, so that in case you should die, we should get it from some one else."

Teachers who would succeed in this plan, must exercise much patience, and use all their skill in presenting apt illustrations. I will give an example, as a supplement to the above conversation:

Teacher. How is faith the substance of things hoped for?

Scholar. I do not know. Will you explain it?

T. A little boy once had a lamb, which he took care of, and called his own. His father sheared it in the summer, and found the wool worth a dollar. "You have no use for this money now," said he to his son, "I will keep it till you have some good use for it, and then I will give it to you." The boy was perfectly satisfied, and went and told his sister he had a dollar.

"Let me see it," said she. "I have not seen it yet myself," said he; "it is in father's pocket-book."

"How do you know it is there, if you never saw it?" she replied.

"Because father said he would let me have it, whenever I had a good use for it," said the boy.

Now you see the dollar was *substance* to the boy, as much as if the hard silver had been in his hand. How was that?

S. He had confidence in his father.

T. You are right; that dollar was a thing hoped for, although he spoke of it so confidently, but his faith in his father made it substance to him.

S. How is faith the evidence of things not seen?

T. Evidence gives us a knowledge of things we should know nothing about without evidence. A judge condemns a man to death because the evidence convinces him that he committed the crime charged against him, though he did not see him do it. Just so our faith in God's word affords us sure evidence that all the things he has promised are realities, though we have seen none of them.

Now tell me if it would not be very wrong for the child to tell his father that he dared not trust him to keep his money?

S. I think it would be insulting his father.

T. If his sister should tell him he had no evidence that he had a dollar in his father's hands, what should you think of her?

S. I should think she had a poor opinion of her father's word.

T. You now see why unbelief is so hateful to God, and why we cannot be saved without faith. Unbelief treats God as a liar not fit to be trusted. Faith honors Him, by trusting all he says.

Here the teacher should address the conscience of each scholar, to know if they do not feel that they are slighting God's word, and the guilt of so doing should be set home till they feel it in their inmost souls.

PRETTY GOOD.—A gentleman who was accustomed to borrow a newspaper, and who by the way is a great news-monger observed to his wife one morning after having attentively perused a morning paper (the Bulletin we suppose) he had borrowed of his neighbor.

"What a relish for breakfast, the perusal of a morning paper gives a body. In fact, I'd rather go without my breakfast than be deprived of a perusal of a good newspaper."

"Yes," said the intelligent lady, "if I was a man I would sooner starve than borrow a paper every morning."

The cut was so severe and effective that the husband straightway repaired to our office and subscribed to the Bulletin. Who wouldn't have the right kind of a wife?—*Bulletin.*

Dr. Mounsey, by way of ridiculing family pride, used to confess, that the first of his ancestors, of any note, was a baker and dealer in hops, a trade which enabled him with some difficulty to support his family. To procure a present sum, this ancestor had robbed his feather beds of their contents and supplied the deficency with unsaleable hops. In a few years a severe blight universally prevailing, hops became more scarce, and of course enormously dear; the hoarded treasure was ripped out, and a good sum procured for hops which, in a plentiful season were of no value; "and thus," the doctor used to add, "our family hopped from obscurity."

Many choose their friends for the sake of their full purses, rather than full hearts; and value them only for their exalted stations. They forgot that a full purse may soon be exhausted by frequent demands on it; while the more a full heart gives of its treasures the oftener it is replenished. We shall find the strings of the heart, and the strings of the purse, both tightened in the hour of adversity; the former around us—the latter around itself.

The Bishop of St. Asaph said, that "after the battle of *Lafeldt*, the officers seriously grumbled that no general was killed."

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, April 27, 1842.

☞The indisposition of the Editor will be a sufficient excuse for any deficiency in this department of our paper.

The Northern Light.

The first No. of the second volume is before us; and, like its predecessors, is well stored with valuable information. The contributors to the "Northern Light," are men of sound intellectual faculties, and rank with our ablest writers; and while conducted by such men as John A. Dix, Gideon Hawley, T. Romeyn Beck, Amos Dean, and Alonzo Potter, we doubt not this "*Light*" will continue to *shine* with renewed brilliancy, and maintain that elevated station in Periodical Literature which has been so abundantly awarded it for the year past.

Eld. Russel G. Burdick has removed to Scott, Cortland co., where his correspondents will please address him.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

Sabbath—March 5. After the services in the Sanctuary, repaired to the water to attend to the ordinance of baptism, and were favored with baptising one (with others) who had been an exceeding wild and wicked youth, but now we believe hath, like Mary, "chosen that good part which shall not be taken from her." Another exhibition of the saving power in grace.

6. Preached our last discourse to the friends in Clark co., and on the 8th left for Pickaway.

9. Passed through Columbus, and at evening, fell in company with one who had formerly known what it was to take sweet counsel with the saints, and with them to walk to the house of God; but for about five years had been deprived of these privileges, or even listening to the instructions of any of our ministers. This we learned was the condition of all our friends residing in Pickaway.

10. Found ourselves in uncomfortable circumstances, as the rain had fallen in such torrents that the rivers and smaller streams had overflowed their banks, and the most of the bottoms were inundated. It appeared almost impossible to proceed far in any direction. We however, with much difficulty swam our horse across the river, took the carriage across in a skiff, and at even were in another field of labor. We have learned how to sympathise with those who have labored in this country as missionaries; yet we do not regret our engagement, but rejoice and hail it as a privilege. If any should think we exaggerate upon our embarrassments, let them take a tour through this country, at this season of the year, and they may be constrained to say like one of old, "the one-half had never been told them." In this place we found a number of families who were like sheep without a shepherd. Some still maintained the cause of Christ, and had endeavored to brave the storm, and to bear the burden in the heat of the day. Others had neglected to pay their vows, and consequently had grown cold in religion. Some few had wholly abandoned the cause of their Savior; also a goodly number who had settled with them from the east never did profess religion. Take them as a body, they were (religiously,) in a distracted condition. If I ever felt like laying low at the feet of Jesus, it was on learning the condition of these people. And notwithstanding the embarrassments through which I started and had prosecuted the journey thus far, I was happy to be there. The young had established the dance for sensual recreation, and had carried it to intoxication.—And because iniquity did abound, the love of many had waxed cold. These young people had been led on in their sports to such a degree, that one lover of Jesus said, "the wicked one saw his time to be short, and was doing his best."

12. Sabbath; many come out this day to hear the stranger. Some of the original settlers acted as though they thought one of the seven wonders of the world had developed itself; and they would gaze upon a Seventh-day Baptist preacher as though he had been some awful progeny in nature, or at least some supernatural production, and would express themselves thus: "I'll go and hear what he says about *Saturday* for *Sunday*." Strange that an advocate of one of the most prominent doctrines of the bible, and a doctrine, too, located in the very heart of the decalogue, should cause such a wonder in this enlightened christian land. Many listened as though they were anxious to hear effectually the glad news of salvation, and at the close, the majority pledged themselves to seek and serve the Lord.—Meetings were then kept up with deep interest, and many souls were hopefully converted.

20. After services repaired to the Sciota river, a distance of about two miles, and baptized ten happy converts. Another week was spent in the same manner, and the meetings were carried on with increasing interest. Evening meetings were so crowded that many, *very many*, could only cluster around the doors and windows. Often after the meetings were closed, though kept to a late hour, it was with difficulty that we could get the congregation to disperse.

26. Sabbath; house and yard was crowded with people, and we were again privileged with going to the river, and there leading five converts down into the liquid grave.

27. A larger congregation still. The good spirit fell like rain upon the people, and five more followed their Savior in the pleasing ordinance of baptism.

28. Constituted a church of nine original members, and received ten candidates into the church. The church then elected Charles Clark for their Deacon, and Alonzo Graham, church clerk; after which we partook of the Lord's Supper. Many more will doubtless join soon. With regard to their location; they are in a rich, fertile country, and as healthy as any we have seen in the State of Ohio, and but eighteen miles south of Columbus, and two miles west of South Bloomfield, the Sciota river and canal. There is now about thirteen hundred acres of wild land in the immediate vicinity, which can be purchased at from four to six dollars per acre. Their Post-office address is South Bloomfield, Pickaway co., O.—Here is a field of labor for some young man or for any one of God's ministers, and the brightest prospects we have seen for usefulness. The harvest is ripe. Who will go to them? They are praying the Lord of the harvest to send them a laborer. Who will reject God's holy spirit, and refuse the call? Shall these souls perish for the want of the bread of eternal life, while there may be enough to go, if they would only consent to suffer a few privations for Christ's sake? Our Savior was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor enough to say, "the foxes have holes, and the fowls of the air have nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." Mark his example, ye soldiers of the cross. He traveled on foot, by land and on the water, passaged in a fisherman's boat.

* * * * * *

We need, at least, twenty faithful ministers in this western country who should devote all of their time to the gospel ministry. Can we not send them? But to proceed.

29. Gave the friends in Sciota, a farewell address.

30. Left for Warren co.

31. Called at Br. Sweeney's in Butlerville.

Sabbath and first day preached at father Hill's. We found these friends also destitute of the preached gospel; but they are endeavoring to lay up for themselves a treasure in heaven.

4. Started for Ripley co., Ia. Passed through Cincinnati.

5. The city was thronged with people, it being a convention day of the Washingtonian Temperance Society. Several steamers played up and down the river, carrying passengers at free cost. The convention was delegated from all the main parts on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and from the cities and main towns in the interior of the adjacent States. Entertainment was free for all for the space of three days. Each family in the city offering entertainment, hung white tape upon their door posts, and but now and then a lowly cottage was without its sign. It was estimated that thirty thousand children, from the different portions of the country, under fourteen years of age, formed a procession, and with their banners, marched through the city. Also five thousand females—members of the Martha Washingtonian Society—formed on the north of the Park. We only add, Temperance is doing wonders in this country.

April 6. We are now in Ripley co.—Here are many eastern families, whose religious circumstances belong to a future communication. However, we anticipate but a short stay with these people.

Yours, &c. J. L. SCOTT.

Milan, Ia., April 6, 1842.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Evangelist.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Great Western arrived at N. York on the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, and has brought intelligence down to the 2nd inst., some of which is of very great importance.

The most important news is the recent disastrous defeat of the British army in India. The London papers are filled with the melancholy intelligence. Affghanistan, which was captured some two or three years since, after an immense slaughter of the natives, and incredible bravery and expense on the part of the British, has been retaken, and six thousand of the British troops cut to pieces. It is said that Sir William McNaughton, the British Envoy at Cabul, was treacherously assassinated; and his head was cut off, a portion of his mutilated body thrust into the mouth, and decorated with the green spectacles he used to wear, was paraded through the streets, by order of the son of Dost Mohammed, the deposed chief of the tribe, who is now in the keeping of the British as a hostage.

The ladies attached to the Envoy had been seized, and kept as hostages by the Affghans.

Gen. Elphinstone, aged 60, who distinguished himself at Waterloo, Lieut. Burns, and other distinguished officers, were among the slain. The British Government had ordered out large reinforcements. In reply to inquiry in the House of Commons on the 11th of March, Sir Robert Peel said:

"It was impossible to deny that our troops had met with a very serious reverse, and by an act of great perfidy and treachery, had neen attacked on their way from Cabul, after its capitulation. Still there was no cause for despair, and government would take immediate steps to remedy this partial disaster; and he had no doubt but that Parliament would give its support to whatever might be proposed to maintain our Indian empire."

Sir Robert Peel had formally proposed his financial policy. He shows a deficency of £10,000,000 in the revenue since 1837; and he proposes to meet this and support two large and expensive wars in India, and one in China, by levying a new property tax—such as has hitherto been resorted to for temporary periods, to meet the urgent exigencies of war. The rate proposed is 7d. on the pound, or £2 18 4 per cent. upon all the property and income of the country, excepting such incomes as do not reach £150 a year.

He also proposes a general revision of the Tariff laws and modes of taxation, better adapted to the present state of things—diminishing some, increasing others—but upon the whole, raising the whole so as to cover all the necessary expenses of the Government. All funded property, whether belonging to foreigners or natives, to be subject to the same duty. There is to be no property tax in Ireland, only a tax on spirits.

The whole of the new taxes which were to go into operation on the 5th of April, 1842, were as follows:

From the income tax,	£3,770,000
" the Irish stamp duty,	160,000
" the Irish spirit duty,	250,000
" the duty on British coal,	200,000
	£4,380,000

Leaving a surplus of £1,800,000 after covering the deficit.

Lord Brougham has taken strong ground against the financial policy proposed by Sir Robert Peel. Trade continues very much depressed. The cotton market is dull, and the distress which has so long prevailed among the laboring classes, is not at all slackened in severity.

In the course of the discussions, Sir Robert informed the House that the Queen had of her own accord given him to understand, that if Parliament should think an income tax necessary, it was her wish and intention that her income should be subjected to it, as well as those of her people.

Sir Robert's project met with great opposition, both in Parliament and out of doors. In the upper house Lord Brougham introduced a sort of manifesto against the income tax, in a series of resolutions, but the Lords could not be moved even to speak upon them. Sir Robert has expressly staked the existence of his government upon the fate of this bill. If it does not succeed, he proposes to resign. The probabilities of its success are none of the most flattering.

Sir Robert stated that the Temperance movement in Ireland had ceased or retrograded, as the consumption of spirits had constantly increased since July, 1841, to the present time. But others who must know the state of things much better than the premier, tell a different story.

The following note in reference to this intelligence, has been published in the Journal of Commerce, by Rev. Mr. Marsh of this city, which puts another aspect upon the noble Irish reform:

"I perceive by your Journal of yesterday, that Sir Robert Peel states that the Temperance pledge has failed of its work in Ireland, in proof of which it is mentioned there has been an increased consumption of spirits there since July, 1841. We are not disposed to doubt the correctness of his Lordship's statement—but the uniform accounts which we receive from gentlemen in whom we have confidence, are, that in general, the Irish adhere well to their pledge, and that Father Mathew is constantly gaining new triumphs; so that, if Sir Robert's statement is true, concerning the consumption of spirits, it may perhaps be accounted for in some other way than as proving a failure of the Temperance principle. Permit me to send you a letter just received from Richard Allen, Corresponding Secretary of the Irish Temperance Union.

Dublin, March 1st, 1842.

REV. J. MARSH:—Although I have but a moment to write, I think I ought to say that the cause of total abstinence progresses nobly here. Our jails, our saving's banks, our Mechanic's Institutes, all tell of the improved habits of our people. The indefatigable Father Mathew goes on as untiringly as ever. The Dublin Monthly Magazine for last month, contains abundance of statistical details, showing what Temperance has done for us—viz: a deposite in the Dublin Savings' Banks of upwards of £32,000 at the end of 1841 over 1840, and 1178 more depositors; a great decrease of prisoners in Bridewell; judges charges declaring the diminution of crime also the Reports of the Waterford Temperance Society, embodying delightful results one of which is, that there is £100,000 worth more of furniture in the cabins and habitations about and in Waterford, than there was two years ago.

Neither here, nor in Father Mathew's speeches, nor any of the speeches made a weekly temperance meetings, is there an intimation that the pledge is not accomplishing its legitimate work."

The results of the West India emancipation are regarded by the Government with very great satisfaction and gratulation.—Lord Stanley alluded to the moral and social improvement in Jamaica and Demerara the two largest colonies. The negroes were saving money and buying land. This led, as they became independent, to a scarcity of laborers for the planters. Wages became so high as to be absolutely ruinous. The remedies were, improvements in management and cultivation, and an extensive immigration of free labor.

The Right of Search.

The Times of the 30th ult. contains Lord Aberdeen's reply to Mr. Stevenson's note on the right of search, and in its remarks upon this state paper, says, "Lord Aberdeen begins by disclaiming all responsibility for any expressions used by his predecessor, Lord Palmerston—he then explicitly repeats his former renunciations, on the part of this country, of all claim to a right of search over American vessels in time of peace; and observes, that when a vessel is once ascertained to be American, the British cruisers are ordered to abstain from all interference with her, *be she slaver or otherwise*.

With American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretension in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted, if engaged in it, to enjoy a monopoly of this unhallowed trade, but the British Government, continues Lord Aberdeen, will never endure that the fraudulent use of the American flag shall extend the iniquity to other nations, by whom it is abhorred, and who have entered into solemn treaties with this country for its entire suppression."

The news of the seizure of Hogan had not created much sensation. So too, the proceedings which have been had in this country, to promote the repeal of the Union between England and Ireland, have excited no alarm.

The bill to legalize mixed marriages in Ireland, after its passage in the Commons, was laid aside in the upper house to await the return of the Judges from circuit. A case involving the legal question, was likely to come before the House as a Court of Appeal.

The Earl of Munster, the eldest of the late King, has committed suicide. He had shot himself on the night of the 20th ult., at his house in Belgrave Square. He was in his 48th year.

The Duke of Norfolk died on the 16th ult., in St. James' Square, London. Cherubini, the celebrated composer, died in Paris on 15th ult. He composed his own funeral requiem. Sir George Arthur, it is said, will be the new Governor of Bombay. Mr. O'Connell is preparing to defend his seat for Cork with zeal.

Greece.

Accounts from Athens state that warlike preparations were still making in Greece, and that all the disposable forces were being marched to the frontiers, along which the Turks were said to have already collected a force of 100,000 men. It was feared that actual hostilities would soon commence.

Portugal.

On the 16th of March the Queen gave birth to another Prince, which happy event was celebrated with the usual rejoicings.

American Missionaries Plundered, &c.

Very important despatches have been received from Syria. The Druses believing that the British Agent was conducting himself toward them with great treachery, stormed the English and American missions, plundered their contents, destroyed the establishments, burnt the books and manuscripts, and finally ejected the reverend gentlemen from the country. The particulars of this most disastrous calamity and vile outrage may be daily expected, as letters will no doubt be forwarded by the Indian overland mails now due.

[This account, as far as it respects the American missionaries, is to be received with distrust. Its correctness is not relied upon by the American Board. It will probably turn out that though the English missionaries may be driven off, the American have been protected.]

Congressional News.

IN SENATE.

The Loan Bill Passed.

April. 13.—The discussion of the Loan Bill was renewed to-day, and after a long sitting, the question was taken and the bill *passed*, 26 to 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Crittenden, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Sprague, Talmadge, White, Woodbridge—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bagy, Benton, Buchannan, Calhoun, Clayton, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Sevier, Smith, of Conneticut, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Woodbury, Wright, Young—18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Minister to Mexico.

April 13.—A warm debate took place on a motion to strike out an appropriation for a Minister to Mexico. But the motion was finally negatived.

Loan Bill passed.

April 14.—A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they had passed and returned to the House the Loan bill, with an amendment, to which the Senate asked the concurrence of the House.

The amendment of the Senate was then concurred in.

No further business of importance has been transacted; two days have been necessarily interrupted by the death and burial of Hon. Joseph Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, as noticed in another column of this paper.

News of the Day.

CHAPTER 157—An act to extend the exemption of household furniture and working tools from distress for rent, and sale under execution.

Passed April 11, 1842.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. In addition to the articles now exempt by law from distress for rent, or levy and sale under execution, there shall be exempted from such distress, and levy and sale, necessary household furniture and working tools and team owned by any person being a householder, or having a family for which he provides, to the value of not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars; provided that such exemption shall not extend to any execution issued on a demand for the purchase money of such furniture, or tools, or team, or articles now enumerated by law.

§ 2. When a man having a family, shall die, leaving a widow or minor child or children, there shall be inventoried by the appraisers, and set apart for the use of such widow and child or children, or for the use of such child or children, in the manner now prescribed by the ninth section of title third, chapter, sixth, of part second of the Revised Statutes, necessary household furniture, provisions or other personal property, in the discretion of said appraisers, to the value of not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to the articles of personal property now exempt from appraisal by said section.

§ 3. Every assignment, sale or pledge of articles which are now exempt by law from execution, and of property exempted by this act, and every levy or sale of such articles or property by virtue of an execution, by consent of the defendant therein, shall be void, where the consideration, or any part thereof, for which such assignment, sale or pledge was made, or for the debt on which judgment rendered in any court, and on which such execution was issued, was for the sale of intoxicating liquors; and in any action commenced for the recovery of the property sold as aforesaid, the person for whose benefit such sale or transfer was made, may be called and examined as a witness, as to the fact of the sale of intoxicating liquors, so made in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties, as if called in any other case.

§ 4. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of May next.

The Rochester Post states that a movement is in progress for inducing the forwarders on the Erie Canal to order that hereafter their men shall have the privilege of rest from labor on the Sabbath, and adds that a request to this effect, signed by about 100 business men of Rochester, has been presented to the forwarders of that city.

Gen. Wilson, of Iowa, in a late address, states that the price of shoeing a horse in Iowa is $5, and that it takes a wagon load of corn to pay for it. He says a man who knows how to hammer iron can make more money than a Member of Congress.

A sloop of war has been ordered by the United States Government, to Galveston, from Pensacola, for the protection of American citizens and property, in case of Mexican invasion.

It is estimated that in Great Britain the number of families employed in agriculture is 961,134; and in the United States the number of persons 3,717,756.

Official documents submitted to Congress, show that the average number of passengers between Albany and New-York, from May to December, is three thousand per day.

The U. S. revenue cutter Taney has arrived at Baltimore, with Eldridge Stockwell, of Lowell, Mass., sent home by the American Consul at Montevideo, for the murder of Wm. Knights, of Portland, Me., on board the ship Aurora, of Boston, at Montevideo, on the 15th of Nov.

The Postmaster General has issued instructions that newspaper postage is to be charged upon newspapers, extra newspapers, supplements to newspapers, and the printed or written notices sent by the publishers of newspapers to their subscribers, attached to the margin of the newspaper, stating the amount due for subscriptions.

Whiskey is selling at Cincinnati at ten cents and a half per gallon—and a dull market at that.

Encke's Comet will be nearest the earth on the 4th of May. It was first seen in this country, on the 28th of March, by Prof. Kendall, of Philadelphia. A few days subsequently it was seen at New Haven. It cannot be discerned without a telescope.—The nearest fixed star of any considerable brillancy is, at present, Omicron Arietis.

The Mayor and Aldermen in Boston have resolved to license no person to sell spirituous liquors the ensuing year. This is beginning at the right place. At Northampton, Mass., the Commissioners, at the request of a large number of innholders, have refused all licenses to sell intoxicating drinks. This brings them all up to the cold water standard.

Mr. Gillman, of Alexandria, D. C. has been arrested for setting a spring gun, which caused the death of a man who undertook to rob his poultry yard.

The Grand Jury of Pittsburgh, Pa. present drunkennes as a nuisance, and recommended that it be *made an indictable offence.*

VISITATION OF AMERICAN VESSELS.—We learn that Captain Conway, of the brig Mermaid, which arrived at this port, late from Rio Grande, was boarded twice on the Coast of Africa, from H. B. M. Brig Brisk. He was treated, on both occasions, with great civility by the boarding officer, and no attempt was made to *search* his vessel. The officer would not even enter the cabin, without a particular invitation. Captain Conway was informed by British officers at St. Helena, that their government had given precise orders to abstain from proceedings of an offensive nature, such as the removal of hatches, and similar proceedings, which have been complained of heretofore. Even in the British colony of St. Helena, public opinion was strongly expressed against the former seizure of the bark Jones, of this port.—*Salem Gazette.*

The Boundary Question.—In allusion to the report respecting the adjustment of the Boundary Question, through the medium of Lord Ashburton, and the convening of the legislature of Maine, the Portland Argus contains the following:

"It is now pretty generally understood in this quarter, that Mr. Webster has written to Governor Fairfield, requesting him to call, forthwith, an extra session of the legislature, for the purpose of appointing commissioners to treat with Lord Ashburton, and the General Government, on the North-eastern Boundary Question. It is also understood that Governor Davis, of Mass., has been written to on the same subject, and for the same purpose. If the legislature of this state should be convened for the single object of taking preliminary steps in the settlement of this perplexing question, we hope that party considerations will not be allowed, in the remotest degree, to mingle in its deliberations.

OPENING OF THE CANALS.—Yesterday, 20th inst., the water was let into the canal throughout its entire line, agreeably to the previously published order of the canal board.

At sundown forty-five boats had been cleared at the Collector's office in this city, and no doubt the number ran up to fifty during the evening. The lines of tow-boats came up from New-York on Monday with full freights; and the boats cleared on the canal, although not as heavily freighted as at the opening last year, were nevertheless generally well filled, and indicate quite as active business as had been anticipated.

In all this section the enlarged canal is in use. It has been brought to this state of completion, by the incredible efforts of the present contractors. Two boats, with flags and music, and with a numerous company, the invited guests of the engineers and contractors, giving and receiving salutes along the way, came down from the lower aqueduct yesterday, reaching the basin at about five in the afternoon. Throughout all these levels therefore—among the most important and difficult of the entire route—the canal has been brought promptly into working order.—*Albany Argus.*

Accident to the Marquis of Waterford.—His Intended Marriage—The most reckless man of the day, of course we mean the Marquis of Waterford, has just had rather a bad accident. In an annual steeple chase near Dublin, a short time since, he fell from his favorite mare Columbine, and, the beast rolled over him. He was picked up in a swoon. He is about to marry the Honorable Miss Louisa Stuart, the daughter of Lord de Rothsay, only awaiting the consent of the father, which has to be sent from St. Petersburg.

Indemnification.—We learn from the official journal, the Madisonian, that information has been received at the Department of State, that the Belgian Chambers of Deputies has passed a law authorizing the payment of eight millions of francs for losses caused by the late Belgian Revolution. These losses include, of course, the merchandise belonging to American merchants, destroyed in the citadel at Antwerp.

The British Government also have acceded to the justice of the claim preferred by the United States Government on behalf of the owners of the brig Tigris, for the capture and detention of that vessel on the cost of Africa.

Death of General J. R. Fenwick.—A letter from General Cass, our Minister at Paris, announces to the department of state, that General Fenwick died at Marseilles, of apoplexy, on the 19th of March.

Rhode Island.—The Providence Express of Wednesday, says:—

"We are happy to announce to distant readers, that notwithstanding the menaces of the landholders, and the threatened interference of the civil and military authorities, the people were not molested in the discharge of their duty, and nothing occurred to disturb the public tranquility."

A GOOD TITLE.—At an ejectment cause tried at the Onondaga Circuit, the defendant claimed title under a patent signed George Washington, Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. The signature was proved by two or three old soldiers from Orange county.

The debts of Samuel Fox Stephens, a London bill-broker, are stated to be between £300,000 and £400,000, while the assets are not likely to realise as many shillings.

A Liverpool paper states that there is now in that town, an American lady, who has crossed the Atlantic fifty-five times.

Several shocks of an earthquake have recently been felt at Falmouth and other places in the south of England, much to the terror of the more superstitious portion of the inhabitants.

As many as two thousand five hundred persons have landed from steamboats at St. Louis, Mo. in a single day.

Important Decision.—In February last, twenty-two of the crew of the British ship Ann Hall, were committed to prison in Charleston, S. C., at the Instance of the British Consul on a charge of Mutiny on the high seas, they having seized and confined the master with handcuffs and a strait jacket, on the ground of his being intoxicated or insane. On the clearance of the Ann Hall, for Liverpool, on the 18th ult., the master made an oath that he considered his life in danger if he should attempt to carry home, whether at large or under restraint, ten of the crew, who were therefore left behind in jail, the British Consul intending to keep them in prison to await instructions from the British Secretary of State, as to the steps to be taken to bring them to trial. Last week these seamen were brought before J. Axson, Recorder of Charleston, on habeas corpus to obtain their discharge, *which the Recorder has very properly granted, on the ground that in the absence of any treaty stipulation to that effect between this country and Great Britain there was no authority to arrest or detain them as fugitives from justice.* What say our enlightened praters about this "comity of nations" in delivering up "mutineers and murderers" now? or does the *color* of a man's skin make the difference?—*N. Y. Amer.*

Awful Steamboat Explosion—Fearful destruction of Lives.—The steamer Medora, plying between Norfolk and Baltimore on the Chesapeake, burst her boiler on the 15th inst., and occasioned a fearful destruction of human life. The boat had just been completed, and had set out on a pleasure trip. The day being pleasant, over one hundred passengers were on board. Just as she started, her boiler exploded, carrying upward a considerable portion of the upper deck and those upon it, blowing the chimneys high in the air.

The boat was instantly enveloped in a cloud of scalding steam. Several jumped overboard. In the centre and forward part of the boat, there was a fearful destruction of life and limb. Some were blown high in the air, and fell on shore, and in the water. Others were crushed with the splintered timbers; others scalded with steam; while those below the decks not having time to escape, were either suffocated by steam, or drowned. A large portion of those on board were more or less scalded and injured.

Mr. Cooper and his Libel Suits.—The Otsego County Court, which adjourned on Thursday, was occupied, during most of the term, with the trial of slander and libel suits, in which Mr. J. Fenimore Cooper appeared as defendant in one cause, and as plaintiff in three. Judge Gridley presided. In the first case, one of Mr. Cooper's neighbors sued him for accusing plaintiff of stealing apples. The jury could not make up their minds from the testimony whether the charge was true or not—and consequently could not agree upon any verdict. In the seccond case, Cooper vs. Northway, for publishing a libel in the Oneida Whig, the jury awarded Mr. Cooper $70 damages. The other two cases were against Thurlow Weed and Hoffman & White, publishers of the Albany Eventng Journal; in one the Jury gave Mr. Cooper $55 damages, and in the other $212.

Rhode Island.—The election appointed by the new Free Suffrage Constitution, occurred on Monday last. The decided ground taken by the President in relation to the resolution, had cooled the ardour of the faction very sensibly. According to all accounts the election was carried on very peaceably, and all the apprehensions of riot and bloodshed which had been excited, proved groundless. It will soon take its place in the public estimation as a perfect farce.

Exemption of Household Furniture.—One of the good things done by the Legislature before its adjournment was the passage of the law exempting household furniture to the value of $150 from seizure under executions or landlords' warrants. This humane measure will save the unfortunate poor a great deal of cruelty and distress inflicted by such remorseless landlords or unfeeling creditors as were willing to strip them of the bare necessaries of life to satisfy a small debt, of a few shillings of rent. —*Sun.*

Honesty.—Our advertising column has shown for several days the loss of a large sum of money by Messrs. Clarke & Saxton. The money was found in Wall street, opposite the Merchants' Bank, by a very poor boy named Geo. Herbert, of 58 Ridge street, a seller of penny papers. Being unable to read, he took the money and check to his uncle, an equally poor day laborer, destitute of even the necessaries of life, and who had been out of employ for six weeks. With an integrity that does honor to our nature, the money and check were returned unchanged. The uncle's name is Joseph Hughes.—*Com. Adv.*

The Treasury of the State of Virginia is empty. The Richmond Whig says, "we hear that two drafts of our Treasurer were protested this week—one for $4 and another for $5,000. Reason—no funds."

Right of Petition.—The Legislature of of Maine at its late session, by a vote in the Senate of 16 to 11, and the House 74 to 44, declared that the gag rule is an infringement of the right of petition secured to the people by the Constitution, and ought to be abolished; and that they forbore to instruct their reprsentatives to vote for its repeal, as their oaths were sufficient to bind them to do so.

United States Loan.—It gives us pleasure to be able to state that an offer has been made to the government, at par, and on otherwise favorable terms, for a considerable part of the United States Loan lately authorised by an act of Congress.—*National Intelligencer.*

Death of Another Member of Congress.—Mr Joseph Lawrence, of Washington Co., Pa., died at Washington on Sunday, aged 54 years. He had been ill a fortnight, having been taken on his return from long watching in the chamber of sickness at home, where he had lost a son and daughter. Mr. L. was a devout Christian. He was 4 years Speaker of the State Legislature, and had been 5 years a member of Congress—in both places an honored and useful servant. In politics he was Whig. This death is the 4th of this Congress.

The Maine Boundary.—A gentleman who has just arrived from the State of Maine, reports that Gov. Fairfield was about to convene the Legislature of that State, in consequence of despatches just received by him from Mr. Webster, stating that Lord Ashburton was fully authorised to settle the Boundary Question, and that there was every prospect that this long disputed matter would be soon adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.—*Boston Times.*

Riot in College.—*Bowdoin College* has been disgraced by a riot of the students, who on the evening of the annual Fast Day, smashed the college windows, dislodged and threw from the belfry the college bell, and brutally assaulted Professor Goodwin, who, in endeavoring to identify the ringleaders, received a strong solution of *nitric acid* in his face, which it is feared, will deprive him of his eye-sight. The miscreant who discharged it at him was partially identified, however, and will receive the punishment due to his crime. Four of the ringleaders have been arrested and committed for examination.

The Great Indian Council.—The Louisville Journal of the 13th instant says,—John Ross and two other Cherokee chiefs, together with Ross's son and daughter, passed through this city, yesterday, on their way to Washington. This is a sufficient refutation of the story that a Great Indian Council was to be held in the West, in the month of April, with a view to concert hostile measures against the United States; and that John Ross, Principle Chief of the Cherokee Nation, was at the head of the movement.

Blockade of the Mexican Ports.—The New Orleans Courier states, on the authority of a letter written in Tampico a week ago, that Santa Anna had purchased two steamers in England, manned and armed for fight, in addition to the City of Dublin steamer, lying at Vera Cruz. Two corvetts are also about to pass under the Mexican flag. So that it is posible Santa Anna's vessels may outnumber Houston's—and being managed by Englishmen, will probably show some fight for supremacy in the Gulf.

Within a few days there arrived at Fairmount Locks, Philadelphia, one thousand and ninety forty-two pound cannon balls, weighing together 102,906 pounds.

Mrs. Madison.—This distinguished lady, the widow of James Madison, has arrived in this city, accompanied by two of her neices, and taken lodgings at the Astor House.

It was about thirty years ago this lady was last in our city. A whole generation has grown up sinee, and New-York must have the air and look of altogether another city.—*N. Y. Express.*

N. Y. and Erie Railroad. The Company have, as a prudential measure, made an assignment of their property to James Bowen, President of the Company, Peter Cooper, Alderman Campbell, and Messrs. Miller & Seymour, engineers for the Company.—*Jour. of Com.*

The seal fishery of Newfoundland, it was expected, would terminate unfavorably, the weather having been much against it.

The Tennessee legislature, at its late session, passed a law, authorizing the Gov. in all cases to commute the punishment of death for that of imprisonment for life—which is spoken of as virtually the abolition of capital punishment.

G. W. Junkin, D. D. formerly President of La Fayette College at Easton, Pa. but for several years President of Miami University, (Ohio) died suddenly on the 5th inst.

There is a castor oil factory at St. Louis, which employs thirty-five hands. It has sold 800 barrels at an average of $50 per barrel, having consumed 18,500 bushels of beans, at a cost of from $1 to $1.25 per bushel.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court establishes the doctrine that smuggled goods are subject to seizure after being transferred. The oath simply of the importing agent will not swear them through.

Holmes is on trial at Philadelphia for manslaughter—for having thrown overboard the persons who escaped with him in a boat from the William Brown, the details of which have been published. Some of the witnesses testify that it was done in a heartless, cruel manner, and others to the reverse.

Late accounts from Havana represent the statements that have appeared relative to the difficulties with the mails by the British steamers, to have been greatly exaggerated. The chief point involved is the opening of the British seal, which the mail agents contend should be opened by the British Consul, while the Governor contends that it should be opened by the Spanish Post Office authorities.

The Creek Indians number more than 20,000 souls—The country in which they reside is not surpassed by any in the U. S. Some of those Indians are large slaveholders, grow immense quantities of corn, and raise large herds of cattle.

Important Invention.—We have been shown a newly invented gun carriage, the invention of Henry Chickeston, an ordinary seaman, on board of the North Carolina. The invention consists of an apparatus, by which a gun can be pointed in an oblique direction, without moving the carriage, and with the utmost ease—a forty-two pounder only requiring a man on each side. It is highly spoken of by many of our military and naval gentlemen, and we trust the government will bestow some attention upon the invention and the inventor.

Receipts on the Western Railroad, Mass., for one week, ending April 9th, 1842, for passengers $3,804.31; freight and mail $3,703.64—total $7,597.95.

Deficiencies have been discovered in the accounts of Joseph Plankinton, Treasurer of Philadelphia co. It is said his defalcations amount to some $70,000 or $80,000.

The Haverhill Gazette says that the Disunion petition is a literal copy of one of those sent from the South during the days of Nullification.

A little daughter of Reuben Hays, of Greenwich, was so severely scalded by the upsetting of a tea-kettle of boiling water, a few days since, as to cause her death.

A large amount of Canadian capital is deposited in the western States, for the purchase of wheat. At Chicago 35,000 bushels have been purchased with such capital. This wheat passing by the Welland canal is floured in Canada, and finds the English market.

Whipping, as a punishment, was abolished by the last legislature of New Jersey, in a supplement to the law for the punishment of crimes.

The city of Albany is indebted $437,33 43; her resources $276,862 34—not all available.

DIED,

In Preston, on the 10th of April, JENNET, wife of Paul C. Maxson, aged 40 years.

Sister Maxson having received a pious education while a child, early discovered the deceitfulness of the human heart, and the Vanity and uncertainty of all earthly things, placed her affections on things above, "where moths do not corrupt, or thieves break through and steal." She made a profession of religion whilst a youth and joined the first Seventh Day Baptist Church of Christ in this town and ever lived an ornament of her profession. In her death, her husband has lost a loving and tender bosom companion, her parents a dutiful and affectionate daughter, her sisters a loving friend, community a very useful and agreeable associate, and the church, a humble warm hearted, laborious and efficient member, whose place it will be difficult to fill, and whose memory will not soon be forgotten.

J. T.

In Brookfield, on the 18th inst. of organic affection of the heart, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, wife of De Witt C. Coon, and daughter of Nathan Burch, aged 30 years and 26 days. The deceased was a member of the Seventh Day Baptist church of Brookfield.—She embraced the religion of Jesus Christ in early life, and for more than 14 years, has been a worthy member of the church. In her life, she has been an example of piety, and in her death, has exhibited the power of the religion which she professed.—While in the most extreme pain, she would exclaim, "bless the Lord O my soul." While her friends were weeping around her dying bed, she repeated a part of the following verse:

When the pangs of death assail me,
Weep not for me;
Christ is mine, he cannot fail me,
Weep not for me;
Yes, though sin and death endeavor,
From his love my soul to draw,
Jesus is my strength forever,
Weep not for me.

In Truxton, on the 17th inst., of Dropsy in the chest, following the Canker Rash, WM. RUSSEL, son of Thomas and Roxy Ann Maxson, aged 4 years.

In Truxton, on Friday, 22d inst., Mrs. BETSEY B. FAIRBANK, wife of Mr. Arad Fairbank, aged 39.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Gideon Curtis, P. M., (paper forwarded,) Manning Ayres, (alteration made,) E. Southworth, P. M., (the letter you mention has never come to this office we however send the paper as directed,) D. Doty, (we have made the alteration.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of Edward Whitford, $4, 2 cop. vol 3, James Earle, 1,50.

Notices.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given to the subscribers to the funds of De Ruyter Institute, that the annual meeting of the stockholders will take place on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Institution, for the purpose of electing four trustees, to hold their office three years, in the place of Henry Crandall, Ira Spencer, Ephraim Arnold, and Willard D. Wilcox, whose term of office expires at that time, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of $25, those wishing to vote by proxy, can do so, by forwarding their votes to some one of the stockholders; naming the persons whom they wish to elect, and requesting such individual to act for them, noting also their number of shares.

JOHN R. BUTTS, *Sec'y.*
De Ruyter, April 27th, 1842.

De Ruyter Lyceum.

The question of the last debate was decided in favor of the Negative.

Next Monday evening the following question will be discussed: Does the American Slave, deserve our sympathies more than the American Indian.

Disputants.—Affirmative, Newel Brainard. Negative, Henry Goodwin.

Suicide.—John F. Browning, a merchant-tailor of Philadelphia, recently committed suicide by cutting his throat with a dissecting-knife.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute would respectfully inform the public that they have engaged Miss Elizabeth B. Goodrich, as a Teacher in the Primary Department. Her long experience in teaching we trust will insure the confidence of all who may wish to patronize said school. The school will commence on Monday, the 25th inst., and continue until the close of the regular Summer Term, or 16 weeks.

☞Terms of Tuition will be one dollar & fifty cents.

De Ruyter, April 13, 1342.

Missionary Agent.

To the eastern churches and others who may be directly interested, Brother Sherman S. Griswold, an evangelist minister in this church, (Piscataway,) has been appointed a missionary and agent by the Executive Committee of the Missionary Society, to travel and preach the gospel and collect funds for the benefit of the Society, that the gospel may be sent to the destitute churches, and settlements where our brethren may be located. His journey and labors will be through New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Rensselaer county, &c., and as his mission is one of great moment, he hopes that as the time allotted him is short, that the people will be in readiness when he comes among them, to assist him in his noble enterprize—especially the ministers, that he may accomplish much in a short time, and that his efforts may bring a new era among us upon the subject of missions. And as Mr. Griswold is a stranger in the denomination, we would say, that we think him fully competent for the duty assigned him, and hope that he will receive that hearty reception with ministers and people where he may travel that his station and calling demands.

W. B. GILLETT,
Cor. Sec. of the Missionary Society.
New Market, N. J., March 24th 1842.

NOTICE.

An extra session of the Western S. D. Baptist Ministerial Conference, will be held (by divine permission,) on the first day of the week following the third Sabbath in May next at 10 A. M., at the house of the first church in Genesee. A general attendance is desired, and especially of the Ministers, Deacons, and Licentiates of the Western Association.

JAS. H. COCHRAN, Pres't.
Jas. R. Irish, Sec'y.
Alfred, April 14, 1842.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Z. T. BENTLEY having been admitted as Attorney, Solicitor, Counsellor, Proctor and Advocate in the United States District and Circuit Courts, tenders his professional services to all who are desirous of obtaining the "benefit" of the Bankrupt Law.

April 25th 1842. 9w3

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c., just printed, and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

POTATOES! POTATOES!!

A few hundred bushels of Potatoes for sale cheap. Enquire at the Cottage, a few rods north of the Elm Tree.
De Ruyter, April 19, 1842. 7w3

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.
De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter, March 31st 1842.

Burdick, Rev. S. M.
Burdick, Thompson
Bolus, Albert
Burdick, Joel
Beach Jonathan,
Coon, Joshua
Cowls, Isaac 2d
Carpenter, Joseph
Church, Caleb W
Dean, Enos
Fenton, John H
Hall, Jedidiah A
Haskall, Sally Mrs.
Hills, Daniel jr.
Johnson, Eliphalet H
Lawrimer, Mrs. M.
Lathrop, Miss S S 2
Maxson, Francis P
Palmater, Reuben
Pulford, Ella
Stims, H
Stims, Harris
Spaulding, Horace
Starr, H
Strail, O Cooper
Scott, Daniel
Van Dyke, John 2
Whaley T
Webster, Rev L W
Wood, David
Wells, Elisha

M. SPEAR, P. M.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards, Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of ALONZO D. BLIGH, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest which the said Alonzo D. Bligh had on the 2d day of December 1841, or at any time afterwards, to the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit: All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows; beginning at the line of the road running south through the village of De Ruyter, at the corner of land owned by Ephraim Arnold, thence east twenty-six (26) rods to land owned by said Arnold, thence south ninety-eight (98) feet to land owned by Isaac Wright, thence west on said Wright's line twenty-six (26) rods to the line of the road, thence north on the line of said road to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less, which described premises I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at the house now kept by William C. Gage, in the village of De Ruyter, on Thursday, the 19th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, April 1, 1842.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By Geo. W. Barnes, Deputy Sh'ff. 6w6

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call. and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H QUINBY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left with the proper officer for collection.

J. N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
Jan. 10, 1842. WILLIAM J. AYER.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at
Nov. 24. ELMORE'S.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the
NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

WANTED,

A BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Tailors Trade. One who has been at the business would be preferred. Good recommendations would be required. Apply to JAMES M. LETTS, No. 1 Farmers Exchange.
De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, and Valices, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons. Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this kind, which I can sell as low as any shop west of Albany or Utica, and even De Ruyter not excepted, according to quality and for durability.

Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wood, and some money, and the remainder in Notes; also, wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese and every-thing that is raised by the Farmer in this vicinity. Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, Pine Lumber, &c. &c. &c.

Pine Lumber for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. 10,000 feet first rate Ash Flooring.

J. R. RIDER.
De Ruyter, Oct 5, 1841 32tf

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sal very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

☞IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,
Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.
By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S,
M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S.
Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ,
Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community.* The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practisal school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation,* views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid,* as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

_ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51t12

UNITED STATES' INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!!
Incorporated by the State of New York, March 31, 1837, For Twenty-one Years.
CHARTER RENEWED AND AMENDED MAY 5th, 1840,
COMBINING
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
SHARES $100 EACH.
10 per cent to be paid or secured on subscription.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the time allowed under the amendment of the charter of this company for completing the subscriptions to their stock, will expire by limitation on the 5th day of May next; in the meanwhile, their books will continue open until the full amount of capital shall have been duly subscribed.

Subscriptions are authorized by the 10th Section of their charter, to be "paid in, or secured to be paid either in stocks of the United States, or the public stocks created by this or any other state, or in the stock of any incorporated bank of this or any other state, which shall be at par in the New York market at the time or in the stock of the corporation of the city of New York, or on bond and mortgage or unincumbered real estaate of this state, of the value of fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon. exclusive of buildings, unless the same shall be insured from loss by fire, or in specie, certified checks, or current bank bills."

Should the full amount of capital not be subscribed in cash payments, or secured by bank city, or state stocks, as above described, on or before the 15th day of March, the balance will be filled by a selection of the best bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate within the city or state of New York, such as the company would readily loan their funds upon, if the capital was all paid in cash; but should the full amount of capital be subscribed in cash, bank, city, or state stocks, on or before the 15th day of March, then the subscription books will be closed, without receiving any real estate.

Applications for stock can be made in the mean time to either of the Commissioners, whether the intention be to pay in money, stocks, or real estate.

The opportunity this company presents to capitalists throughout the Union for a safe and profitable investment, can now be improved, and subscriptions in money, or sound bank stocks made sure, as well as those in city or state stocks.

It will be noticed on reference to the prices current, that the prices of insurance stocks in New York are higher by 25 per cent on an average, than any other stocks on the list, and the liberal terms of subscription offered by this company, are not elsewhere to be found. Negotiations have been made in London with the most eminent bankers there for a cash subscription to this stock, within six weeks, of from $500,000 to $800,000, to be permanently invested in the best of American 6 per cent, state stocks in London.

Commissioners:
Edward Rogers,
A. C. H. Smith,
Baron S. Doty,
Cornelius Masten,
Platt Adams,
M. Ogden,
E. G. Merrick,
Elias Goodspeed,
Calvin K. Averill,
Benjamin Balch.

Any communication relative to the business of this company, made in New York city, if addressed to BENJAMIN BALCH, will receive prompt attention. 50t1m

Agencies of this company will be appointed in such states as may wish to secure them; but only upon an interest being first taken in the stock.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A Psalm of Life.

On the rushing tide of life,
Ever full, yet ever shifting,
Blinded with the smoke of strife,
We like battle-ships are drifting.

While the startling thunders boom,
And wrecked barques go down forever,
In the far horizon loom
Hopes that urge to new endeavor.

Shadows o'er the surface quiver,
And we call them wealth and fame;
Gems of truth deep in the river
Flash like tongues of cloven flame.

Virtues are reflected stars
Which compel the heart to love them,
While no storm their brightness mars,
For their home is high above them.

Heaven gives glory to the water!
Lo! yon crimson clouds that seem
Like war-banners bathed in slaughter,
All are painted in the stream.

And, enshrined in coral caves,
Deeds of love on diamonds gleaming
In their deep, transparent graves,
Like sweet infants brightly dreaming.

Grief, a willow, stands and weeps
O'er the wave itself hath shaded
And its silent vigil keeps
When the light of day hath faded.

Memory, with her finger placed
On her lip, the past is reading,
In that magic mirror traced,
Far remote, and still receding.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Family Magazine.

A TALE OF WESTERN CHIVALRY.

"About the middle of July, 1782, seven Wyandotts crossed the Ohio a few miles above Wheeling, and committed great depredations upon the southern shore, killing an old man whom they fonnd alone in his cabin, and spreading terror throughout the neighborhood. Within a few hours after their retreat, eight men assembled from different parts of the small settlement and pursued the enemy with great expedition. Among the most active and efficient of the party, were two brothers, Andrew and Adam Poe. Andrew was particularly popular. In strength, action and hardihood, he had no equal—being finely formed and inured to all the perils of the woods.

They had not followed the trail far, before they became satisfied that the depredators were conducted by Big Foot, a renowned chief of the Wyandott tribe, who derived his name from the immense size of his foot. His height considerably exceeded six feet, and his strength was represented as Herculean. He had also five brothers, but little inferior to himself in size and courage, and as they generally went in company, they were the terror of the whole country. Andrew Poe was overjoyed at the idea of measuring his strength with that of so celebrated a chief, and urged the pursuit with a keenness which quickly brought him into the vicinity of the enemy. For the last few miles, the trail had led them up the southern bank of the Ohio, where the foot prints in the sand were deep and obvious, but when within a few hundred yards of the point at which the whites as well as the Indians were in the habit of crossing, it suddenly diverged from the stream, and streched along a rocky ridge, forming an obtuse angle with its former direction. Here Andrew halted for a moment, and directed his brother and the other young men to follow the trail with proper caution, while he himself still adhered to the river path, which led through clusters of willows directly to the point where he supposed the enemy to lie. Having examined the priming of his gun, he crept cautiously through the bushes, until he had a view of the point of embarkation. Here lay two canoes, empty and apparently deserted. Being satisfied, however, that the Indians were close at hand, he relaxed nothing of his vigilance, and quickly gained a jutting cliff, which hung immediately over the canoes. Hearing a low murmur below, he peered cautiously over, and beheld the object of his search. The gigantic Big Foot, lay before him in the shade of a willow, and was talking in a low deep tone to another warrior, who seemed a mere pigmy by his side. Andrew cautiously drew back, and cocked his gun.—The mark was fair—the distance did not exceed twenty feet, and his aim was unerring. Raising his rifle slowly and cautiously, he took a steady aim at Big Foot's breast, and drew the trigger. His gun flashed. Both Indians sprung to their feet with a deep interjection of surprise, and for a single second all three stared at each other. This inactivity, however, was soon over. Andrew was too much hampered by the bushes to retreat, and setting his life upon the cast of the die, he sprung over the bush which had sheltered him, and summoning all his powers, leaped boldly down the precipice and alighted upon the breast of Big Foot with a shock which bore him to the earth. At the moment of contact, Andrew had almost thrown his right arm around the neck of the smaller Indian, so that all three came to the earth together.

At that moment a sharp firing was heard among the bushes above, announcing that the other parties were engaged, but the trio below were too busy to attend to any thing but themselves. Big Foot was for an instant stunned by the violence of the shock, and Andrew was enabled to keep them both down. But the exertion necessary for that purpose was so great that he had no leisure to use his knife. Big Foot quickly recovered, and without attempting to rise, wrapped his long arms around Andrew's body, and pressed him to his breast with the crushing force of a Boa Constrictor!—Andrew, as we have already remarked, was a powerful man, and had seldom encountered his equal, but never yet had he felt an embrace like that of Big Foot. He instantly relaxed his hold of the small Indian, who sprung to his feet. Big Foot then ordered him to run for his tomahawk which lay within ten steps, and kill the white man, while he held him in his arms. Andrew, seeing his danger, struggled manfully to extricate himself from the folds of the giant, but in vain. The lesser Indian approached with his uplifted tomahawk, but Andrew watched him closely, and as he was about to strike, gave him a kick so sudden and violent, as to knock the tomahawk from his hand, and send him staggering into the water. Big Foot uttered an exclamation in a tone of deep contempt at the failure of his companion, and raising his voice to the highest pitch, thundered out several words in the Indian tongue, which Andrew could not understand, but supposed to be a direction for a second attack. The lesser Indian now again approached, carefully shunning Andrew's heels, and making many motions with his tomahawk, in order to deceive him as to the point where the blow would fall. This lasted for several seconds, until a thundering exclamation from Big Foot, compelled his companion to strike. Such was Andrew's dexterity and vigilance however, that he managed to receive the tomahawk in a glancing direction upon his left wrist, wounding him deeply but not disabling him. He now made a sudden and desperate effort to free himself from the arms of the giant and suceeded. Instantly snatching up a rifle (for the Indian could not venture to shoot for fear of hurting his companion) he shot the lesser Indian through the body. But scarcely had he done so when Big Foot arose, and placing one hand upon his collar, and the other upon his hip, pitched him ten feet into the air as he himself would have pitched a child. Andrew fell upon his back at the edge of the water, but before his antagonist could spring upon him he was again upon his feet, and stung with rage at the idea of being handled so easily, he attacked his gigantic antagonist with a fury which for a time compensated for inferiority of strength. It was now a fair fist fight between them, for in the hurry of the struggle neither had leisure to draw their knives. Andrew's superior activity and experience as a pugilist, gave him great advantage.—The Indian struck awkwardly, and finding himself dropping to leeward, he closed with his antagonist, and again hurled him to the ground. They quickly rolled into the river, and the struggle continued with unabated fury, each attempting to drown the other. The Indian being unused to such violent exertion, and having been much injured by the first shock in his stomach, was unable to exert the same powers which had given him such a decided superiority at first; and Andrew, seizing him by the scalp lock, put his head under water, and held it there, until the faint struggles of the Indian induced him to believe that he was drowned, when he relaxed his hold and attempted to draw his knife. The Indian, however, to use Andrew's own expression, "had only been POSSUMMING!"—He instantly regained his feet, and in his turn put his adversary under.

In the struggle, both were carried out into the current, beyond their depth and each was compelled to relax his hold and swim for his life. There was still one loaded rifle upon shore, and each swam hard in order to reach it, but the Indian proved the most expert swimmer, and Andrew seeing that he should be too late turned and swam out into the stream, intending to dive and thus frustrate his enemy's intention. At that instant, Adam, having heard that his brother was alone in a struggle with two Indians, and in great danger, ran up hastily to the edge of the bank above, in order to help him. Another white man followed him closely, and seeing Andrew in the river, covered with blood, and swimming rapidly from shore, mistook him for an Indian and fired upon him, wounding him dangerously in the shoulder. Andrew turned, and seeing his brother, called loudly upon him to "shoot the big Indian upon the shore." Adam's gun, however, was empty, having just been discharged. Fortunately, Big Foot had also seized the gun with which Andrew had shot the lesser Indian, so that they both were upon an equality. The contest now was who should load first. Big Foot poured in his powder first, and drawing his ramrod out of its sheath in too great a hurry threw it into the river, and while he ran to recover it, Adam gained an advantage. Still the Indian was but a second too late, for his gun was at his shoulder, when Adam's entered his breast. The gun dropped from his hands and he fell forward upon his face upon the very margin of the river. Adam, now alarmed for his brother, who was scarcely able to swim, threw down his gun and rushed into the river in order to bring him ashore—but Andrew, more intent upon securing the scalp of Big Foot as a trophy, than upon his own safety, called loudly upon his brother to leave him alone and scalp the big Indian, who was now endeavoring to roll himself into the water, from a romantic desire, peculiar to the Indian warrior, of securing his scalp from the enemy. Adam however, refused to obey, and insisted upon saving the living, before attending to the dead. Big Foot, in the meantime had succeeded in reaching the deep water before he expired, and his body was borne off by the waves, without being stripped of the ornament and pride of an Indian warrior.

Not a man of the Indians had escaped. Five of Big Foot's brother's, the flower of the Wyandott nation, had accompanied him in the expedition, and all perished. It is said that the news of this calamity, threw the whole tribe into mourning. Their remarkable size, their courage, and their superior intelligence, gave them immense influence, which, greatly to their credit, was generally exerted on the part of humanity. Their powerful interposition, had saved many prisoners from the stake, and had given a milder character to the warfare of the Indians in that part of the country. A chief of the same name was alive in that part of the country as late as 1792, but whether a brother or a son of Big Foot, is not known. Andrew Poe recovered from his wounds, and lived many years after his memorable conflict; but never forgot the tremendous "hug" which he sustained in the arms of Big Foot.

MORAL MEN FOR OFFICE.

We are glad to see the attention of the public directed to the importance of selecting for public officers, men of *sound moral principles*, as well as talent and capacity. By neglecting this rule, which was strictly adhered to by our ancestors, we have exposed ourselves to many evils. The extracts below, will illustrate the feeling on this subject, which is beginning to be developed in the west:

The Chicago Democrat, in one respect, has adopted a course which has our hearty approbation. It insists that its party should select as its candidates for office, men of good moral character. Strange as it may appear, the Democrat has the best reasons for urging this policy. It is due to its party, to the State, and we may well say, it is due to our young and rising city, that the individuals who are sent here to act for the people, should be men of "pure hearts and clean hands." The exhibitions which were presented last winter in our city, were disgraceful and disgusting. It seems in some cases as if men forgot that they had families, and reputations to sustain, and gave themselves up to low and depraved passion. Although we have not before adverted to this matter, we have felt pleasure in noticing the remarks alluded to in the Democrat. We hope the editor will continue them. They are worthy the attention of considerate men of all parties.—*Sagamo Journal.*

The proceeding remark has our hearty cooperation. It is applicable alike to both parties, and we trust will enter into their consideration in the future selection of candidates. As a general principle, no State has aught to fear—we care not which party has the ascendency—whose public servants are honest and upright men. But when their law-makers, or a large portion of them, are addicted to intemperance, gambling, and similar vices, it is useless to expect at their hand sound and wholesome legislation. As well might we expect the Ethiopian to change his color, or the Leopard his spots, as that such men would prove safe and trust-worthy guardians of the public weal.

It is time that the people required at the hands of their public servants, *moral* as well as *political* qualifications. This once accomplished, and we can with confidence look forward for brighter prospects to dawn upon our mis-governed State.—*Alton Telegraph.*

The sentiments contained in the above paragraphs meet our hearty approbation.—The defalcations of public officers—the bankruptcy of States, arising from the misconduct of their rulers and the depravity of their legislators—which have been witnessed for a few years past, admonish the people that "*moral* as well as *political* qualifications" are necessary in their public servants.—*Milwaukie Sentinel.*

LADIES TOO MUCH FOR LAWYERS.—An intelligent female witness having been much perplexed by a barrister in a long cross-examination, happened, in replying, to use the term humbug. "Madam, (said the man of law) you must not talk unintelligibly; what is the court and jury to understand by the word humbug?" The lady hesitated. "I must insist, madam," said the barrister (anticipating victory,) "that you proceed no farther until you state plainly, and openly, what you mean by a humbug. "Why, then, sir," returned the lady, "I don't know how better to explain my meaning than by saying, if I met a company of persons who were strangers to you, and should tell them that when they saw you they might prepare to meet a remarkably handsome, genteel, agreeable looking man—*that would be a humbug.*

RECESSION OF NIAGARA FALLS.

The last number of the Hingham Patriot contains the following sketch of some of Mr. Lyell's views, expressed before the Lowell institute, on the subject of the falls of Niagara:

"The Lecture which Mr. Lyell gave last Saturday, contained some statements so very curious and interesting, that I can not forbear giving you a little account of them. His subject was *the Recession of Niagara Falls.* He presented to his audience a very beautiful bird's eye view (somewhat resembling the style of Theater scenery,) of the whole country from Lake Erie, and including a portion of that lake, to Lewiston, and Queenston, about half way between the falls and Lake Ontario. The view was designed by Bakewell, son of the great English geologist, and painted by Russel Smith of Philadelphia, an artist whose skill is well known. It gave a distinct view of the whole course of the Niagara river, from the lake as far down as those two towns, including, of course, the falls. These towns, the latter on the Canada, the former on the American side of the river, are built just under a precipitous cliff, 470 feet high; the scenery about which is so beautiful and grand, that the lecturer said it would be well worth visiting, even if there were no falls near, and no other attraction.

"This cliff is seven miles from the falls, and the learned lecturer supposes that its base, and the whole surrounding country below was once covered by a vast inland sea, of which the present lakes are but small remains—that, after the removal of this sea, Niagara river poured over this cliff—that then the falls were perhaps 200 feet higher than they now are, for there is now a gradual descent in the river of 100 feet between the present falls and Queenston—that the falls have been gradually wearing away this cliff underneath this river, until it is now seven miles above where it used to be! that the falls are receding and diminishing in height year by year, till in the course of time, should the world last long enough, there will be no Niagara Falls at all, they having backed quite into Lake Erie! In their place there will be only irregular rapids. He said there was certain and incontrovertible geological proof that they had receded three miles, and it was presumable, from the face of the country and its geological structure, that they had the whole seven. The settlement of that region had been so recent, that of course history can shed little light on the matter; yet even during the short period that has elapsed since the whole country was a wilderness of bears and savages, there is historical proof of a great change.

"The first account of the falls that ever appeared in print was written by a Jesuit, who visited them in 1678, one hundred and sixty-three years ago; and there was then according to his description, and according to the engraving that accompanies it, another fall, from west to east, in front of and across those now existing, formed by the westerly side of the river running against Table rock. A considerable portion of the edge of this rock has fallen away, and, of course, the extra cataract caused by it has gone. He said that persons living in that vicinity told him that they could perceive a recession of about one yard per year; those who had lived there fifty years said the falls had receded fifty yards in that number of years. Mr. Lyell said that he visited that region in company with a distinguished geologist who had been there five years before, and who said he could perceive there had been a considerable change during that period. And who do you think that fellow-traveler was? James Hall, once a Hingham boy, now one of the first Geologists in America. The falls are now 160 feet high; 760 years hence, Mr. Lyell said, computing according to the past, they would be but 120 feet high; and he gave the date, (I have forgotten how far into the regions of futurity it was) when they would be only 80 feet high—just half their present height! He referred also to artificial causes, canals, mills and factories, which are turning off the water of the lakes, and will help to diminish the grandeur of the falls."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, the largest assortment ever offered in this place. *Physicians* are particularly invited to give their stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to undersell any establishment in this section of the State.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLORS Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

This most useful medicine can without presumption be called the "ne plus ultra" of all the thousand medicines now effered to the public for the cure of pulmonary diseases. Hundreds are now living in good health that consumption seemed to have marked for an early grave, who owe their preservation to the use of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.—Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Mobile; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the people! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, and advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the house of most of our citizens.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand ready to testify.

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscribers have been appointed sole agents for this place.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES, *AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.*

We have this day been appointed sole agents in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by us are direct from Doct Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

We have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that we have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. We have in our possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which we shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, aad several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞ A certain cure in all cases. ☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and use administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

We also state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that we have the following valuable MEDICINES, among our large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills.	Godfrey's Cordial,
Morrison's Hygean "	Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Samuel Lee's "	Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Doctor Bishop's "	Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Cheeseman's Arab'n "	Hive Syrup,
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "	Laudanum,
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "	Paregoric,
Dr Phinney's "	Oil Organium,
Moffat's Veget. Life "	" Spike,
Gregory's Billious "	" Lemon,
Harlæm Oil.	" Anise.
British Pectoral Bal'm Honey	Vegetable Cream,
Beautifying Lotion	Dr. Hitchcocks Snuff,
Hair Oil.	

The above are but a few of the articles to be fond in our extensive stock of Medicines.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the buisness, will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 20m6

NEW GOODS

AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞ BOOTS & SHOES, ☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Cutter. Terms of payment to suit the purchaser. Enquire at this office.

Jan. 18, 1842. 47tas

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ELIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE.* Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY.*

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞ Done well, on short notice, and for reasonable prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy will please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street.*

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.

Nov. 24.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull,
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Genera—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—I. G. Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick,
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Newport.—Paul Crandall.
Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton,—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.—S. B. Brown.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

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Miss [illegible]

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO. 10.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.——A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 114.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE,] DE RUYTER, N. Y. FOURTH-DAY, MAY 4, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Historical Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion.

LECTURE III.---THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

BY G. M. LANGWORTHY.

There remains to be considered, in our present lecture, only the sufferings of the original witnesses, and the undesigned coincidence which is found in their testimony.

1. As to the sufferings of the followers of this New Faith, the nature of the case affords us presumptive evidence of the fact. What but persecution could a set of men expect, who, starting up amidst the many religions with which they were surrounded, and to which thousands adhered with such tenacity that they could not endure to hear their sect evil spoken of, go forth unhesitatingly, and preach down all other religions, descrying and setting them at nought, and telling men that there was no other way of salvation except by embracing their religion? The case would have been very different, if the apostles had only claimed a place for their religion, among the other religions of the day, and discussed the merits of Christ to be an object of worship, without denouncing any other gods as false, or any other worship as vain. It was customary among the heathen world to increase the number of their gods whenever circumstances seemed to require it; and also for one nation to worship the gods of another. But in so doing they did not renounce the worship of the gods of their own country. They only paid an act of civility to their neighbors which they expected to receive in turn.—When, therefore, the apostles set themselves up as the defenders of an exclusive religion, a religion which accepted no compromise, and acknowledged no other worship as good, except the worship which itself taught, it is very natural to suppose that the heathen world, incensed at such conduct, would rise and do all in their power to put a stop to the spread of such a religion as this.

Again, What were the first christians to expect from the Jews? As addressed to them it was opposed to those opinions upon which their hopes, their consolation, their pride, and their partialities were founded.—This people supposed, that by the advent of the Messiah, they were to be delivered from all earthly bondage, made a free and independent nation, and exalted high in the scale of earthly honor. This nation had been so instilled into the minds of the common people by the rulers, that it could not be called a conjecture of theoretical divines, or the secret hope of a few recluse devotees, but it was undoubting, and impatient of contradiction.

The Jews clung to this hope under every misfortune of their country, and with more tenacity as their dangers or calamities increased. To find, therefore, that expectations so gratifying, were to be worse than disappointed, that they were to end in the diffusion of a mild, unambitious religion, which, instead of victories and triumphs—instead of exalting their nation and institution above the rest of the world, was to advance those whom they despise to an equality with themselves, in those very points of comparison, in which they most valued their distinction, could be no very pleasing discovery to the Jews, nor could the messengers of such intelligence expect to be well received, or easily credited.

There is another respect, also, in which the gospel was opposed to Jewish prejudices. It was for annihilating all that outward pomp and show in its ceremonies, upon which the Jew so much prided himself; and instead thereof, it would have well regulated affections, inward purity, and moral rectitude of disposition, as the true ground of acceptance with God. This, however rational it may appear to us, was no pleasure to the Jews; and when in addition to this, we remember that the Jews were the very ones that caused Christ to be put to death, and that the apostles would be very likely to remind them of it, we have no reason to expect from Jewish pride any thing less than active opposition.

With regard to the interference of the Roman government then established in Judea, we have no reason to suppose that, despising as it did the religion of the country, it would at first take notice of any religious contentions that might arise, as they would look upon any religion except pagan, attempting to establish itself in that country, as only a modification of Judaism, and differing from the common faith only in "certain questions of their own superstition." But in the course of a few years, when they began to see the unlooked-for success of christianity, and the magnitude of its pretensions, we might expect that the Romans would look with hostility upon such a religion, and engage in measures of extermination against its advocates.

That such was the fact, and that persecution and martyrdom was the general lot of early christians, is a fact to which both sacred and profane authors testify.

Tacitus, speaking of the fire which happened at Rome in the time of Nero, and of the suspicions which were entertained that the Emperor himself was the author of it, says, "But neither these exertions, nor his largesses to the people, nor his offerings to the gods, did away the infamous imputation under which Nero lay of having ordered the city to be set on fire. To put an end, therefore, to this report, he laid the guilt and inflicted the most cruel punishments upon a set of people who were holden in abhorrence for their crimes, and called by the vulgar *Christians*. The founder of that name was Christ, who suffered death under his procurator, Pontius Pilate. This pernicious superstition, thus checked for a while, broke out again, and spread not only over Judea, where the evil originated, but through Rome also, whither every thing bad upon the earth finds its way, and is practiced. Some who confessed their sect, were first seized, and afterward by their information, a vast multitude were apprehended, who were convicted, not so much of the crime of burning Rome, as of hatred to mankind. Their sufferings at their execution were aggravated by insult and mockery; for some were disguised in the skins of wild beasts, and worried to death by dogs; some were crucified; others were wrapped in pitched spirits, and set on fire when the day closed, that they might serve as lights to illuminate the night. Nero lent his own gardens for these executions, and exhibited at the same time a mock Circensian entertainment; being a spectator of the whole, in the dress of a Christian, sometimes mingling with the crowd on foot, and sometimes viewing the spectacle from his car. This conduct made the sufferers pitied; and tho' they were criminals, and deserving the severest punishments, yet they were considered as sacrificed, not so much out of a regard to the public good, as to gratify the cruelty of one man.

"In this persecution St. Paul was beheaded, and St. Peter crucified with his head downwards; which manner of death he chose, as being more dishonorable than that of his Master."—*Goldsmith's Rome, p.* 175.

Suetonius, who was contemporary with Tacitus, in a description of the same transactions says, "The Christians, a set of men of a new and mischievous (or magical) superstition, were punished." It is highly probable that Suetonious has reference here to some more general persecution, than that mentioned by Tacitus, since he does not mention the burning of Rome as the pretence of their sufferings; nor does he specify that the Roman Christians were all that suffered.

Juvenal, a writer of the same age with the two former, intending as it would seem to commemorate the cruelties of Nero and those under his influence says, "Describe Tigellinus, (a creature of Nero,) and you shall suffer the same punishment with those who stand burning in their own flame and smoke, their head being held up by a stake fixed to their chin, till they make a long stream of blood and melted sulphur on the ground."

Pliny, the younger, in his letter to Trojan, about 70 years after Christ's death, gives us to understand that the christians were exposed to sufferings and cruelties in Bithynia and Pontus, without any public persecution being denounced against them by the sovereign power: For, from Pliny's doubt how he ought to act, his silence concerning any existing law upon the subject, his requesting the emperor's rescript, and the emperor, agreeably to his request, propounding a rule for his direction, without reference to any prior rule, it may be safely inferred that there was, at that time, no public edict in force against the christians.

Yet from this same epistle we learn that "accusations, trials and examinations were, and had been, going on against them in the provinces over which he presided; that schedules were delivered by anonymous informers, containing the names of persons who were suspected of holding, or of favoring the religion; that in consequence of these informations many were apprehended, of whom some boldly avowed their profession, & died in the cause; others denied that they were christians, others acknowledging that they had long since ceased to be such."

This testimony of Pliny proves, that the profession of Christianity was at that time, and in that country, attended with danger, and that notwithstanding there was no edict from the Roman sovereign against the christians at that time, such was the abhorrence in which they were held in general, that whoever had the boldness to embrace it jeopardized his life.

Martial, who wrote a few years anterior to Pliny, made the sufferings of christians a subject of ridicule. His testimony, however, as well as Pliny's, goes to show that the deaths of these men were martyrdoms, in the strictest sense of the word; that is, that they were entirely voluntary, and could have been avoided by joining the heathen religion.

And here let me ask, as I have done before, is it possible for men to endure all this suffering, which is here described by heathen writers, and which we may well judge was but a small part of all their actual sufferings, to support what they knew to be false? It appears to me that it is not in human nature to endure such a reproach; and I am certain that Epictetus would sooner have believed that the christian religion were true, than that these men testified to a known falsehood, when he says, "Is it possible that a man may arise at this temper and become indifferent to those things from madness or from habit, *as the Galileans*. Let this preparation of the mind (to die) arise from its own judgement and not from obstinacy, *like the christians*."

[Conclusion next week.]

Religious Department.

From the Presbyterian.

SHORT SERMONS TO PASTORS.

Acts ix 6.—What wilt thou have me to do.

Dear Brother.—We have already seen that this question is one which ought to be asked by every accountable being, at every stage of his existence. It is the first and the chief question we should propose when laying our plan of life; and at every step of our earthly career we should continue with all humility to repeat it at the throne of grace. You and I are presumed thus to have inquired of God, before we sought the sacred, the *sacred* office; and we are presumed to be still inquiring for our Lord's will as the rule of our duty. Let us in this brief discourse, consider what topics are involved in this question, and thus we will have the way prepared for pointing out, in a subsequent sermon, the answer which comes to every pastor, from the oracle of God.

1. The *will* of the Lord is the rule of duty. "What *wilt* thou?" asked Saul.—His enquiry was not, what will the world think? What will most promote my worldly honor, or my ease and comfort? What will be best for the interests of my family? He did not even ask what would be best to be done? He did not ask to be assured of the expediency of any course that might be proposed. His Lord's will was all he sought to know. So we should inquire, in regard to our official duties, simply for the will of the Lord. Not what is expedient? what will promise, in human judgement, the readiest success in any kind of effort? Not what will suit the spirit of the age? What will be popular? But what does the Lord will?

2. Service must be rendered. We must be doing for our Lord. The relation of Lord and servant necessarily supposes the requiring and rendering of service, until we should be permitted "to enter into rest," we must stay toiling in the field. "Occupy till I come."

3. It is for our personal duty we should inquire, "What wilt thou have me to do?" Not as Peter asked, "Lord what shall this man do?" But our inquiry should be for our own duty. Now although there are duties that are regular and common to all pastors; yet each has something peculiar in himself and in his circumstances and location, which imposes special duties upon him which may not be incumbent upon all. And in the progress of the church exigencies will arise which will be continually starting new questions of duty. Hence the necessity of constant and careful inquiry for our personal duty. Each pastor should inquire what the Lord has committed to him; and what he requires of him. In every exigence, and in reference to every matter that claims our official notice, we should ask, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

The Lord give us such a spirit; the Lord dispose our hearts to an honest inquiry for the path of duty; and in my next sermon I propose to collect an answer to this important inquiry, from the word and providence of God. POIMEN.

From the New York Baptist Register.

HOW A CHURCH MAY DESTROY THE INFLUENCE OF THEIR MINISTER.

First, By not being punctual in the payment of his salary. Most of the churches at this day engage their ministers by the year, for a stipulated sum. This is generally what the minister supposes he and his family can barely live on, with a common providence, for the year to come. Churches do not believe in making their ministers rich; and if a country pastor, with a small family, receives two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars per year, in a church of flourishing farmers, it is supposed to be as much as he *ought* to have. Now this, with good economy and health, if he receives it all at a proper time, may support his family through the year; but his first quarter is out, he gets one-half or two-thirds of his salary; this is all expended, and he has been obliged to contract some small debts, which he expected to be able to pay at the close of his first quarter; but as he finds himself destitute of the means he is unable to do it; and so it passed to the next quarter, and so on to the last.—The minister feels the demand of his creditor to be just; he knows it ought to be paid, and a weighty affliction grows out of his inability to do it. With this affliction he has to enter upon all his intellectual pursuits. He goes into his study and commences his search for the truth; perhaps he reads Rom. xiii. 8: "Owe no man any thing." Then comes up his debt: "O! when shall I pay Mr.——? It is his due, I should have paid it long since; he will go to New York soon, and he expects his pay before he goes; but I cannot pay him as things are now. Well, I will go out and tell him as well as I can, and not expose the credit of my people. O that they knew how I feel this morning! Thus goes one good hour in spite of himself.

Now he does not see that to pursue his studies under such circumstances without embarrassment, he must be as reckless to his engagements as those upon whom he depends are to theirs! and could they believe him so they would not fellowship him as a preacher. The man to whom he is indebted both blames and pities him; blames him for getting into debt, and pities his hard fortune. And though he does not tell him just how he feels, he concludes he will not trust him again. Thus his influence and credit are sacrificed to the cruel negligence of his people.

Again, this is a day of enterprise in the church, and if a minister is what he ought to be he is able to tell his people what the denomination are doing; show them the claims of God; present the cry of those who are ready to perish through the lack of knowledge; and to enforce his appeals from existing facts; and them to give to the cause of God until they get rich in giving.

Furthermore, this is a day when errors of almost every description are rife in the land; and a minister needs to know their strong holds—to be acquainted with those works and reviews in which they were exposed and refuted: that he may be able to oppose with success whatever is not according to sound doctrine, before it shall exert its withering influence upon the church. In order to do this the minister must be furnished with the means of information.—These means cost money; and while the church withhold his due he can not obtain them, consequently that influence which he ought to exert, and would were it not for his embarrassments, is lost.

Secondly, A church may destroy the influence of their pastor by conforming to the spirit of the world. He preaches transforming influence of the gospel of Christ upon the heart and life of the believer. He tells what a christian is in principles, his joys, and his hopes. The sinner begins to look for a demonstration of this truth in those whom he acknowledges as the very persons who have this transforming power. He sees them selfish and covetous, and as much in love of the world as he can believe himself to be. He beholds them as the leaders of every vain fashion, and, though "dead in trespasses and sin," he has to much discernment not to see a great difference between the ministers preaching and such professors. In conversation they are vain—talk of everything but religion, and a precious Savior. Oh! that such professors knew their pastor's feelings when he retires alone and throws himself before the Lord, crying with the prophet; "Woe is me! for I am undone, because I am a man of unclean lips." Said Paul, "Ye are our epistle, written in our hearts, known and read of all men. Be ye not conformed to this world." Until the professors regard the truth of God, in vain a minister preaches.

Third, By neglecting discipline in the church until the pastor is obliged to bring it forward himself. The certain effect of this will be to weaken his influence. Party feelings will creep in against him, and the peace of the church be destroyed; vain jangling will be substituted for those expressions of love which have so happy an effect in promoting the peace of Zion.

Fourth, By disregarding his advice and measures for the advancement of the cause of truth. It belongs to him by virtue of his office as pastor under Christ, to *lead*, as well as to "feed the flock of God." And when he sees the cause of the Savior calls for an additional prayer-meeting, or any effort by the church to engage in that work heartily as unto the Lord, unless some good reason can be shown for deferring it.

But suppose he propose to his brethren to hold an additional prayer meeting; "O, it will do no good if we try; it will all fall through;" and so they refuse to engage in it. He recommends a religious periodical, but they are too poor to take it. He advises the mothers in the church to form themselves into a maternal association, and take the Mother's Monthly Journal; the church to hold a monthly concert of prayer; but all these things are met with a coldness which clearly says: "We wish you had said nothing about them." The pastor begins to feel if he can do good any where it must be in some other location; hence his influence is lost, and the church are left to be "filled with their own ways." PHILARETOS.

From the Christian Secretary.

DIALOGUE.

THE QUARREL WITHOUT A CAUSE.

E. Why don't you give it up then?

B. There is indeed no good reason why I should not; but brother C. has no better grounds for his hard feelings, than I have for mine. He has been offended with me for years, and is even now almost as bitter against me as ever. He will not yield a hair; nor has he ever manifested any inclination whatever to confess his fault.—And now I am determined, since he is altogether in the wrong, and stands it out so, that I'll be even with him, and hold on where I am until I shall see *some* signs of confessing in him.

E. Well, brother C, you hear brother B's statement, and his strong determination, and may I now as a friend ask, why *you* don't give it up?

C. My reason is similar to brother B's He first committed the offence, and has never shown the least sign of repentance, and certainly I feel under no obligation to go to him for reconciliation, or even to forgive him, and receive him into my fellowship, until he asks for forgiveness.

E. This surely is a hard case brethren; but what is the particular point of your difficulty—this hard bone of contention?

B. Why, really I can't tell just now.—There has, certainly for some years, been a bitter strife between us; but what is the particular cause of it, I don't know. It happenned so long ago, I have now forgotten it; but I think it was something which brother C. said or did once, about the church, or the minister—I don't recollect what, this much, however, I do know—He is to blame, and *I* never laid even *one straw* in his way.

C. The *cause* of our difficulty? Why, I know no more about it than brother B. does; but I am confident that he said something some years since, which at the time most cruelly hurt my feelings, and I resolved then, that he should either confess to me or to somebody else, or I never *would* forgive him; but what that thing was I don't now quite remember. It was, however, something which made me feel very bad, and I have not *yet* forgotten how I felt; but as for injuring him, why, I never *thought* of such a thing.

E. My brethren, your cause, I see, is not only a *hard* one, but it is a very *strange* one too. You both are greatly offended with each other—each says that the other has wronged him, yet knows not what that wrong is—and each asserts, that he is not conscious of injuring the other, or ever of intending to do so. Why, now I pray, cannot this sad affair, which has so long kept you alienated from each other, be at once settled? Did you ever think, how dreadful a thing it is, for one to be angry with his brother without a cause? And of this difficulty of yours, neither seems to know the cause. I fear, that there is something wrong in your hearts—that perhaps your religion runs rather low. Now brethren be honest; does either feel offended with the other; and are not both of you willing to make up friends on the spot? There is in this case, no need why one should be humbled so much more than the other. You can both stand on the same footing, and only confess to each other your sinfulness in indulging this cruel, unforgiving spirit. Just think for once what the Savior says about forgiveness, and then conclude what to do.

B. Well brother C. hadn't we on the whole better give it up? Certainly *now* I am not angry with you, and I feel as tho' I should never be again. Perhaps I have been a little in the wrong, as well as yourself. I am ready to forgive you, if you are me; and provided I have wronged you in the least, I am heartily sorry.

C. Brother, I am right glad thus to meet you half way in this thing. I never once thought, that it would be so easy a matter either to forgive or to confess. I have been much farther out of the way than you; for I have a long time felt, that it was my duty to make some acknowledgments. Of late, the thought of dying just as we were, has given me no little trouble. And some nights I have scarcely slept at all, when I have happened to think that he who forgives not the trespasses of others, shall not in the end have his own forgiven. Come, give me your hand and Christian fellowship.

B. You have them both; and I trust that never again any dividing foot will step in between us. At least I will do my best to keep the peace and to love you.

C. And so will I in return.

B. Permit me, my brethren, to rejoice with you in your restored friendship; and as a friend to give this one short piece of advice—that you never again fall out by the way, and keep out so long, unless you know assuredly the real cause of the difference. OLD ZACHARY.

From the Christian Secretary.

POSITION IN PRAYER.

There is a difference among different denominations of Christians in regard to the posture they assume during prayer at public worship on the Sabbath. We find also a difference in this respect among churches of the same denomination; and various positions are sometimes assumed by the different members of the same congregation. Some stand facing the desk, others with their backs turned towards it; some sit upright, others with their faces bowed upon the back of the slips before them, and there may be others still in different positions. Uniformity among the members of the same congregation, to say the least is desirable; for the multifarious positions above described present not only a confused but an irreverent appearance.

We do not recollect as any particular directions are given in the Scriptures in respect to the position of the body during prayer. We have, however, some examples recorded, in which the posture of the individuals engaged in prayer has been described. It is said of Solomon, in 1 Kings vii. 14, "And the king turned his face about, and blessed all the congregation of Israel: and all the congregation of Israel stood." And in verse 54, "When Solomon had made an end of praying all this prayer and supplication unto the Lord, from kneeling on his knees, with his hands spread up to heaven." Again in 1 Chron. xxi. 16, "Then David and the elders of Israel, who were clothed in sackcloth, fell upon their faces, and David said unto God, &c.; and it is said of our Savior, in Luke xxii. 41, And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's cast, and kneeled down and prayed;" and in Mat. xxvi. 39, he "fell on his face and prayed." In the account of the death of Stephen, it is recorded in Acts vii. 60, "And he kneeled down, and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge."

These, we believe, are some of the principal examples given in the word of God, which describe the position assumed in prayer. That one posture in prayer may appear more reverent and becoming than another, cannot be denied; yet doubtless God looks at the *state* of the *heart*, more than he does at the *position* of the *body*. We would advocate, however, that a deeply reverential and appropriate posture should be assumed when we approach into the presence of the Great Searcher of hearts for the purpose of prayer and supplication. In family, social, and private prayer, kneeling is a becoming position, representing humility on the part of the suppliant, and in our opinion accords most with Scripture examples. What Christian, in retiring from the world's contention to hold communion with heaven in the solitude of his closet, would think of engaging in prayer without falling upon his knees before God? No one we presume, unless he possessed the spirit of the Pharisee, who stood in the market-place and thanked God that he was not like other men.

But what position shall a congregation assume during prayer at public worship in the house of God? It was the custom formerly among our churches to arise and stand during prayer, and to remain seated during the exercise of singing. Of late this order in most of our congregations has been reversed. We have no disposition to condemn the change as an innovation deserving censure. We rather prefer it to the old method of our ancestors. A uniform and reverant posture, as was hinted above, is very desirable. Standing is attended with more inconveniences now than formerly, since the introduction of low slips, instead of high pews, affords nothing for the aged and infirm to lean upon for support. Our Episcopal brethren, we believe, have, in their houses of public worship, what is called a kneeling-board attached to the back of the slips, a little elevated from the floor, upon which, during prayers, the persons sitting in the next slip behind, kneel, and bow their heads upon the top of the slip. We can see no objection to this. It is a posture which, exhibits the appearance of humility solemnity, and reverence. As no such provision is made in churches, generally kneeling would be attended with inconvenience. A sitting posture, then, is the best, perhaps, that can be adopted under existing circumstances. At least it is better than the mingling of all postures in the same congregation. And if sitting, during prayers, be adopted, persons should not sit upright gazing listlessly over the assembly. All should incline forward, with their faces bowed upon the back of the slips before them. This posture can be assumed by every worshiper without inconvenience; and if the heart be right, such a position we presume would not be irreverent in the sight of Heaven.

HAVE YOU THE HOLY SPIRIT?—If you have the Holy Spirit, you have seen the evil of sin; you have repented of sin; you have forsaken sin; you hate sin; you watch and pray against sin; you have received the spirit of love. If you have the Spirit of God you love God supremely: you love the Father who gave his Son to suffer and die; you love the Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, for what he has done and suffered on your account. You love *all* the sincere followers of Jesus Christ, and confine not your regards to a party. You love the human race at large, as children of the same family, and you wish them to know the things that belong to their peace.

You are of a forbearing and forgiving temper; you pity and pray for sinners, who through blindness and ignorance, oppose at present their own eternal interests; you are of a thankful spirit; you thank God for making you to differ, by his grace, from many others; and you praise him for every favor, both of a temporal and spiritual nature; you are zealous for the honor of God in the world; you desire to rejoice in Christ Jesus, and in all the duties of Christianity; and you esteem the applause, the pleasure and the wealth of the whole world, as nothing, in comparison of the love and the blessing of God, through Jesus Christ.

Buy the truth and sell it not.—*Proverbs.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, May 4, 1842.

Baptist Record and the Sabbath.

The following we find in the Baptist Record, of Philadelphia, in answer to some inquiries of ours :—

We have no disposition to enter into the controversy, whether the seventh or the first day of the week is to be observed as a day of religious service, free from worldly cares and labors, in obedience to the command of God. Our opinion is, and has long been, that the Divine precept is obeyed by the proper observance of either. If, therefore, our seventh-day brethren do religiously observe the seventh-day, believing that it is in accordance with the Divine will, we can cordially give them the hand of Christian fellowship, though we may not feel bound to think or act as they do. We believe we are authorized to keep the first day of the week, and that it becomes us to do it in commemoration of the resurrection of the Savior from the dead; and we also believe, that it would be better, and equally, if not more acceptable to God, for those who now keep the seventh-day, to honor the SON, by celebrating His resurrection, while they preach His gospel. Still we have no controversy with them, because they agree not with us in this sentiment.

But to the questions of the Register. In answer to the first—"where the command is to be found to observe one day in seven as a day of rest from secular cares and labors," &c. we refer the editor to Exodus xx. 8, 9, 10, 11, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work: But the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work," &c. We suppose this is a command to observe one day in seven, (the Register will say the seventh day,) as a day of rest, &c. Six days are to be employed in the labor and work necessary to be performed by us, and the following day is to be devoted to the honor of Jehovah. No worldly avocation to be attended to; no burdens to be borne; no secular work to be done. See Jeremiah xvii. 21, 22,. That by the Jews, the day to be observed was the seventh we admit, but after the resurrection of Christ, which took place on the *first* day of the week; and after the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost, on the first day of the week, the Apostles, filled with the Holy Spirit, observed that day in commemoration of that glorious event, by which the completion of the great work of redemption was assured to them. "Upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached to them, ready to depart on the morrow." Acts xx. 7. In following their inspired example, and occupying the *first* day of the week as a day of rest from secular labor, and as a day of Christian worship, we are sure we cannot very greatly err, or if in error, we are quite willing to be found in company with the Apostles of the Lord.

The second question proposed is, "where is the proof that any day of the week is in Scripture called Lord's day?" John, when he received the revelation of things concerning the church in all ages, says of himself, "I was in the Spirit, on the Lord's day," &c. Rev. i. 10. Here is certainly proof that some day, whether the first or not is not the question proposed, that some day was called the Lord's day, and it must have been one of the days of the week. We suppose it was the day which had been observed in honor of the Lord Jesus Christ, and on which he therefore appeared to his servant to make the important communications, which are contained in this book. But without insisting on this, the Register will have some difficulty to get over *the proof* that one day of the week is in Scripture called the Lord's day. R.

We wonder not a little that Br. Rhees should be so free to fellowship S. D. Baptists, and not Pædo-Baptists, since the latter prove their Pædo-baptism by the same kind of arguments that he proves his Sabbath of the first day of the week. Latitudinarianism, that will make any thing do, is good enough where the Sabbath is concerned.—Why not carry it out, where Pædo-baptism and the peculiarities of the Romish Church is concerned? By this mode we may strip religion of all its peculiarities, and bring it down to the taste of the carnal heart. If the first step is taken, the second must be, and so on, till religion is divested of its sacred character, and every command of God and every precept of the Gospel are declared nonessential. God is *specific*—Brother Rhees is *general*. God says the *seventh*—Br. Rhees says *any*. Be consistent with yourself Brother, and carry your *system* out.

Br. Rhees *thinks* Christ arose on the first day. Well, admit it. What then? Why, the Sabbath, *of course*, was changed from the seventh to the first day. Proof? The work of redemption was greater than creation; therefore, as the seventh day Sabbath commemorated the creation, the first day must commemorate redemption! But the scripture testimony? Alas! it cannot be found. The fourth command remains immutable—eternal. It has not been annulled, or altered. It remains with all its authority, binding all men to the end of time to keep the seventh day.

The rising of Christ from the grave on the first day has nothing to do with the Sabbath. We might as well infer any thing else as the change of the Sabbath from the resurrection, for nothing of the kind is any where mentioned by the inspired writers.—The first authority we can find for observing the first day, is contained in the order of Constantine in 321.

The editor thinks he finds in the practice of the Apostles authority for observing the first day. Let him look over his evidence, and see if he has any account that they met to Sabbatize, or worship on that day. The passages he has quoted contain no such evidence. The passage in Acts xx. 7, contains the only allusion that is any where made to worship on the first day, and what is that? "Upon the first *day* of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread. Paul preached unto them, (ready to depart on the morrow,) and continued his speech until midnight," &c. This was an evening meeting, and from the Jewish mode of reckoning time, we must conclude that it was the evening immediately following the seventh day, consequently Paul traveled on the first day; so we find ourselves without evidence that the Apostles observed the first day as a day of rest or worship. But we have abundant proof that they observed the seventh day, as such. See Acts xiii. 14, 42, 44, xvi. 13, xvii. 2, xviii. 4, &c. Now we think, on re-examining the scripture evidence, our brother will find that he is in error, and not "found in company with the Apostles of the Lord."

We are much amused at the adroit manner in which our second question is disposed of. Rev. i. 10, is quoted; "I was in the spirit on the Lord's day." Our brother Rhees does not now pretend that this means the first day of the week, and thinks we "will have some difficulty in getting over *the proof* that one day in the week is in scripture called Lord's day." Heretofore he has called the first day of the week Lord's day. But now when his proof is called for, he dodges the question; his proof is wanting. It is better to retreat than be conquered. We admire the valor. The scriptures nowhere speak of the first day as Lord's day. Nor have we any proof that the passage referred to means "any day of the week."—Nor do we believe it does, any more than the Psalmist means any day of the week when he says, "This is the day the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it."

Church Dedicated.

The S. D. Baptist Church of Hayfield have completed their church edifice, at a cost of $1,200. It was opened for divine worship on the 2d Sabbath in January. The Church acknowledge with gratitude the liberal donations made by brethren of sister churches to aid them. They are enjoying the pastoral labors of Eld. T. B. Brown.

☞The S. D. Baptist Central Association will hold its annual session with the 2d Church in Brookfield, commencing on 4th day before the 2d Sabbath in June next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A MONTH LATER FROM INDIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Wednesday of last week, and brought news from Liverpool three days later than that brought by the Great Western. But in the time the overland mail from India for April, had arrived, with full confirmation of the late disastrous news from Affghanistan. The other news is of no importance.

The intelligence from India is to March 31st, just one month later than the previous advices. The Bombay Times of March 1st, says:

"The Cabul tragedy is over. Of the army, which, on the 1st of November, numbered from 12,000 to 16,000, some 200 or 300 only survive in captivity. Not ten men in all have yet escaped from the enemy.—Since the 28th of December, the dates we last gave, 120 British officers, and from 4000 to 5000 fighting men, are known to have perished. One European and three Seapoy regiments have been utterly swept away."

The 44th Regiment, which was utterly destroyed, formed a part of General Packenham's army at New-Orleans. The sufferings of the troops, during 65 days fighting, in the most mountainous country in the world, appear to have been inconceivably dreadful. We annex a summary of the news from the Times:

"The news from India is to the end of January, according to which, it appears that after the death of Sir William. McNaughton, negotiations were resumed by Major Pottinger, and a convention agreed on for the evacuation by the British forces of Jellahabad, Ghuzni, Cabul and Candahar; that in pursuance thereof, the troops, to the number of ten thousand, *set out, and were, in defiance of the treaty, all massacred.* Two or three natives alone. Gen. Sale has refused to surrender Jellahabad, and is prepared for a vigorous defence. General Elphinstone is not dead, although wounded. He is a prisoner in the hands of Ukbar Khan."

Age of the reigning Sovereigns of Europe. King of Sweden, 78 years; the Pope, 76; King of Hanover, 70; King of the French, 68; of Wurtemburg, 60; of Bavaria, 55; of Denmark, 55; of Belgium, 55; of Sardinia, 53; of Holland, 49; Emperor of Austria, 48; King of Prussia, 48; Emperor of Russia, 45; King of Saxony, 41; of the two Sicilies, 32; of the Greeks, 26; Queen of Portugal, 23; of England, 22; the Sultan, 18; Queen of Spain, 11 years.

It is remarkable that almost all the thrones of Europe have had their sovereigns renewed since 1830; out of 20 there has been 15. The King of Sweden, the senior of them all, dates from the year 1810; the King of Bavaria, 1825; Emperor of Russia, 1826; and Queen of Portugal, 1826.

Congressional News.

From the New-York Evangelist.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25, 1842.

Funeral—Civil Bills.

The week past has presented little to excite, little to interest, even a stranger. On Tuesday, in the severest storm we have had this spring, the remains of Mr. LAWRENCE, after an impressive sermon from Mr. TUSTON, was consigned to the Congresional cemetery.

On Wednesday the appropriation bill was finally passed by the House, and sent to the Senate, where it will linger some days. This long delay to provide for the officers of the government, is highly criminal. In the long-session years they rarely receive their pay till mid-summer, unless the departments make an arrangement with the banks to anticipate the payment.

The Apportionment.

The apportionment bill was then taken up, and the debate, precisely similar in all its details and objects, to that which occurred in 1822 and '32, and indeed, on every occasion when the same subject has been taken up, commenced and still continues.—It is one of those purely selfish struggles for power that disgusts the listener, and many of the actors in it. Each state struggles for such a ratio as will best suit itself, giving it the largest number and the smallest fraction over. Two slaveholders, J. P. Mason of Md. and Underwood of Ky. have spoken at some length to show the effect of various ratios on the relative power of the slave and free States, differing widely, however, as to what ratio would best preserve the "equilibrium." No ratio will leave the free States less than 50 majority, if series of rates was taken on Tuesday, the result of which indicated a disposition to take a ratio as low as 60,500, if not lower. This would give a House of 258 members; quite large enough for any good purpose.

Impotent malice—a frolic.

Friday was appropriated mainly to the passage of private and local bills, of little importance. The most important was one appointing a term of the U. S. Circuit Court at Cincinnati, instead of holding both terms at Columbus, as heretofore. There was one curious scene, illustrative of the despotism of the slaveocracy in the smallest matters. Under the rules as they now stand, all petitions, memorials and the like, are laid on the speaker's desk, and *he* decides whether they are receivable or not, Mr. Goode, of Ohio presented, thus, a series of resolves passed by the citizens of Ashtabula Co. at Jefferson, the town in which Mr. Giddings resides, approving his course very warmly, and instructing him, on his return to Congress, to offer again the resolves for presenting which he was censured by the House. They were admirably drawn up. In the morning, the fact of their presentation appeared on the record, much to the displeasure of Mr. Botts, who moved to strike the fact out of the Journal. He accompanied his motion with some very violent remarks, aimed chiefly at Mr. Leavitt, of the Emancipator, who, he said, spent his time, not in reporting the doings of the House, but in abusing its members, calling one half of them overseers, and the other *slaves!* He declared, on a proper occasion, he should move for his expulsion from the floor of the House! Such a laughable explosion of slaveholding spite has not occurred before, since the session commenced. Truly, as Mr. Botts said, it is very "insolent" for a man with oldfashioned notions of freedom, to criticise the course of "a high functionary of the Government!" But it is a misery Mr. Botts must submit to, with what grace he can. He threatens to include your correspondent in the same motion, because I dared to expose his shameful forgery of professed "extracts" from the addresses of the Am. A. S. Convention, in 1833. But it is to be hoped he will learn the "better part of valor" on further reflection. Truly, the slaveholders are grieved to the soul to see FREEMEN taking notes of their despotism!

Saturday, both Houses thought proper to earn their per diem by a pleasure visit to the splendid war steamers now lying at the Navy Yard, a very pleasant excursion for one of the fairest days of the spring. The weather is indeed charming. It combines the freshness and bloom of early spring, with the warmth of early summer in New York. The mowers were busy last week cutting the grass from the smooth turf of the capital grounds.

A host of tariff petitions come in every day. Perhaps the list of petitions offered on a single morning by one Senator, will give the best idea of their number and variety. It was on Wednesday—

"Mr. Buchanan presented twenty-three memorials from merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia, stating that they are deeply sensible that nothing will relieve the country more effectually than an increase of duty on imports and the encouragement of domestic manufactures; ten memorials from individuals engaged in various branches of employment in Pennsylvania, and one from Delaware, asking for the restoration of the tariff of 1828; four petitions from Pennsylvania, praying that the duty on iron may be placed at what it was in 1839; the memorial of manufacturers of flour of mustard, asking that Congress may admit mustard seed free of duty, and impose a duty on the flour of mustard; the memorial from manufacturers of chocolate, asking for the imposition of duty on chocolate, and the admission of cocoa free of duty; also, three memorials from Berks county, Pennsylvania, asking for an increase of duty on foreign leather, iron, hats, caps, shoes, ready-made clothing, etc. approving of the Distribution Land Law, and asking for the repeal of the provision of that act which precludes a distribution of the proceeds of the public land from taking place, should the duty on foreign imports go beyond twenty per cent."

News of the Day.

Mr. Giddings.—The veteran Gen. Root, heretofore little sympathising in any anti-slavery movement, brought forward in the Senate of New-York, a series of resolutions proposed to be adopted by both branches of the State Legislature, declaring that the resolutions offered by Mr. Giddings, "contained a correct exposition of constitutional law, that ought to govern in such cases, and had a direct relation to a great question, which perhaps may jeopard the peace of the nation;" that they were "properly submitted to the consideration of the House of Representatives, as Congress has the sole power to declare war, and to provide for the national defence;" that the vote of censure "had no ground for its justification;" and that "the eight Representatives from this State who voted in its favor, have no cause of exultation." The resolutions were not acted upon.—*Emancipator.*

Another Distillery Overthrown.——The Towers, the great whiskey makers at Waterville, have failed for $60,000; a great part of this amount is owing the farmers for grain. Three hundred bushels a day was the average amount of grain that was converted into an article which makes husbands wretches, wives miserable and broken-hearted, children premature orphans—and yet, with these frightful facts staring farmers in the face, they have furnished the daily quota for working this desolation; now they have their pay for it. Let them look at it, and take warning as to their future course. God's hand, depend upon it, is set against the acquisition of gain by the horrid sacrifice of the morals and happiness of our follow-beings. The Washingtonians are dealing destruction to distilleries, and farmers will find it much better to feed their coarse grain to their cattle, than trust it to distillers.—*N. Y. Bapt. Reg.*

Florida.—The number of Indian warriors now in Florida, is supposed not to exceed 90. A portion of these, under Sam Jones and the Prophet, and now in the Everglades—the rest, under Halleck Tustenuggee and a Creek chief, Oteaka, are in the cave of Withlacooche. Col. Worth has planned a movement with a view to catch the last mentioned band. Six detachments of troops were to march upon them from different directions on the 15th inst. It was quite sickly at Fort Mellon. The prevailing disease was fever and ague.

The Trial of Holmes, the murderous mate of the ill-fated William Brown, which has been in progress at Philadelphia through all last week, on Saturday terminated in a verdict of guilty. The indictment on which he was tried was for manslaughter; and doubtless murder in the first degree would have met the approval of any honest twelve men who might have been empanneled to pass upon its merits. The jury in the present case recommend him to mercy. Did they mean that same kind of mercy which he showed to the sacrificed passengers whom he pitched overboard into the sea to make his boat sit lighter on the water?

The Effect.—The teacher of one of the primary schools in Portsmouth, was recently asked why her school was so full; she replied—"I have a quarter part more scholars, and this from the Washingtonian movement. My new scholars are the children of the reformed. Last winter they were in the street, many of them begging for bread; they are now in school, warmly and comfortably clad."

The Seneca Treaty.—The new arrangement of the treaty with the Seneca and other western Indians in this State, effected by Friends of Philadelphia and Baltimore, provides that such of the Seneca Indians as are opposed to emigration may retain possession of the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations—subject to the preemption right of the Ogden Land Company—which two reservations contain over fifty thousand acres of excellent land. The treaty of 1838 is to remain unchanged, except so far as to permit a portion of the Senecas to remain on the lands retained by them. The modification is concurred in by the Company.

Croton Water.—The Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct gives notice that the water will probably be let into the distribution pipes on or before the 4th of July next. The following is the Tariff of prices fixed for the privilege of using the Croton Water.

ANNUAL CHARGES.

Dwellings of 2 stories,	$10
" more than 2 stories,	12
" on the rear or lots,	5
" with work shop or store,	12 to 20
Privilege of washing pavements,	3
" bath, (where there are fixtures,)	5
Warehouse,	15
Boarding house,	10 to 20
Stable, private per stall,	5
" livery "	2

CHARGES BY MEASURE.

Hotels, breweries, tanneries, public baths manufactories, salting or packing houses, steam engines, and large consumers generally, per hogshead of 100 gallons, 5 cts.
Shipping, 25 "

Eight hunters (two from four companies) recently arrived at St. Louis from the Rocky mountains, for provisions. They stated that there were fourteen feet of snow on the mountains, and that the hunters were out of provisions, and likely to perish.

The Iron Interest of Pennsylvania.—It was lately shown at a great Tariff Mass Meeting in Philadelphia, from the returns received from the various counties, that there are three hundred and eighty-seven Iron Works in all the State; that these works employ directly sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-four workmen; and that there are eighty-three thousand three hundred and twenty persons dependent upon them for their support.

Mr. Sargent.—We were pleased to see it stated in the last Temperance Journal, that Mr. Sargent, the well known author of Temperance Tales, has again appeared in public. Parental anxiety and love had induced him to seek relief in a foreign clime; and the subsequent loss of a beloved daughter, whose life was dearer to him than his own, had deprived him of his relish for society, and the responsibilities of public life. But he is still the staunch friend and willing advocate of Temperance. We hope he will resume his pen. His former productions none read without being delighted—few without being profitted.—*Ch. Refl.*

Free Negroes in Mississippi.—By an act which was passed at the last session of the Mississippi Legislature, every Justice in the State is authorised at the request of a freeholder, to cause any free negro to give security in the sum of one hundred dollars for his good behavior, or to commit him to jail, and after public notice the Sheriff of the county shall sell him. Every free negro is forbidden to enter the State; and if one such is found having emigrated into the State under any pretence whatever, any white citizen may cause him to be punished by the Sheriff with thirty-nine lashes; and if he does not immediately thereafter remove, he is to be sold. Any white person who brings a free negro into the State is liable to a fine not exceeding for the first offence five hundred, and for the second one thousand dollars.—*Jour. of Com.*

The export of sugar from Philadelphia, during the first quarter of the current year, was one million, four hundred and eleven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-one lbs., about half of which was refined.

The Rt. Rev. Henry Conwell, 2d Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Philadelphia, died in that city on Friday morning, aged 90 years.

The wheat prospect this spring, appears, from accounts from the western part of this State, and, indeed, throughout the country to be quite as promising as is usual. This is said to be especially true of Michigan.

It is stated that a petition of Benjamin Rathbon, now confined in the State prison at Auburn, signed by the most respectable citizens of Western New-York, and a majority of the members of the New-York Legislature, has been pres[illegible] Seward.

At a meeting in St. [illegible] since, a resolution was [illegible] the Chairman to purc[illegible] six-pound *hollow ware* f[illegible] are to be attended by [illegible] *emigrants:* say 70 men[illegible]

The amount of tolls [illegible] on Wednesday, being th[illegible] nals were opened, was $[illegible]

The ship John Howland, Ca[illegible] which arrived at Salem on the [illegible] inst. brought five natives of one of the small islands in the vicinity of Japan. They were taken from a small uninhabited island near the Bonin group, where they had been for some time, having been blown there by a gale, while out fishing in a small boat.

A steam canal-boat has been run between Rochester and Lockport. It is propelled by a paddle wheel fixed at the stern; and from all appearance will answer the purpose, there being scarcely any more swell occasioned, than by the usual manner of towing by horses.

One of the city missionaries of Boston a few days since witnessed a singular scene in that city. In a miserable hovel of a house which he entered, he found a man lying dead, with some of the family drunk about him. In the same room with the corpse a couple were being married—the bridegroom wearing the very clothes which the dead man had just cast off.

Many of the establishments at the West, once engaged in manufacturing whiskey from corn, have commenced converting it into spirit gas. It may be truly said that the progress of the Temperance cause is diffusing light.

Twenty thousand females are out of employment in Canada. The Montreal Times says: "If we had a Lowell in this Province, it would benefit the country more than 60,000 regulars."

The mail between Zanesvill and Lancaster, Ohio, was robbed on the 18th instant. The driver was supposed to be guilty, particularly as he left the next morning. He was followed, apprehended near Pittsburg, and taken back to Zanesville.

A new Temperance house has been opened in Buffalo, and appropriately called the "Pollard House," in honor of the indefatigable and successful Baltimore lecturer.

There was a brillant meteor at Richmond Va. on the 22d inst. about 11 o'clock. It was so luminous that a pin could be picked up in the street. Its direction was from south to north.

The National Intelligencer states, that an offer has been made to the Government, and on favorable terms, for a considerable part of the U. S. Loan, lately authorized by the act of Congress.

The New Hope Delaware Bridge Company have stopped specie payment for the present.

Encke's Comet.—This interesting body, which visited our sphere in 1838, having again become visible, I had a fine view of it in Clark's telescope last evening, (the 28th,) from half past seven to a quarter past eight o'clock. It could be distinctly seen even in the Finder, (or small attached telescope,) and therefore may have been previously observed by others, although aided by instruments less powerful than ours. Its figure is nearly round, and its brightness exceeds that of 1838, the light being more dense towards the central parts, and the margin being defined. Indeed, immersed as it is in the evening twilight, it is far more conspicuous than I anticipated. Through the kindness of my friend, S. C. Walker, Esq. of Philadelphia, I received, two days since, a newspaper containing an ephemeris, (giving a few of the computed places of the Comet for the present period,) copied from the London Philosophical Journal. The evenings of the 26th and 27th proved unfavorable for observation; but last evening, an hour after sunset, the Comet was readily found, being indeed so near the place assigned to it in the ephemeris, that it was only necessary to point the telescope to that part of the heavens and the beautiful object at once presented itself. Its position is a little south of the head of Aries. At 7h. 45m. it was about a degree and a half south of *Gamma Arietis*, near the star *Iota*, marked 205 on the Astronomical Society's Catalogue.

Next to Halley's Comet, this body is regarded by astronomers as the most interesting member of the solar system; and, from the frequency of its returns, it has already led to important results, and it will, it is believed, lead to many more, as its future motions are studied and observed.

DENISON OLMSTED.

YALE COLLEGE, March 29th.

The Tax Bill.—We have not yet received a copy of the Act recently passed by our Legislature, to impose a tax of one mill on a dollar, or one dollar on a thousand, of the taxable property of this State; but its leading provisions are thus stated in the Albany Argus. It provides,—

For imposing a mill tax:

For borrowing for the general fund $884,595 31; for the April interest on the canal debt, $241,474 52; for the Chemung Canal, $450,000; for temporary canal loans, $1,000,000; and to preserve the works now in progress, &c., $50,000—in all, $4,199,336 83—in stocks at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent and not less than par.

For appropriating one half the avails of the mill tax to the redemption of the general fund debt, and the remaining half and all the surplus canal revenues to the payment of the canal debt, temporary and permanent.

For investing $1,700,000 of the U. S. deposite fund and $500,000 of the school fund, in the stocks now authorized to be issued:

And for suspending all further expenditures [illegible] the public works in progress, except for [illegible] completion of indispensable jobs, or to [illegible]ve the work already done.

[illegible] Assembly, the bill was sustained by [illegible] majorities; the section provi[illegible] mill tax, by a vote of 71 to 22. [illegible] Senate, on the final passage of the [illegible] votes stood—13 to 11. As we have [illegible] stated, the mill tax, being levied [illegible] $555,299,530 of taxable property, [illegible] yield a nett revenue of about $600,000 [illegible] annum.

It would doubtless have been desirable, in itself considered, to avoid adding to the burdens on the people in the difficult times through which we are passing; and equally so to go on with the public works which are yet in progress. But we are thoroughly satisfied that under existing circumstances, the course adopted by the Legislature is wise and necessary, and that it ought to receive the approbation of every good citizen. The effect of the new law upon the credit of the State cannot fail to be salutary, in as much as it evinces a determination not to increase our debt, but to provide the means for its gradual extinction. It also shows the willingness of the people to be taxed, so far as may be necessary to meet their engagements promptly. Take it all in all, we consider the enactment of this law the most propitious circumstance, in reference to our State finances, which has happened in a long period; and we cannot doubt that it will be as triumphantly sustained by the people, as it has been by the Legislature.—*Jour. of Com.*

Bit of a Fight.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives the following extract from a private letter, dated

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 13, 1842.

A few days since a large ship: (a slaver) sailed from this port under American colors, for the African coast. An English frigate, which was laying in port, knew her destination, and determined to capture her. They met a few miles outside the harbor; the frigate sent her boat to board the American ship; the officer in command was told to keep off or they would fire into him; the boat kept on, when the Yankee let loose a gun upon him. The commander of the John Bull frigate then hailed that he would fire into *him* if he did not heave to: "Fire and be d—d," was the reply, accompanied by a broadside from the well-trained guns of the Yankee, which carried away the fore and main yards of the frigate. The fellow crowded all sail and was out of the range of the frigate's guns before he well knew what was the matter with him. I saw the frigate afterwards; her main was down, and they were in the act of sending down the fore, which I could see had been much damaged. The Englishman declares that he will have the ship if he loses his own vessel in the undertaking.

The number of citizens of Baltimore, who have signed the memorial to Congress, in favour of sustaining American Industry, is upwards of NINE THOUSAND, AND THE LENGTH OF THE MEMORIAL IS FIFTY-SIX YARDS.

Further Examination of Bork.—The afternoon examination of witnesses at the Police Office yesterday, resulted in the corroboration of the testimony given by Mrs. Row the principal witness, and some additional facts tending still more to fix upon Bork the cool commission of a crime at which a fiend might tremble. He told one of the witnesses that he had "killed his wife, and meant to do it three months ago!" And when told by the conclusion of the testimony, that he had the privilege to say what he chose for himself, he replied that he had nothing to say except that he "had done perfectly right, and just as any other person in his situation would have done!" But the appearance and actions of the wretched man did not sanction this apparent indifference. He was restless and nervous, and the workings of his features told of the tumult of a mind ill at ease, and a conscience aroused and alarmed.

We subjoin the following testimony taken before the Coroner, from the report in the Daily Advertiser:

The Inquest.—An inquest was held on the body of the deceased by B. C. Allen, Coroner.

Margaret Bork testified that she was the daughter of the deceased—was 11 years old last September—first saw her father this morning when he got up—after he got up, he took a pitcher and went to a grocery and got a pitcher of water—when he came back witness and deceased had had their breakfast—her father refused to have his breakfast—he is a tailor by trade—after sitting at his work a short time, he put on his vest and hat and went out, when deceased requested witness to go and tell Mr. Munsell not to let him have any more liquor—witness went but did not see Munsell—she then returned home and on looking out of the window saw her father go into Keys' grocery—he then came home; deceased said to him if he did not stop going down the street for liquor she would tell his cousin, John Burton; he said it was none of John Burton's business: he then got up and said he would dress himself and take a walk—deceased then took both of her father's hats and set them down beside her, so that he could not get them—he then undressed himself and went to bed, he laid in bed perhaps a quarter of an hour, he then got up, dressed himself and went down stairs—he was gone a very short time and came back again with an axe in his hand—at the time he came up, deceased was sitting at the front window—when he came in he gave a blow with the axe—witness saw him lift the axe and with it strike the deceased—after he struck her, she said oh! and shrunk on the floor—witness ran down stairs and called Mrs. Row—witness, Mrs. Row and others, went up stairs—when they got up stairs, the deceased was lying on her back on the floor and her father was dressing himself—some one said, send for the doctor, there may be some hope of life, then her father said, "if I did not think she was dead I would knock her brains out, now I have killed her I will abide by the consequence."

From this evidence it would appear that *rum* was at the bottom of this dreadful crime, and was the prime mover of ungovernable passions. The following is the testimony of Doctors Green and Van Alstyne:

We have this day made a post mortem examination of Mrs. Bork, and find the following injuries inflicted, viz:—A large wound on the top and anterior portion of the head, extending entirely through the integument or scalp, and a fracture of the scull directly under the wound, and a depression of the fractured pieces of the cranium; these are four in number, to the depth of nearly one inch, the fractured portions about three inches in length, and in the widest part one inch in width, including the middle and anterior portion, the pancretal bones are on each side of the saggaital suture, and extending across the corronal suture into the frontal bone, a part of which was much depressed; this wound was supposed to have been made by a blow from the head of an axe, and was sufficient to cause immediate death; also a large cut and bruise on the lower jaw, made by a blunt instrument, the bone fractured into three or four pieces; also another wound on the side of the neck, made with a like instrument—the last mentioned wounds would not have caused instant death. Was unacquainted with the company in the room; saw no person he knew except Dr. Van Alstyne; did not see the prisoner.—*Albany Journal.*

The War in India.—The attempt of Great Britain to wage an unholy war against the Affghans, appears to meet with much opposition even in that country. The London Morning Chronicle, in speaking of the recent massacre of the English forces in Affghanistan, says:—"The attempted subjection of Affghanistan being immoral in its origin, nothing that has occurred can deprive any future attempt of similar immorality. The Affghans are not rebels or surgents; they owe no fealty or allegiance to the British Crown, and the endeavor of England to deprive them of independence of Spain. The rising at Cabool—bloody, cruel, sanguinary, and brutal though it be—is a movement to achieve independence. It is not insurrection—it is a war. The deadly revenge which animates each Affghan blow is not witout parallel in European struggles for nationality; and the disgusting insult perpetrated on the remains of Sir W. M'Naghten could readily be exemplified during the recent civil war in Spain. If we will conquer *semi*-barbarous tribes, and fight with a people ignorant of the civilization of western warfare, we cannot complain that their struggle for freedom is as wild as their passions and as remorseless as their wrong."

Out of all the persons on board the unfortunate Medora at the time of her explosion, only 18 escaped unhurt; dead 26, wounded 43.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun.—An anecdote is told of the meeting of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun after the former retired from the Senate, which shows that political strife, though it may for a while deaden the finer feelings of the herat, cannot destroy them, especially in those hearts that beat with generous and manly sensibilities. As Mr. Clay was passing towards the door to leave the Senate chamber, Mr. Calhoun met him—they had not spoken to each other for five years—but they now simultaneously extended their hands; neither spoke, but both wept. At length Mr. Clay said, on parting, "Give my best regards to Mrs. Calhoun." How much more noble was this reconciliation and parting, than if they had separated looking defiance at each other! They had almost spent their lives together in Congress, and at various times stood shoulder to shoulder. Time had passed over both, and the young had become old. One was about to retire, and both must ere long "sleep the sleep that hath no waking." The retirement of the one would leave the other with no companion or rival of his younger days, and it told him emphatically that he too must follow. Thoughts like these soften the heart not wholly indurated, and cause the fountain of generous feeling to gush forth.

A Veto upon sending Books through the Post Office.—The following letter appears in the Madisonian:—

Several Postmasters having expressed doubts, as to the postage properly chargeable on the work described below, I will thank you to publish the following extract of a letter to the Postmaster in Brunswick, Maine. dated 22 April, 1842.

"The publication in question, "Zanoni" under the name of Brother Jonathan, is a pamphlet, in large octavo, not periodical to be rated as three sheets—and the postage under 100 miles within the State, 12 cents; over 100 miles and without the State 18 cents. Fractions of sheets; and the cover of a pamphlet if used for general advertising, is charged as a distinct sheet. The cover of this pamphlet, being filled by intelligence of a general character, and by advertisements relating to a single work—and the Department feeling no disposition to adopt a construction not manifestly just—may be considered, in charging postage, as part of the work.

"The statement on the title-page, that the postage of this supplement is 3 cents under 100 miles and within the State, or 4 1-2 cents over 100 miles and without the State, is the opinion of the publisher, and not that of the Department and should not be regarded as the rule by which Postmasters are to be governed in rating postage.

Yours respectfully,

PH. C. FULLER.
2d Ass't P. M. G."

The New York Herald of Sunday, says, that a negotiation has been entered into in London between Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Everett, and that the British foreign Minister took the first step, being induced to do so, probably in consequence of the disastrous news from India. We further learn that the Ashburton mission was never meant to result in any practical settlement—it was intended more as a "make believe" than a reality. But recent events in Europe and Asia, and under the influence of Sir Robert Peel, who has indicated great friendship for the United States, particularly in his recent new tariff, have compelled the British Government to come at once to the point, and settle the preliminaries of a lasting peace. This has been done with Mr. Everett, and the recent special messengers that came by steamers have probably been the bearers of the new propositions for the American government. If this intelligence be correct, every thing looks well for a long peace.

News from Washington confirms the above statement, and says a report is current that the despatches from London, brought by the Great Western, give to our relations with England a favorable aspect.

The County Poor in New York.—From the returns of the Superintendents of the poor it appears that the whole number of paupers relieved or supported at the county poor houses during last year, was 61,203. The number temporarily relived was 16, 241. The number of these who are returned as county paupers is 35,366, and as town paupers, 25,837. The increase in number during the year was 6,713.

The expenses connected with the county poor houses for the year was $385, 742 50. The estimated value of the labor of the paupers was 54,632 22. The average weekly expense of each person has been 59 cents and 6 mills.

Of the persons relieved and supported, there were 9,239 foreigners, 466 lunatics, 258, idiots, and 54 mutes. The number of Children under 16 years of age is 2,173.

The whole expense for the poor since the year 1830, has been $4,748,403 16.—*J. of Com.*

Slaves in New York.—The Judiciary Committe of the N. Y. Assembly submited a report on the 30th March, accompanied by a bill to repeal the following sections of the Revised Statutes, viz.

"§ 6. Any person not being an inhabitant of this State, who shall be traveling to or from, or passing through this State, may bring with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him from the State; but the person so held in slavery, shall not reside or continue in this State more than nine months; and if Such residence be continued beyond that time, such person shall be free.

"§ 7. Any person who, or whose family, shall reside part of the year in this State, and part of the year in any other State, may remove and bring with him, or them from time to time, any person lawfully held by him in slavery, into this State, and may carry such person with him or them, out of this State.

Escape from Death.—The family of John Reed, Esq., in Southfield, Staten Island was dangerously poisoned on Friday evening, 2d inst., by arsenic being put in the tea kettle by a boy living in the family.—Mr. Reed, and his wife being in the city, were expected home to tea, and it is supposed the boy intended the poison for them as he has been heard to say that he would kill Mrs. Reed. The family consisted of two daughters and two hired men, who all drank freely of the tea, and were immediately taken with vomiting, and remained very ill all night, and in the morning the boy confessed that he had done it. The arsenic had been set for the purpose of killing rats. The family are now considered out of danger, except the eldest daughter, who still remains very ill. The boy's name is Abm. Bedell. He has lived in the family over two years. He is now in prison.

After a succession of April weather, showers and sunshine, for several days, the sun came out clearly and mildly yesterday morning, with a bright promise of clear skies.

The season is unusually early and propitious to crops. The corn is waving its green branches merily in the fields, and little spears of plants tell of the whereabouts of our great staple. Flowers and fruits are rejoicing in the fine, growing weather.

The season, is, we are told, more forward than any since 1827.—*N. Cour Apr. 9.*

Dry Goods.—The winding up of this spring's importations shows a smallness of quantity never surpassed. The Sheridan, which arrived the other day from Liverpool, had 199 packages of dry goods; the South America, now on her way, has 172 packages; and the Geo. Washington has 76 packages only. Of these last, 34 packages are woolens, 4 are worsted stuffs, 4 are cottons, 11 are linens, and 23 hosiery, &c. —*Jour. Commerce.*

Sobriety.—The town authorities of Boston and Northampton, Mass. have resolved not to issue any licence for the sale of ardent spirits—so that the cause of temperance will be likely to go ahead in these places.

A live Hair Seal was caught in Dighton river and brought to our fish market yesterday. It weighed one hundred pounds, and was four feet in length.—*Prov. Journal.*

Mrs Trollope is about to commence a new work on America in Colburn's New Monthly. It is to be in the form of a story; and will be entitled "The Barnaby in America."

The value of the fur trade and fisheries along the shores of lakes Huron and Superior, is estimated at $4,000,000 annually, of exports to England. And yet most of the fur used in the United States is bought in London.

As many as two thousand five hundred persons have landed from steamboats at St. Louis, Mo. in a single day.

Notices.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given to the subscribers, to the funds of De Ruyter Institute, that the annual meeting of the stockholders will take place on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Institution, for the purpose of electing four trustees, to hold their office three years, in the place of Henry Crandall, Ira Spencer, Ephraim Arnold, and Willard D. Wilcox, whose term of office expires at that time, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of $25, those wishing to vote by proxy, can do so, by forwarding their votes to some one of the stockholders; naming the persons whom they wish to elect, and requesting such individual to act for them, noting also their number of shares.

JOHN R. BUTTS, *Sec'y.*
De Ruyter, April 27th, 1842.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute would respectfully inform the public that they have engaged Miss Elizabeth B. Goodrich, as a Teacher in the Primary Department. Her long experience in teaching we trust will insure the confidence of all who may wish to patronize said school. The school will commence on Monday, the 25th inst., and continue until the close of the regular Summer Term, or 16 weeks.

☞ Terms of Tuition will be one dollar & fifty cents.

De Ruyter, April 13, 1342.

Missionary Agent.

To the eastern churches and others who may be directly interested, Brother Sherman S. Griswold, an evangelist minister in this church, (Piscataway,) has been appointed a missionary and agent by the Executive Committee of the Missionary Society, to travel and preach the gospel and collect funds for the benefit of the Society, that the gospel may be sent to the destitute churches, and settlements where our brethren may be located. His journey and labors will be through New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Rensselaer county, &c., and as his mission is one of great moment, he hopes that as the time allotted him is short, that the people will be in readiness when he comes among them, to assist him in his noble enterprize—especially the ministers, that he may accomplish much in a short time, and that his efforts may bring a new era among us upon the subject of missions. And as Mr. Griswold is a stranger in the denomination, we would say, that we think him fully competent for the duty assigned him, and hope that he will receive that hearty reception with ministers and people where he may travel that his station and calling demands.

W. B. GILLETT,
Cor. Sec. of the Missionary Society.
New Market, N. J., March 24th 1842.

NOTICE.

An extra session of the Western S. D. Baptist Ministerial Conference, will be held (by divine permission,) on the first day of the week following the third Sabbath in May next at 10 A. M., at the house of the first church in Genesee. A general attendance is desired, and especially of the Ministers, Deacons, and Licentiates of the Western Association.

JAS. H. COCHRAN, Pres't.
Jas. R. Irish, Sec'y.
Alfred, April 14, 1842.

MARRIED,

In Lincklæn, on the 1st inst by Rev. Ahira Johnson, Mr. JOB BROWN, and Miss HANNAH MURRAY all of Lincklæn.

DIED,

In Waterford Ct., on the 23d ult., Mrs. PATIENCE MAYNARD aged 77. Sister Maynard was for many years an exemplary member of the S. D. B. church in Waterford, and died in full hope of joining the church triumphant.

In Lincklæn, April 20th, LOVINA, twin sister, and daughter of Gillman, and Laury Dennis, aged 7 years 6 months.

"Physician, friends, nor earthly power could save,
The loved Lovina from an early grave."

In this town, on the 14th ult. ELZABETH, eldest daughter of John Newett jr., aged 12 years and 7 months.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Wm. Maxson, (thank you,) W. P Langworthy, J. H. Raymond, Joseph Jennings, J. H. Turner (the cr. is given on our book,) I. D. Titsworth, (the $5, was credited at the time on our book,) viz., E. J. Davis, $2,50, J. B. Thomas, $2,25, and 25 balance in our hands. Lewis Dunham.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

W Maxson, 33,50 cr. J H Rogers, Daniel Brooks David Rogers, David Rogers 2d David P Rogers R Jerome, Thomas Rogers, Oliver Maxson, Green Rogers, Lester T Rogers, E Beebe, George C Stillman, Christopher C Stillman, P L Berry, $2, each vol 3, Thomas Beebe, Oliver Maxson jr, A Lester $1, each, Nathan Saunders, 2,50, vol 2, of W P Langworthy, $2, cr Eld H P Green, vol 3, of J Jennings, $2, vol 3, of I D Titsworth, $1, cr Dea Reuben Davis, L Dunham, $4, cr E Crosby and self $2, each.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Z. T. BENTLEY having been admitted as Attorney, Solicitor, Counsellor, Proctor and Advocate in the United States District and Circuit Courts, tenders his professional services to all who are desirous of obtaining the "benefit" of the Bankrupt Law.

April 25th 1842. 9w3

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscribers have been appointed sole agents for this place.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c., just printed, and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

POTATOES! POTATOES!!

A few hundred bushels of Potatoes for sale cheap. Enquire at the Cottage, a few rods north of the Elm Tree.

De Ruyter, April 13, 1842. 7w2

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.
De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter, March 31st 1842.

Burdick, Rev. S. M.
Burdick, Thompson
Bolus, Albert
Burdick, Joel
Beach Jonathan,
Coon, Joshua
Cowls, Isaac 2d
Carpenter, Joseph
Church, Caleb W
Dean, Enos
Fenton, John H
Hall, Jedidiah A
Haskall, Sally Mrs.
Hills, Daniel jr.
Johnson, Eliphalet H
Lawrimer, Mrs. M.
Lathrop, Miss S S 2
Maxson, Francis P
Palmater, Reuben
Pulford, Ella
Stims, H
Stims, Harris
Spaulding, Horace
Starr, H
Strail, O Cooper
Scott, Daniel
Van Dyke, John 2
Whaley T
Webster, Rev L W
Wood, David
Wells, Elisha

M. SPEAR, P. M.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards, Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of ALONZO D. BLIGH, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest which the said Alonzo D. Bligh had on the 2d day of December 1841, or at any time afterwards, to the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit: All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows; beginning at the line of the road running south through the village of De Ruyter, at the corner of land owned by Ephraim Arnold, thence east twenty-six (26) rods to land owned by said Arnold, thence south ninety-eight (98) feet to land owned by Isaac Wright, thence west on said Wright's line twenty-six (26) rods to the line of the road, thence north on the line of said road to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less, which described premises I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at the house now kept by William C. Gage, in the village of De Ruyter, on Thursday, the 19th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, April 1, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By Geo. W. Barnes, Deputy Sh'ff. 6w6

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H QUINBY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left with the proper officer for collection.

J. N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
Jan. 10, 1842. WILLIAM J. AYER.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at
Nov. 24. ELMORE'S.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the
NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

WANTED,

A BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Tailors Trade. One who has been at the business would be preferred. Good recommendations would be required. Apply to JAMES M. LETTS, No. 1 Farmers Exchange.

De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, and Valices, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons. Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this kind, which I can sell as low as any shop west of Albany or Utica, and even De Ruyter not excepted, according to quality and for durability.

Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wood, and some money, and the remainder in Notes; also, wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese and every thing that is raised by the Farmer in this vicinity. Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, Pine Lumber, &c. &c. &c.

Pine Lumber for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. 10,000 feet first rate Ash Flooring.

J. R. RIDER.
De Ruyter, Oct 5, 1841 32tf

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sal very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

☞ IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community*. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practisal school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post-paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51t12

UNITED STATES'

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!!

Incorporated by the State of New York, March 31, 1837, For Twenty-one Years.

CHARTER RENEWED AND AMENDED MAY 5th, 1840, COMBINING

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

SHARES $100 EACH.

10 per cent to be paid or secured on subscription.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the time allowed under the amendment of the charter of this company for completing the subscriptions to their stock, will expire by limitation on the 5th day of May next; in the meanwhile, their books will continue open until the full amount of capital shall have been duly subscribed.

Subscriptions are authorized by the 10th Section of their charter, to be "paid in, or secured to be paid either in stocks of the United States, or the public stocks created by this or any other state, or in the stock of any incorporated bank of this or any other state, which shall be at par in the New York market at the time or in the stock of the corporation of the city of New York, or on bond and mortgage or unincumbered real esatate of this state, of the value of fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, unless the same shall be insured from loss by fire, or in specie, certified checks, or current bank bills."

Should the full amount of capital not be subscribed in cash payments, or secured by bank city, or state stocks, as above described, on or before the 15th day of March, the balance will be filled by a selection of the best bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate within the city or state of New York, such as the company would readily loan their funds upon, if the capital was all paid in cash; but should the full amount of capital be subscribed in cash, bank, city, or state stocks, on or before the 15th day of March, then the subscription books will be closed, without receiving any real estate.

Applications for stock can be made in the mean time to either of the Commissioners, whether the intention be to pay in money, stocks, or real estate.

The opportunity this company presents to capitalists throughout the Union for a safe and profitable investment, can now be improved, and subscriptions in money, or sound bank stocks made sure, as well as those in city or state stocks.

It will be noticed on reference to the prices current, that the prices of insurance stocks in New York are higher by 25 per cent on an average, than any other stocks on the list, and the liberal terms of subscription offered by this company, are not elsewhere to be found. Negotiations have been made in London with the most eminent bankers there for a cash subscription to this stock, within six weeks, of from $500,000 to $800,000, to be permanently invested in the best of American 6 per cent, state stocks in London.

Commissioners:

Edward Rogers,
A. C. H. Smith,
Baron S. Doty,
Cornelius Masten,
Platt Adams,
M. Ogden,
E. G. Merrick,
Elias Goodspeed,
Calvin K. Averill,
Benjamin Balch.

Any communication relative to the business of this company, made in New York city, if addressed to BENJAMIN BALCH, will receive prompt attention. 50t1m

Agencies of this company will be appointed in such states as may wish to secure them; but only upon an interest being first taken in the stock.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

The Slave Mother to her Sleeping Babe.

My sleeping babe, thy ebon brow
To me is fair as if 'twas white;
Thy ruby lips is curling now
With some sweet vision of delight—
Thy mother joys to see thee smile
While slumbering thus, my darling child.

Ah! sweetly sleep—for soon the cry
Thou too wilt hear, "Up sluggard, start!"
And at the task no pitying eye
Will kindly cheer thy aching heart;
From morn till eve thou'lt toil in gloom,
There is no respit but the tomb!

Sleep, sleep, my boy! the future, dark,
Unfolds its terrors, one by one,
To my torn bosom—hark, oh hark!
The scourge! that shriek! it is my son!
Glad would I lay thee in the grave,
My babe, for thou art born a *slave*.

E. M. S.

Cottage Home, March, 1842.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Northen Light.

GREENOUGH'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

BY GILES F. YATES.

"See! what a grace is seated on that brow;
Hyperion's curls, the front of Jove himself;
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command;
A station like the herald Mercury
New lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.
A combination and a form indeed,
Where every God did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man!"

Almost every person who claims to be a critic, forms for himself a "beau ideal," a standard of perfection, to which every work of art submitted to his examination must conform, or it fails to secure his approbation. If he does not apply the Procrustean process in its fullest extent, he finds it difficult to guard altogether against prepossessions, or to prevent them from influencing his decisions in a greater or less degree. In a similar predicament I found myself when I first saw Greenough's statue of Washington. In common with the hundreds who came to view it, my first impressions were decidedly unfavorable. It was only on repeating my visits that my prejudices wore away, and its many beauties began to be unfolded to my view. It may be, moreover, that several high-wrought encomiums which I had seen in the public prints, had raised my expectations in the first instance to an undue pitch. How often under similar circumstances, is one doomed to disappointment!

The statue is placed on a plain pedestal near the centre of the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. It is about twice the size of life; and like the Jupiter of Phidias, is seated on a chair. The back of the chair is embellished with antique open work, having at one corner a small statue of Columbus, and at the other an American Aboriginal. The sides of the chair are carved in bas-relief with symbolical representations of North and South America. A sentorial robe, gracefully resting on the right arm of the statue, falls over the lower part of the body, and leaves the rest of the figure in a state of nudity. It has Roman sandals on the feet, and a Roman sword in the left hand, not grasped for action, but resting on the palm of the hand, with the handle turned from the body. The right hand is raised, and its index points to Heaven.

In front of the chair, on either side, are carved the head and claws of a lion. Some think that the head and claws of an *Eagle* would have been more *American*, and therefore a more appropriate ornament. But to quarrel with Greenough on this account, would be hypercritical. The other designs and devices on the chair are truly well chosen, and there is a peculiar fitness of all the parts to the grand whole, which reflects high credit on the taste and talent of the distinguished designer. Yet as a general rule, ornaments such as these should be held of comparatively small account when judging of a work of art like the one under consideration. They are only accessories to the principal design, and like back ground of a portrait serve, in some measure, to heighten or diminish the effect of the portrait, but add nothing to its correctness or intrinsic excellence.

In regard to the costume adopted by Greenough, critics have been serve in their censures. Whoever feels disposed to join them, will, I think, be diverted from his purpose on examining the bronze statue of Jefferson, still remaining in the Rotunda. This, as is well known, is attired in the ungainly dress of the last century. On viewing it for the first time, I could not help being impressed with the idea that the spirit of ultraism prevades the ranks of artists as well as politicians. In its place and on proper occasions it is not only proper, but it becomes imperative on an artist to make a faithful copy of the outward gear worn at a particular period. But every person who candidly considers what should be the characteristics of such a work as the one Greenough was commissioned to perform, will hesitate in coming to the conclusion that he was required to perpetuate the dress which capricious fashion prescribed during the last century, or to illustrate the ironical adage that the tailor and hair-dresser make the man. Man is the most beautiful and perfect of all earthly beings. There is a manliness and grace, and above all an *expression*, in the human form and limbs, which the apparel, so far from improving, actually hides and deforms. I allude not so much to physical beauty, (for it was not an Apollo our artist was required to represent,) as to intellectual and moral beauty. In this connection it may be observed, in regard to Chantry's Washington, that whatever its defects may be, he has, in regard to costume, endeavored to observe such a proper *medium* as to offend neither the sticklers for historical imitation on the one hand, nor yet the advocates for what is termed classical taste on the other.

There undoubtedly is such a thing as sacrificing historical truth and accuracy to classical taste. Witness the painting of the British artist, (his name I cannot call to mind,) who to avoid the one extreme of representing the soldiers of General Wolfe, at the seige of Quebec, in their swan-tailed coats, with big buttons, fell into the opposite extreme, of depicting them all nearly naked, and with bows and arrows instead of swords and blunderbusses. Now it is contended, that to some extent, at least, Greenough has not been sufficiently regardful of historic truth. How far this may be true, is a delicate question, and one which it would take too long to discuss. It must, however, be especially noted, that Geenough had authority for his conduct which the British painter had not. The latter was required to represent a single insolated event, but the former a *general* history in one view, of the Father of his country,—a concentrated embodiment of all his virtues as a christian, statesman and hero. The poet's license then was his! That this justified him in selecting the costume of the classic Romans, I dare not dispute. The *sword* and *toga* aptly and beautifully depict to the mind his blended character as a warrior and counsellor of state. Many things that relate to classical taste, cannot be fully understood or appreciated by any except those who belong to the society of the Virtuosi. The uninitiated, though possessed of sound judgment and good common sense on matters in general, cannot reconcile these things to their ideas of propriety. They require more of the plain "matter of fact" to suit their peculiar notions.

There was one act of the venerated Friend and Father of his Country, which has more of the moral sublime in it than any other in his history, or in that of any military hero on record. It will at once be known, that I refer to that particular period in his life, when, with a whole army at his command, and to whom his will was law, he indignantly refused the overtures of some of his officers, to proclaim himself Dictator of this Republic. This event undoubtedly occurred to Greenough, when his genius conceived this statue. When I first saw it, my mind, adverting to and dwelling upon this sublime event, experienced a feeling of disappointment on not finding that some more direct allusion had been made to it; as for example, by a spurned or trampled crown or sceptre. But this could only have been done at the expense of making the statue more allegorical than it now is, and would doubtless have detracted from that dignified simplicity which is one of its chief beauties.

Different constructions have been put upon the meaning of the gesture and attitude which the statue is made to assume. The impression produced at first blush, is that while with one hand Washington resigns his sword, he with the other points to heaven, as if directing the American people to the all-wise and all-powerful Ruler of Nations for protection and support. But this is taking too contracted a view of the subject. We see in the manner in which the sword is held, either a willingness to give up the weapon of war, if no longer necessary, or to use it, if again necessary, in defence of the rights and liberties of his country. By the uplifted hand may be indicated his appeal to Heaven for the rectitude of his intentions, and a firm reliance on Divine Providence for the success of his own undertakings as a military and civil ruler, and for his beloved country's welfare in peace or war.

Said a captious critic, a few days ago, in my hearing, "Washington is made to assume too lazy a posture." Had the artist designed to throw into the figure, motive energy or martial fire, to the entire exclusion of the milder virtues for which his "subject" was distinguished, he would not have selected, as he has, the sitting posture: an equestrian statue would have answered his purpose better. A standing figure would have been more natural and appropriate, if the design had been to commemorate any one particular act of Washington, such as the resignation of his military command. But as the sculptor in his design was not thus circumscribed, he selected the attitude and gestures which the figure is made to assume, as more suitable for the ends he had in view. He intended, not to represent Washington at any one period of his life, as I have before taken occasion to remark, nor to make his statue in the literal or ordinary sense of the term, but to give a grand poetical conception, a corporeal representation of his whole life and character. To place him, who was at once the statesman, warrior, patriot and christian, in the sentorial chair, having been decided on, all concomitant circumstances necessary to be portrayed, had to be subdued "in keeping" with the grand design, and to be made to blend with it in one entire harmony.

The expression of benignity, calmness and resignation which the statue exhibits, and which is perhaps heightened by the attitude, has been mistaken for supineness, and the want of proper force of character. But how admirable and characteristic of the Mount Vernon philanthropist, hero and sage, is that repose, mildness and good will, united with dignity and decision, which the countenance and attitude indicate.

The gigantic size of the statue has been urged as an objection; the tenability of which let us examine. The practice of the Chinese painters to enlarge the heads of their great men, while their bodies are left of the natural size, though it might perhaps be justified by some modern professor of phrenology, is at variance with every just notion of the suitable and beautiful in "proportion." Ideas of greatness are always associated with quantity. Therefore under certain restrictions, the magnitude of a painted or carved figure is deemed the sign of mental as well as physical greatness.—The largeness of the figure gains for it nobleness of effect, and imparts to it a dignity and grandeur not otherwise attainable. This position, as a general rule, cannot be gainsayed, and is in fact universally acknowledged. Would not then Greenough have been guilty of an unpardonable blunder, had he made his Washington no larger than life?

In accordance with the principle above laid down, a Jupiter and a Hercules ought alike to be depicted in size above the common standard of mortals. But the *character* of the two being different, this difference must be expressed by different proportions of the several parts, so as to produce in the one manly strength combined with grace, and in the other, manly strength excessive. A student in anatomy remarked that the legs, arms and thighs of Greenough's statue are too long for its other parts. I do not profess to be skilled in anatomy, but I am well satisfied that the student was mistaken. I cannot discover any thing like a dangling appearance to the arms. If any part of the figure is disproportioned, it is the part between the hips and knees. I speak, of course, without authority, but venture to assert, that the legs and thighs, if disproportionately long and large, are made so intentionally. By this means, a *superhuman* appearance is given to the statue. It is so with the celebrated statue of the Apollo belviders, which Greenough may have adopted as his model. If it be asked how can so grand an effect be gained by a seeming deformity, the best answer is, that such is the fact proved by ocular demonstration. A similar enlargement or extension applied to any other part of the human frame, would fail to produce this effect. Enlarge the head and it will appear heavy or stupid; the neck in length, and it will seem too effeminate—in breadth, too Herculean. Enlarged arms will appear too Vulcanlike; and extend the disproportionate enlargement to the body, the hands, and the lower part of the legs or feet, and they will appear clumsy and ungraceful.

Certain muscles about the arms, neck and breast, although not out of due proportion with the body, appear too prominent for beauty. This would doubtless be remedied, were the statue placed at a greater distance from the spectator's eye. I am led here to remark, that the main cause why the statue is unpopular, is to be found in the fact, that its bulk and proportions illy correspond with the place it occupies, and (speaking particularly with reference to its first location) do not come within the strict rules of fitness and propriety. As before intimated, it is absurd to suppose that the comparative bulk of a statue, or that its bulk in the abstract, furnishes a true measure of the degree of greatness intended to be conveyed to the mind. Its size is of course to be regulated by the distance from which it is to be viewed, or by its destined position; whether on the top of a high or low column—in the open air, or within the walls of a building—on the floor of a room—in a niche on the same level with the floor, or in the niche of a room at any given point of elevation. The statue in question is rather too gigantic for the architecture of the Rotunda, or is not in harmony with its dimensions, and too high to be viewed with satisfaction in all its parts, from the most suitable point of vision that can possibly be selected. When the statue was placed in the *centre* of the Rotunda, with the light falling directly upon it, the objections to its location above alluded to, especially the last, were of more force than at present. That its original location was not the most proper, was a matter of such universal comment, that a committee was appointed by Congress to inquire into the expediency of having it removed to a more suitable part of the Rotunda. A few days ago this was accomplished. It has been lowered about three feet, and now occupies a place between the centre of the Rotunda and its western entrance. Its present location and height is in exact accordance with Greenough's express request and advice, which was altogether disregarded in the first instance.

In its workmanship, or what is technically termed its "execution," I hesitate not to pronounce this statue of Greenough a master piece. The touches of his chisel are most exquisite, and exhibit a blended boldness and delicacy, which constitute the perfection of art.

Waiving all minor and venial objections before adverted to as to the design, or in other words as to the manner in which Greenough has treated his subject, there is only one objection which I deem of any weight. It is not sufficiently *American*. It has not sufficient allusion to the particular *period* in which Washington flourished and became immortal—to those eventful times, *quorum magna pars fait!* It is not for me to say how this should be done. To be able to suggest how it *could* be done, would imply inventive genius, to which I make no pretensions. I only wish to convey the idea, that to my humble apprehension, a statue of Washington should have something more than the mere *likeness*, the mere *prosopological* indications of his physical and mental qualities to designate the man. The marble should be made, in a marked & unquestionable manner, to tell the history of the Hero of the AMERICAN *revolution!*

Schenectady, March, 1842.

FIFTEEN MINUTES TO SPARE.

In passing from one engagement to another, during the day, there are often small portions of time for which many make no special provision, and so lose them entirely. A good economist, however, of time, which is money, and to many their only capital, will always have something to fill up these spaces. Put together they make days and months and years, and are worth saving. Some persons are so constituted, that it is next to impossible for them to be systematic, methodical, and steadily and continuously diligent. They can work only by fits and starts; and they work best when the spirit moves them, compensating, by the earnestness and energy with which they labor, for the seasons during which they loaf or lounge. Such gentlemen of genius are, however, rare; a great many lazy fellows, who imagine themselves members of this class, having, in fact, no right to be ranked with them, and deserving to be talked to first for their idleness, and secondly for their impudence in trying to excuse their drone like propensities, by pretending to be like the few excentric great men, who are, in respect to the way in which they do things, a law unto themselves. Most people, to accomplish any thing, need to be constantly industrious; and for them, it is wiser never to have "fifteen minutes to spare," and always to have some little matter to which they can turn their hand. A certain mathematician, we forget who, is said to have composed an elaborate work, when visiting with his wife, during the interval of time between the moment when she first started to take leave of their friends, and the moment she had fairly finished her last words. We heard once of a young man, eager for knowledge, who read the whole of Hume's History of England whilst waiting, at his boarding house, for his meals to be served. No excuse is more common for ignorance, than a want of time to learn; and no excuse is more frequently false. Unconsciously one may get engrossed in business and entangled with engagements, so that he cannot well release himself and escape. But it is bad to do this; and against it one should be on his guard. In many cases, however, such entire occupation of time is not the fact; it is only imagined to be the fact. Every body, every day, waste moments if not hours, which might be devoted to useful ends. "Where there is a will, there is always a way," says the proverb. A systematic arrangement of business, habits of rigid punctuality, and a determination to gather up the fragments, will enable a man to make wonderful additions to his stock of knowledge. The small stones which fill up the crevices have almost as much to do with making the fair and firm wall as the great rocks; so the right and wise use of spare moments contributes not a little to the building up in good proportions and with strength a man's mind. Because we are merchants and mechanics, we need not be ignorant of all that lies without the boundaries of the counting-room or the shop. Because the good woman looketh well to her household, she need not abstain entirely from looking into books. If to make money, or get a dinner, the mind must be entirely neglected, it were better to be poor and starve. But there is no such necessity as this, as any one may discover, who will with justfiable avarice make good use of every "fifteen minutes he has to spare."—*Newburyport Herald.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, the largest assortment ever offered in this place. *Physicians* are particularly invited to give their stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to undersell any establishment in this section of the State

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLORS Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

This most useful medicine can without presumption be called the "ne plus ultra" of all the thousand medicines now offered to the public for the cure of pulmonary diseases. Hundreds are now living in good health that consumption seemed to have marked for an early grave, who owe their preservation to the use of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.—Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Mobile; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the people! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, and advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the house of most of our citizens.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand ready to testify.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES, *AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.*

We have this day been appointed sole agents in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by us are direct from Doct Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

We have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that we have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. We have in our possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which we shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds In fluenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

WINSLOW'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, aad several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond eproach.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and use administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruc tion of worms.

We also state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that we have the following valuable MEDICINES, among our large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey
Beautifying Lotion
Hair Oil

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.
Vegetable Cream,
Dr. Hitchcocks Snuff,

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in our extensive stock of Medicines.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the buisness will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.

De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 30m

NEW GOODS
AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞BOOTS & SHOES,☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.

De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.

De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.

3ytf S. G. WALKER.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Cutter. Terms of payment to suit the purchaser. Enquire at this office.

Jan. 18, 1842. 47tas

STOVES.
COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE*. Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line o business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY*.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonabll prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy wil please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street*.

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.

Nov. 24.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
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Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
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WISKONSAN.

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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

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Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,—*The* SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.—*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, MAY 11, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Historical Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion.

LECTURE III.—THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

BY G. M. LANGWORTHY.

(CONCLUDED.)

These observations and testimonies of infidels, may perhaps prepare our minds for a reception of a fuller and more connected account of the sufferings of the early christians, which is contained in our own books, and which may be summed up as follows, viz: "That the founder of christianity, from the commencement of his ministery to the time of his violent death, employed himself wholly in preaching the gospel in Judea and Galilee; that in order to assist him in this purpose, he made choice out of the number of his followers, of twelve persons who might accompany him as he traveled from place to place; that except on a short journey to announce his mission, and a few days spent at Jerusalem, these persons were his constant attendants, that they were with him at Jerusalem when he was apprehended and put to death, that they were commissioned by him when his ministry ceased, to published his gospel and make prosolytes to it in all the world. That a few days after his departure, these persons, with some of his relations assembled at Jerusalem; where they elected a person to fill the place of Judas who had betrayed his trust and and fell, that they made this selection from those who had been with Christ from the beginning of his mission, in order that he might be a competent witness of the things which they affirmed of Christ; that they first began at Jerusalem to preach faith and baptism for remission of sins, that many accepted the proposals, and formed themselves into a society. That the attention of the Jewish government being soon directed against them, two of the twelve, very intimate with Christ when he was alive, were seized as they were discoursing to the people in the temple, and after being kept all night in prison, they were brought the next day before an assembly, of the chief persons of the government, who after examining them, found no cause of death in them, and therefore after forbidding them to speak any more in this name, let them go. That a very short time after this, the twelve were seized and cast into prison, and being brought a second time before the Jewish Sanhedrim, they were upbraided with their disobedience to the injunction laid upon them, and beaten for their contumacy; that being charged once more to desist, they were suffered to depart, though they neither quitted Jerusalem, nor ceased to preach in the temple, and from house to house.

Hitherto the preachers of christianity had the common people in their favor, and this was the reason of the clemency of the Jews on the occasion which I have mentioned.—Very soon, however, they were persuaded that this new religion opposed their laws, and easily were they then induced to join with their superiors in stoning a very active member of this community. The death of this man was the signal of a general persecution, which raged at Jerusalem with so much fury as to drive most of the new converts out of the place, who nevertheless preached Christ wherever they went. The persecution followed them to the cities, in which the authority of the Jewish Sanhedrim was allowed to be exercised over Jews. A young man, who had signalised himself by his hostility to the profession, and had procured a commission from the council at Jerusalem to seize any converted Jews whom he might find at Damascus, suddenly became a proselyte to the religion which he was going about to extirpate.

This man now brought down upon his own head a double measure of enmity from the Jews, who watched the gates of Damascus night and day, with so much diligence that he escaped from their hands, only by being let down in a basket by the wall. Nor did he find greater security in Jerusalem, to which he immediately fled.

Attempts were there soon made to destroy him, and his life was saved by being sent to Cilicia his native country. About this time there was a cessation of seven or eight years to this persecution, and within this period churches were formed in all Judea, Galilee, and Samaria, by the activity of the apostles and their associates. Those who had been expelled from Jerusalem during the persecution, traveled as far as Phenice, Cyprus, and Antioch, and all returned again to Jerusalem as their general rendezvous.

Herod Agrippa soon stretched forth his hand to vexcertain of the church, he beheaded one of the twelve, and seeing that the Jews were pleased with it, he seized another in order to put him to death, but this man was miraculously delivered from his hand and made his escape from Jerusalem.

Paul and Barnabas, about this time, started on their journey through Asia Minor, and at almost every place where they stopped, they were insulted and their lives endangered. After being expelled from Antioch, they went to Iconium, where an attempt was made to stone them. They fled to Lystra, where one of them was stoned and drawn out of the city for dead. These two men, tho' not original apostles were acting in connection with them, for after completing their journey, being sent on a mission to Jerusalem, they there related to the apostles and elders, the events and success of their ministry, and were, in return, recommended by them to the churches as men who had hazarded their lives in the cause.

Paul now crosses, for the first time the Ægean Sea, and carries with him our historian. They stop at Philippi where Paul and one of his companions, are cruelly whipped, cast into prison, and then kept under the most rigorous custody, being thrust while yet smarting with their wounds, into the inner dungeon and their feet made fast in the stocks. They afterwards were dismissed and went to Thessalonica, where the house in which they were, was attacked by a party of their enemies, in order to bring them out to the populace. But this indefatigable minister finally pushed his way thro' Athens, Corinth, and Ephesus, again to Jerusalem. He soon, however, left this city for Antioch, and this again for Ephesus; here he preached two years, when his success excited the apprehensions of those who were interested in support of the national worship. Their clamor produced a tumult, in which he nearly lost his life.

He then retired to Greece, and stationed himself at Corinth. Afterwards, when he wished to return to Syria, by a direct course, he was prevented by the Jews, and forced to retrace his steps through Macedonia to Philippi, and thence to take shipping to Asia. Along the coast he pursued his voyage with all possible expedition, in order to reach Jerusalem at the feast of Pentecost. Here the populace seized him in the temple; forced him out of it, and would have destroyed him, had not the Roman guard interfered, and in great mercy began to examine him by torture.

From this time to the conclusion of the history, the apostle remains in public custody of the Roman government. After escaping assassination, and delivering himself from the power of his enemies by an appeal to Cæsar, he was sent after two years imprisonment to Rome. Here he continued to preach the gospel in his own hired house, to all who came unto him, notwithstanding he was a prisoner and his life contingent. This is substantially the account given in our own books of the progress and persecution of the early christians; and without stopping to notice the various corroborating passages which might be drawn from the same source, I will conclude this article with submitting the testimony of the following witnesses:

Clement says, "let us take the example of our own age. Though zeal and envy, the most faithful and righteous pillars of the church, have been persecuted even to the most grievous deaths, let us set before our eyes *the holy apostles.* Peter, by unjust envy, underwent, not one or two, but many suffering; till at last, being martyred he went to the place of glory that was due unto him.—For the same cause did Paul, in like manner, receive the reward of his patience. Seven times he was in bonds; he was whipped; was stoned; he preached both in the east and in the west, leaving behind him the glorious report of his faith, and so having taught the whole world righteousness, and for that end traveled even unto the utmost bounds of the west, he at last suffered martyrdom, by the command of the governors, and departed out of the world, and went unto his holy place; being become a most eminent pattern of patience unto all ages. To these holy apostles were joined a very great number of others, who, having through envy undergone, in like manner, many pains and torments, have left a glorious example to us.—For this, not only men but women have been persecuted, and having suffered very grievous and cruel punishments, have finished the course of their faith with firmness."

Hermas, saluted by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Romans, in a piece very little connected with history, says, "Such as have believed and suffered death for the name of Christ, and have endured with a ready mind, and have given up their lives with all their hearts."

Polycarp says, "I exhort all of you that ye obey the words of righteousness, and exercise all patience, which ye have seen set forth before your eyes, not only in the blessed Ignatius, and Lorimus and Rufus, but in others among yourselves, and in *Paul himself and the rest of the apostles;* being confident in this, that all these have not run in vain, but in faith and righteousness; and are gone to the place that was due to them from the Lord, with whom also they suffered. For they loved not this present world, but him who died, and was raised again by God for us."

Ignatius, the contemporary of Polycarp testifies to the same when he says, "For this cause (having felt and handled Christ's body after his resurrection, and being convinced both by flesh and spirit,) they (Peter and those with him at Christ's appearance,) despised death, and were found to be above it."

The Church of Smyrna, in a circular entitled "the relation of Polycarp's martyrdom," say, "The sufferings of all the other martyrs were blessed and generous, which they underwent according to the will of God. For so it becomes us, who are more religious than others, to ascribe the power and ordering of all things unto him. And, indeed, who can choose but admire the greatness of their minds, and that admirable patience and love of their master, which then appeared in them? who, when they were so flayed with whipping, that the frame and structure of their bodies were laid open to their very inward veins and arteries, nevertheless endured it? In like manner those who were condemned to the beasts, and kept a long time in prison; underwent many cruel torments; being forced to lie upon sharp spikes laid under their bodies, and tormented with divers other sorts of punishments; that so, if it were possible, the tyrants by the length of their sufferings, might have bro't them to deny Christ."

Lastly, I am to mention the coincidence of the christian writers of the New Testament.

When different historians relate the affairs of the same period; the one either derives his information from the other, or else both write from actual knowledge of their own. And it is an easy matter to distinguish an original historian from the copyist as there is an independence in the style and manner of one, which cannot be imitated by the other.

It is not possible that an event, or a series of events should make such an impression on two different men as to dispose them to relate it in the same words. The fact is each man tells the thing in his own way, and one often mentions things which the other has either forgotten, or does not think it necessary to his purpose to relate.

It is this agreement in the facts, with this variety in the manner of narrating them, that impresses upon the mind, a conviction of the truth of what the different witnesses relate.

I hardly need to say, that this is the very kind of coincidence which subsists between the writers of the New Testament, as every one who has paid the least attention to this subject knows it is the fact. When the difference between two historians amounts to a contradiction, it enfeebles the testimony of both. When the agreement is too close and minute, it destroys the credit of one party as being independent. In the case before us there is neither that agreement, nor that disagreement. Such, indeed, are the variations, that, at first sight, the reader is uneasy from apprehensions of contradiction; but such is the actual coincidence that all our fears vanish the moment we apply to them the labors of a profound and intelligent criticism, and we are constrained to acknowledge, whether we will or not, that the testimony of such men, or rather that such testimony must be true.

Religious Department.

From the N. Y. Observer.

EXTRACT FROM A PASTOR'S JOURNAL.

ENCOURAGE LAY LABORERS.

1. He is the best agent in any business who can set at work and supervise the greatest number of subordinate agents in the same general cause.

2. The ministry are too few, and the work too great for them ever *alone* to achieve the salvation of the world. They *must* have aid or the work will not be done.

3. Now it is not enough that parents, masters, Sabbath school teachers, church officers, magistrates, &c., each in their appropriate sphere, do what they can. The minister needs the co-operation of the whole church in his onset upon a stupid, wicked and ruined world. He should endeavor to marshal the whole fraternity of the faithful as "the host of God," in the enterprize of holy and benevolent exertion.

4. May there not be departments of labor in which, sooner or later, and occasionally, *every* member of the church may and should be engaged.

5. Should not every member of the church feel that, *to do something in the world to promote the temporal and eternal well being of his fellow creatures,* is a duty inseparable from his relation to the world, and inseparable from the very spirit of his Christian profession.

6. Is it not evident that the cultivation of this sort of personal individual enterprize, and of this living and conscious connection with the church, is the true way to remedy the evils which we as pastors complain of, viz: coldness, worldly absorption, hardness of heart, a feeling of irresponsibleness, and virtual apostacy in the church. Can it ever be that the business of prayer, praise, reading the Scriptures, social Christian conference, however truly and largely they are contributory to the life of the members of the church, will ever be found sufficient to mature that life. And unless the members of the church can be engaged in something *beyond* the sphere of personal interests, affections and employments, will not the mind stagnate in dull uniformity or corrupt in selfishness. Does not the great law of life that pervades the physical, pervade also the moral man, viz: that healthful action of the human system must be impelled by that which is *without*, as well as by that which is *within:* that the blood, for example, should move, not only by the force of internal laws, but that its circulation should be assisted by *external* appliances also, such as air, friction and exercise.

From the Pastor's Journal.

THE FEMALE PRAYER-MEETING.

In a western village, long before the blessings of a stated ministry were enjoyed, a few professors of religion were accustomed to meet for the worship of God. The time passed on, new members were added by immigration, and some of the earlier ones were gathered to the tomb.—The children became men and women, and verged more and more towards the end of life, and still the moral aspect of the place was like the heath in the desert.

In this state of things there were a few, and but a few, who did not quite lose the savor of a living piety. Among others were four wives and mothers, who, without other stimulus than their own feelings, (for it is doubtful whether they had ever heard of a female prayer-meeting,) agreed to meet and plead the promises of God, and wrestle with the Angel of the Covenant in behalf of their families. Of their numerous children, some nearly of adult age, not one was then pious. The engagement was faithfully kept. Through summer's heat and winter's cold, those faithful mothers might have been seen wending their way to the place appointed, and there they mingled their tears and prayers before the mercy seat. Afflictions attended all those families; although one was wealthy, and others were poor, they felt themselves to be, as they really were, alike in need of the support of divine grace. O none can know, save those who know by experience, what fervent, sisterly love, grew up between those women!

Years rolled on ere the bread of life was broken to that community by a pastor. Still, amid all discouragements, these females remained faithful. They labored and had patience, and did not faint. And what was the result?

It cannot be told till the day of the revelation of all things, how far their prayers were instrumental in the organization of a church, and the settlement of a minister, and the establishment of all those stated means of blessing which follow in its train; but it may be told, even now, that great good resulted to all their numerous children, few remain out of Christ. One after another they came to the Savior, and found pardon. One of those mothers rejoices over the hopeful conversion of all her surviving children, ten in number, one of whom has been for years preaching the Gospel to the heathen, another is yet looking forward to the ministry, while the rest, in other relations, are found among the active advocates of all things that are lovely and of good report. And in the other families, similar blessings in kind, if not in degree, have also been enjoyed. And all this is traced to the watching of these good women "unto prayer, with all perseverance."

From the N. Y. Observer.

PURE FROM THE BLOOD OF ALL MEN.

An apostle stood up before the elders of the church, and said, "I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men." His must have been a conscience void of offense, or he would not have ventured to challenge the witnesses of his ministry to convict him of deficiency in duty. They must have been conscious of his fidelity, or they would have charged him with blood-guiltiness when he sought to clear himself.

Who can take the apostle's words, and with his hand on his heart, and with the fear of God on his soul, say in sincerity and truth—"I am pure from the blood of all men."

All are not apostles. All are not pastors and teachers. But all are stewards. To some have been committed more, and to others less; and each man in the moral government of God has a responsibility in the blood of his fellow-men. The man does not live in human society whose circle of influence surrounds himself alone. His own family, his neighbors, his friends, his enemies, the world itself may be effected by his conduct for good or for evil, and though like Cain, he may seek to deny the relationship. God has made him his brother's keeper, and will hold him to his trust.

Often does this responsibility rest with peculiar force on the pastor's heart. There are those around him, who, to all human appearances, will be effected for eternity by the fidelity of his ministry. He is set to watch for their souls. If the watchman obey the voice of the Lord, and faithfully warn the wicked of their way, and the wicked persist in sin and perish in their iniquity, the watchman has delivered his soul. "Their blood," saith God, "I will not require at thy hand." But his unfaithfulness in sounding the alarm in Zion, may cause the ruin of those over whom he is set, and their blood the Lord hath said, he will require of the watchman. How sweetly must that pastor sleep, who can lie down after a Sabbath's labors, with the strong consciousness that he has acquitted himself in the fear of the Lord, so that if he passes to the judgment before he awakes, the blood of souls cannot be found in his skirts. Men who labor and pray with the determination thus to be found when the Son of Man cometh, will be blessed as they toil, and have the joy of seeing the work of God prospering in their hands. Or if they see no present *fruit;* if their faithful services seem to exert no reforming or restraining power on those around them, they still have the assurance that the holy purpose of God will be accomplished, and their own souls will be pure in the day of the Lord.

The same precious consolation comes to the hearts of parents who mourn the continued impenitence of their children.—Those children may perish, and their blood may be required at their parents' hands.—It *will* be, if in the day of judgment it shall appear that those children perished through parental unfaithfulness. And those have rich comfort when they stand by the graves of their offspring, who can assure themselves that they have left no means untried to win their souls to Christ, and have thus fulfilled their covenant obligations to train their children in the service of God. Or, when a parent is called to die with his children around him, it will help to make death sweet to know that he is pure from their blood. And when he meets them at the bar of God, though he meets to part with them forever, it will be precious to reflect that he as a father delivered his soul from the guilt of his children's ruin.

Christians, private christians may not be pure from the blood of men. Few are.—The world around them is perishing in sin, and have they done their whole duty for its salvation? Have they with all fidelity sought the conversion of their impenitent neighbors and friends? Have they prayed without ceasing, and with anxious faith that the Holy Spirit might descend upon the church to which they belong? Do they live such blameless and godly lives, as to command by the silent power of a holy example the religion of Christ to an ungodly world? And is their influence given so decidedly in favor of all that is good, that they are sure no one is pleading their conduct as an excuse for continuance in sin. Unreasonable, and wicked, and vain as such an excuse may be, it is often urged, and has its power on the hearts of unconverted men, who may perish under its influence, leaving a load of guilt on the soul of him over whose imperfections they stumbled into hell.

Every moral enterprise with which the future happiness of the human race is linked, demands the aid of all good men, and he is not guiltless who stands aloof, although he may not oppose. Take the cause of missions, as an enterprise for the spread of the gospel over a sin-covered earth. If the heathen will perish without the gospel, it is duty to send them the gospel. If we have not done our duty in sending them the gospel, we are not pure from their blood. But the most of men think they do *right* if they give, but do not think that they do *wrong* if they withhold. They act on the principle that all they have is their own, and no moral obligation binds them to bestow their property for the conversion of distant pagans. But if those are dying in sin who might be delivered if they heard of a Savior, how can he be held guiltless who has the ability to send them that knowledge, and yet refuse to do it?—Such a man cannot lay his hand on his heart and say, "I am pure from blood." The blood of millions lies at his door; stains in his skirts; pollutes his heart. Oh! what blood can wash it away!

And the same is true of all other means which God has appointed for the salvation of men. If they are to be set in operation by human instrumentality, each man must do his duty, his whole duty, or bear the reproach of unfaithfulness, and the blood of the perishing will be required at his hands.

PARENTAL CHARACTER OF GOD.

It must be remembered that we have not the slightest claim upon God, as a matter of right, for any one good thing that we ask or desire to have. The veriest criminal soliciting a reprieve has not less claim on the score of right, than we have. All that we want may, in fact, be comprised in one word—*Mercy;* and mercy necessarily implies the entire absence of all right. A man has always a right to justice, but he never can have a right to mercy. It is a contradiction in terms to talk of *deserving* mercy; and we must first get rid of this too common idea, in our conceptions of the Deity, and in our contemplations of the Divine dealings, before we can rightly understand the true relation between sinful man and his offended Father and God.—We must be ready and willing to come to him as suppliants, not as claimants, if we hope to prevail with him. * * *

For, consider in what relation we stand to God; by nature, very far gone from original righteousness, by practice, continually adding to our load of actual sin, and widening the distance which separates us from God. And this it is which constitutes our wretched moral and spiritual condition; for it is utterly impossible, in the very nature of things, that there can be any true happiness for man, while alienated from his Creator. As well might we expect the earth to be blessed with genial warmth, or to glow with cheerful light, if the sun were blotted from the heavens, as that man can be happy at a distance from God, the source of *all* happiness, the fountain of *all* enjoyment. And the benevolent object of all God's dealings with men is, to reconcile and bring them near to himself, to reclaim them from the wanderings to which they are so prone, to lead them back, with a firm, though gentle hand, to the fold whence they have strayed, to "deliver them from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the *children of God.*" (Rom. viii. 21.)

In both these respects, then, the entire absence of any just claim to favor on our part, and the immensity of the boon which God offers, he has an unquestionable right, upon every principle of reason and equity, to choose his own method for man's redemption. He might justly have made the offer, if he made it at all, on some severe conditions, hard to be performed, even conveyed to us in the language of indignation, and accompanied by the frowns of offended Omnipotence. It would have been no impeachment of his equity, had it pleased him to propose some measure for this purpose, calculated to alarm us by an aspect of terror, without any mixture of love discernible, to temper the severity of his righteous judgment. But what is the fact? What is really God's appointed method of man's salvation? And in what language communicated? Let prophets and Apostles, and the Savior himself, furnish the reply in language dictated by the Spirit of truth."—*Sir Edward Parry.*

STRANGENESS OF DEATH.—Angels have no death to undergo; there is no such fear of unnatural violence between them and their final destiny. It is for man, and, for aught that appears, it is for man alone, to watch from the other side of the material panorama that surrounds him, the great and amazing realities with which he has everlastingly to do—it is for him, so locked in an imprisonment of clay, and with no other loop-holes of communication between himself and all that surrounds him, than the eye and the ear—it is for him to light up in his bosom a lively and a realizing sense of the things that the eye hath never seen, and the ear hath never heard! It is for man, and perhaps for man alone, to travel it through over the ruins of a mighty desolation, and beyond the wreck of that present world by which he is encompassed, to conceive that future world on which he is to expatiate for ever. But a harder achievement, perhaps, than any—it is for a man in the exercise of faith, to observe that most appalling of all contemplations, the decay and dissolution of himself; to think of the time when his new animated frame-work, every part of which is so sensitive and dear to him, shall fall to pieces—when the vital warmth by which it is so thoroughly pervaded shall take its departure, and leave to coldness and abandonment all that is visible of this moving, and thinking creature; when those limbs, with which he now steps so firmly, and that countenance, out of which he looks so gracefully, and that tongue, with which he now speaks so eloquently—when that whole body, for the interest and provision of which he now labors so strenuously, as if indeed it were immortal, when all these shall be reduced to a mass of putrefaction, and at length crumble with the coffin that encloses them, in the dust! Why, my brethren, to a being in the full consciousness and possession of its living energies, there is something, if I may be allowed the expression, so foreign and so unnatural in death, that we ought not to wonder if it scares away the mind from that etherial region of existence to which it is hastening. Angels have no such transition of horror and mystery to undergo.—There is no screen of darkness interposed between them and the portion of their futurity, however distant; and it appears that it is for man only to drive a bridge across that barrier which looks so impenetrable, or so to surmount the power of vision, as to carry his aspirings over the summits of all that revelation has made known to him. —*Dr. Chalmers.*

MAN'S DESTINY.—But man is higher than his dwelling place; he looks up and unfolds the wings of his soul, and when the sixty minutes which we call sixty years have passed, he takes flight, kindling as he rises, and the ashes of his feathers fall back to earth, and the unveiled soul, freed from its covering of clay, pure as an angel, ascends on high. Even in the midst of the dim shadows of life, he sees the mountains of the future world gilded with the morning rays of a sun which rises not here below.

So the inhabitants of polar regions look into the long night in which there is no sun-rise, but at midnight he sees a light like the first rosy rays of dawn, gleaming on the highest mountain top—and he thinks of the long summer in which it never sets.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842.

"Sanctify them through thy Truth; thy Word is Truth."

How precious is the word of God. Job says, "I have esteemed the words of thy mouth more than my necessary food."—David says, "Thy word is very pure, therefore thy servant loveth it." An Apostle declares, that "All scripture is given by inspiration of God," &c., and that it "is able to make the man of God perfect," and thoroughly furnish him to every good work. In the language first quoted, the Savior prays for his disciples that they may be sanctified through the truth. In the word of God, then, we have the true "Philosopher's stone." He who loves the truth, shall be made free by it. It is a sure safeguard against all the ills that embitter life. It relieves from all sorrows, and bestows all good things. Nothing can make the child of God richer, happier, or more honorable. It is the *sumum bonum*—the chief good.

The chief excellence of the word of God consists in its sanctifying power.—To obtain this, an effort is required. God does not, by sovereign arbitrary power, subdue the heart and sanctify it. For this purpose he has ordained means, and placed them in the power of his subjects. In the word of God are these means found.—The first step, then, toward sanctification, on the part of the creature, is to search the scriptures and learn the mind of the Spirit. And the second and last step consists in submission thereto. These two things being yielded to secure the answer to the Savior's prayer. All other means are only subsidiary, and of themselves can effect nothing. That these two things are necessary to sanctification, is clear from the fact, that this cannot take place with the creature while he is in a state of transgression against God, and in order to do the will of God it must be known, and it must be searched out to be known. Hence none can lay a just claim to sanctification till he is perfect in obedience to the revealed will of God. Obedience to every requirement of the gospel is first necessary. If a man submit to only nine truths of all that is required, he is still a transgressor, consequently not in a state of sanctification. God's will must be fully done. The Savior says, "ye cannot serve God and mammon." As a corrupt fountain sends forth its poisonous streams, so does a corrupt heart that is not sanctified exhibit itself in transgression against God.

Sanctification is a progressive work.—It advances as knowledge and obedience progresses, and can never be perfect until the will of God is perfectly understood, and perfectly done. For this all are required to labor, though few may succeed in this life. The infirmities of the flesh, and external unholy influences may clog the soul through life, and prevent perfect obedience to God. But those who thus labor will not always be without their reward.—If they do not succeed in this life, while exposed on every hand, they will become holy when transferred to fairer climes beyond the reach of temptation, where this mortal shall put on immortality.

The primary meaning of sanctification is holiness, or freedom from the pollution and filth of sin, and from its power and dominion. For this object let every one who wishes salvation, zealously labor.

Suppression of Licentiousness.

A very able report was presented to the Assembly by Mr. Simmons, of the Judiciary Committee, on the suppression of Licentiousness, in answer to the prayer of some 40,000 petitioners. The report was accompanied by the following bill, which was not fully discussed and acted on:—

AN ACT TO PREVENT LICENTIOUSNESS.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Every person who shall commit the crime of adultery, shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for a term not exceeding three years, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars; and when the crime shall be committed between a married woman and a man who is unmarried the man shall be deemed guilty of adultery, and be liable to be punished for that offence.

§ 2. If any man and woman, not being lawfully married to each other, shall, lewdly and lasciviously associate and cohabit together, every such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than two years, or in county jail not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

§ 3. If any man shall so associate with any single woman, each of them shall be punished as follows, that is to say: the man shall be imprisoned in a State prison or county jail not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding two hundred dollars; the woman confined in a State prison or county jail, or house of refuge established for the reformation of juvenile delinquents in the city of New York, for a term not exceeding two years, or a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

§ 4. Every person who shall inveigle, entice, or take away any female under the age of eighteen years from her father, mother, guardian or other person, with whom she may reside or be, for the purpose of prostitution or concubinage, and every person who shall aid, abet or assist therein, shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison, not less than three, nor more than five years.

§ 5. Every person who shall keep a house of ill-fame, or assignation, resorted to for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison not less than three, nor more than five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment.

§ 6. Every person who shall lease or let any dwelling house or tenement, for the purpose of being kept as a house of ill-fame or bawdy house, or as a place of assignation, or for the purpose of prostitution, shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison, or in county jail, for a term not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both, and shall, moreover, forfeit to the use of the poor of the city or county where such house or tenement shall be suitable, the rent, and profits of the same for five years next ensuing, to be recovered in ejectment by the overseers of such poor.

The friends of moral purity have much to encourage them in their efforts. More has already been accomplished than could reasonably be anticipated, when the tone of feeling long cherished by community is considered. It is a truth not to be disguised, that the shameless robber of virtue, of innocence, of character and happiness for life, has been cherished in societies professedly refined and moral, while the robber of a few *pennies* has been banished or incarcerated in prison. A darker, fouler stain does not rest on our country than this. Our Statute Book presents an entire want of consistency and perfection in affixing a penalty to crimes comparatively trivial, while it leaves the broad stream of pollution free to flow on destroying the dearest relations in life, and forever blasting the fondest hopes of parents, of brothers and sisters. The filching of one's property may be atoned for by process of *law*. But, how are those who are robbed of what is dearer than riches, or *life*, to seek redress? Alas, there is no redress! The arm of the law is not extended to guard innocence and virtue. It is no terror to the worst of evil-doers.

We suppose, by our remarks we may already have shocked the delicate feelings of some of our very fastidious readers.—But be it so. That delicacy which is so easily shocked is more in name than fact, and as false as the source from which it emanated, viz: the "Father of liars."—This sort of delicacy is one of the strongest bulwarks of the prowling libertine. What must be that delicacy that refuses to raise the voice for the protection of the affections and the security of virtue? While persons of such character may be left to reap the *bitter* fruits of such an unholy sentiment, those who have dared to contend against this foulest spirit of darkness, shall rejoice and receive the blessing promised the pure in heart.

The command of Jehovah has gone forth against Adultery and Licentiousness. This command is important and far-reaching, extending in its obligation to the thoughts of the heart, and in its influences to the peace of the domestic circle, and to the purity of heart of individuals. The christian's votive offering of himself to God, binds him to this command as it regards himself and his influences. It belongs to them, therefore, as they desire purity of heart in themselves, and others, to marshal themselves in array against this glaring sin. They are called upon to rejoice in the ground already gained, while they renew their efforts for the extirpation of impiety; and let them not be disheartened, "The time will come, however, when the anguish of betrayed innocence, the irremediable wounds of heart-broken relatives, of crushed, despairing families, the ills of a corrupted and desolate society, will not appeal for redress in vain, or be drowned by ruffian ribaldry, and the cant of demure lasciviousness.—May that day be hastened."

Sabbath Schools.

The Madison County Sabbath School Union held a meeting in this village last week. Owing to unavoidable circumstances but few were present. Mr. Smith, Agent of the Union, gave a succinct account of his labors in the county. The proportion of children that were members of Sabbath Schools the past year was very small. Mr. S. related some of the good effects of his labors and of S. Schools.—In view of which, the following sentiment was offered by Prof. J. H. Raymond.

Resolved, That in view of the success of efforts already made, we are called upon to render thanks to God, and take courage.

Mr. Smith will visit this town next week and lecture in the S. D. B. Church, on Sabbath, the 21st inst., and in the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches on first day, 22d inst. The friends of Sabbath Schools are earnestly desired to attend, and enter into arrangements for the promotion of the enterprize.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term has just opened very favorably, with a larger number of scholars than any Summer Term for two years past.

Congressional News.

From the New-York Evangelist.

WASHINGTON, *May* 2, 1842.

Ratio of Representation—District System.

The Apportionment bill is not yet disposed of. The Committee of the Whole have, to my surprise, decided in favor of the very low ratio of one member to every 50,170 inhabitants. This gives Maine 10; New Hampshire 5; Vermont 5; Massachusetts 14; Connecticut 6; Rhode Island 2; New York 48; New Jersey 7; Pennsylvania 34; Ohio 30; Indiana 13; Illinois 9; Mississippi 7; Michigan 4 members. Giving the free States a majority of about 68, and making the whole House consist of 306 members. There will be one advantage in so numerous a body; it will be more difficult to make its members bow to the dictation of party or sectional interests than it now is. The House will probably confirm the ratio fixed by the Committee. The slave States, and the small free States are pleased to retain their *absolute* strength, though the loss of their *relative* numbers is a very sore subject to the former. Alas! those stern masters, the laws of national wealth and population, will never yield to the convenience or interests of those who live by plundering the poor of their hard earnings! For the last twenty years, the slave States, except in the free labor sections of them, and on new lands, have steadily declined in all the elements of power and greatness. More than one half the increase of white population in them since 1830, is in the single State of Missouri; consisting chiefly of free laborers from Germany, who hate slavery with an intense bitterness that will suffer no compromise with it, when they have become naturalized, and acquainted with their own political strength. The moral and social value of the German emigration to this country, I think, is not appreciated by many persons. A leading German gentleman at the West, formerly an officer in the Prussian army, told me, that in one settlement in Illinois there were more than fifty graduates of Universities and Gymnasia. These colonies, in frequent instances, have bro't their pastor, physician, and *professional* schoolmaster with them. Few of them are poor; many of them possess a good deal of wealth. A better informed, more industrious, and moral population, does not exist in the Great Valley. Such emigrants are an acquisition of great value to our country.

A proposition to compel all the States to adopt the District system in electing members, has led to a long and tedious debate, between the State rights men and democrats on the one hand, and the ultra whigs on the other. Some of the former have talked loudly of disregarding any such law, and setting the requisition at defiance, as an invasion of the freedom of the several States. Only five States, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Georgia, New-Jersey, and Rhode Island—all democratic but the last two—retain the general ticket system. The political object of the motion is to secure the election of several whig members in these States, which would be attained under the District system. I have no question that the District system is the most just and equitable in itself. But owing to a division of opinion among the whigs, the compulsory adoption of it will hardly be carried, at this time.

District of Columbia.

An effort will be made, also, to allow a delegate to this District. A measure which should have been adopted long ago. Its legislation is fifty years behind the age. The code of laws remains, substantially, what it was when the District was ceded to the U. S., and in many respects is a disgrace to the country. An attempt to revise it, a few years since, failed, in consequence of the difficulty of disposing of the slavery question. The Southern members found that the Northerners, with all their servility would not, and could not be brought to enact *slave laws*, in detail. And to call upon them to do so, involved, of necessity, a full discussion of the whole subject of slavery—quite enough to kill the system. Now and then some trivial matter of legal reform is worried through Congress with great effort.

Reports—Private Bills.

Friday and Saturday were spent, chiefly, in debating an old claim, of twenty years standing, utterly untenable in its character. Some contractors for building a fort, many years since, after receiving their pay from the U. S., became insolvent. And under the peculiar mode of distributing a debtor's property, established by the laws of Virginia, giving the preference to certain classes of creditors, the sub-contractors, who did most of the work of building the fort, got no pay for their labor. They ask Congress to tax the nation, accordingly, to pay for the work the second time! Such a modest request will hardly be granted for twenty years to come. But the claimants will probably continue to urge their impudent claim, at a vast expense to the country, for many years, and by dint of perseverance, may succeed.

Two reports have excited much interest. One was from the Committee on Foreign Relations, respecting our trade with the British Colonies, especially the West Indies. Many of your commercial readers will recall the history of the loss of this once immensely valuable and extensive commerce—a loss inflicted upon N. York and New-England by the dictation, and to subserve the self-interests of the sugar and cotten planters. It excited much feeling in the commercial States during Mr. Adams' administration. The remnant of this trade is carried on mostly by British vessels. The ultra Southern party made a strenuous effort to prevent the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the able report, which exhibits this subject in its true light, and which will probably compel the adoption of a policy more favorable to our commerce. The disposition to resist the constant aggressions of the planters upon the industry of the free States, is evidently gaining strength, and ere long, it will turn round and demand the destruction of the slave system, to benefit which, its claims have been so often and so grossly sacrificed. And, as a Southern gentleman remarked to me, a few days ago, "if the North feels that the existence of slavery touches her *pocket nerve*, her efforts to destroy it will be irresistable."

The other reports are those of Messrs. Stewart and Relley, and the separate one of Gov. Poindexter respecting the affairs of the New-York Custom House, Poindexter's report, it is said, favors the fraudulent foreign importers, and blames all those public officers who have been engaged in enforcing the revenue laws against them. The report of the others is said to be more equitable, and less of a partisan character.—The chief interest of these reports arises from their supposed bearing upon the Whig and Democratic parties. The leaders of each declare that the revelations to be made will make their opponents ashamed to look honest men in the face! A strong effort has been made to suppress the report of the majority of the commission. The charges of fraud and connivance at frauds, implicates so many men of wealth, and of the highest political standing, that there is little chance of anything like a fair investigation of the matter. A fierce struggle took place on the printing the reports, one of which was obtained by a committee of the House in a manner *perhaps* honorable to themselves from Mr. Poindexter. Both reports prove the existence of enormous frauds on the revenue, and of the agency of leading manufacturers in detecting them, and of leading importers in efforts to destroy those who exposed their mal-practices.

Frauds on the Indians—Texas—Tariff

A bill is before the Senate to confirm certain claims arising under the treaty of "Dancing Rabbit Creek" with the Choctaw Indians, in 1830. Large reservations of land were made, ostensibly for the chiefs, but in part for certain Indian agents and others, who soon swindled the Indians out of their lands, and now call upon Congress to confirm their titles, or pay them the value of the lands. Thus more than $1,500,000 will be wrested from the Indians by a process unhappily too common in the history of our intercourse, especially with the Southern Indians. The Legislature of Mississippi, at their late session, passed resolves urging upon Congress to settle these claims.

☞ The resolves of the same State in favor of the admission of Texas to the Union, ☜ and adverse to a protective tariff, a national bank, and any increase of the national debt, were laid before the Senate on Thursday. The friends of that desperate measure, a union with Texas, mean to have another struggle on the subject, though Mr. Adams' great measure a fortnight since has embarrassed them sadly. They know that the vigilance of the giant cannot be deceived.

The appropriation bill has been amended in some fifty particulars, in many of which the House will not be very likely to concur; others are designed to supply accidental omissions. They have stricken out the proviso to reduce the expenses of the Courts, and salaries of the marshals in New York and Mississippi; added $28,000 to pay off the arrearages of the New York Custom House, and $50,000 to complete that at Boston.

These amendments may delay the final passage of the bill for another month. The Secretary of the Treasury, meantime, has made arrangements with one of the banks to advance money to pay the clerks and other public officers, till Congress shall pass the bill.

Judge Huntington, now Commissioner of the Land Office, has been nominated District Judge for Indiana, the State where he formerly resided. He is a man of moderate talents, and unimpeached worth. But it is thought the Senate will reject him as well as Tyson; more to get rid of his expected successor Proffit, than from any hostility to him. A variety of minor nominations have been confirmed. The Executive is about to make very many removals from office in the Departments, and throughout the country, turning out those who are not willing to support Mr. Tyler's views for the sake of their bread. No matter how faithful an officer is *to his duties*, he must worship the staff of power or die!

I cannot help attributing much of the rapid demoralization of public officers during the last twelve or fourteen years, to the principle. The substitution of fidelity to power as a qualification for office, for fidelity to the Constitution, the laws, and the duties of office, is radically wrong and immoral. Still, both the old parties seem to be equally in favor of the rigid enforcement of the principle; the Democrats defending it as a correct one, and most of the Whigs calling it a necessary evil.

Yours truly, P. P.

The produce of the olive crops in Candia, during last year, yielded from eleven to twelve millions of pounds of oil, which at the average price of 75f. the 200 lbs., were worth from 4,200,000f. to 4,600,000f.

The mortality among the members of Congress from Pennsylvania, has been very great within a year or two past. Five deaths have occurred since the present delegation from that State were elected, viz: Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Ogle, Mr. Black, Mr. Dimock, and Mr. Lawrence.

News of the Day.

Northeastern Boundary.—There is a rumor from Washington this morning concerning the Northeastern Boundary Question, that Lord Ashburton has proposed to purchase the whole territory in dispute, the price to be settled by the appraisement of Commissioners to be appointed.

The extreme sums named are $1,000,000 to $2,500,000. This important proposition has been submitted by the Secretary of State to the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts, but it is conjectured a party in Maine may defeat it.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

The 44th British Regiment.—This regiment which has been annihilated by the Affghans, formed part of Gen. Packenham's army at the battle of New Orleans; it was then under Col. Muliens, and was disgraced there for not bringing up the *fascines* in time; and to this circumstance, the disasters of that fatal day were attributed. The regiment then lost their colors, and were sent to India to regain them.—*N. Y. Express.*

Sentence of Young Cook.—Judge Kent on the 26th ult. sentenced young Cook of Brooklyn, to the state prison for 21 years. Cook, it may be remembered, was tried for the murder of Master Phelps, but acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. He was and is still strongly suspected of being one of the actors in that atrocious deed. He was subsequently suspected of a burglary, and that was but one of the many crimes that could be proved against him, although he is still very young—not more than twenty or twenty-one years old. He is the son of respectable parents, to whom he has been a curse, and not a blessing.

Stayler, convicted of rape, and Berens, of burglary, were sentenced to the state prison for ten years each.

Maple Sugar.—In one school district, in the town of Barre, (known as the Bradford district we believe,) *fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds of sugar* have been made this spring, by 15 families, averaging 983 pounds apiece. We should like to know if any section of the State can beat this. Capt. Isaac Vincent, of this town, is not to be sneezed at in this line. He has made from 220 trees, about 1500 pounds.—*Vermont Patriot.*

The Shawneetown Republican says that there is a fierce excitement raging at present in Gallatin county, Illinois, against free people of color. The excitement has arisen from the organization of a body of men called Regulators, whose avowed object is to force all negroes, without respect to age, sex, condition or character, to leave the country.

The washerwomen in the vicinity of Paris have been detected in smuggling spirits through the gates by saturating washed linen with it, and, when within the city, wringing the spirit out; which being reduced to a proper degree of strength by admixture of water, was sold for consumption.

The project of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at Panama, is engaging the particular attention of certain parties in London.

The frigate Cumberland, now on the stocks at Boston, will be ready for launching in about a month. She is of the largest class, about 1700 tons burthen, will carry a heavy armament, and is constructed on a new model.

Three hundred and fifty Mormons, from England, arrived at St. Louis on the 11th inst., on their way to Nauvoo. Some of the families looked like thrifty people.

On the 13th inst., Augustus Sexton, under the influence of depressed spirits, hung himself at Lebanon, Madison county, N. Y.

It is reported at Philadelphia, that in pursuance of orders from Washington, quite a sweep is to take place forthwith among the officials of the Custom House in that city.

Bork, the Albany tailor, who so cruelly butchered his wife a few days since, committed suicide on the 29th ult., by hanging himself in his cell with his handkerchief.

It is asserted that the house of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, have taken the $3,500,000 loan at par.

Mr. Joseph Woodberry, of Beverly, Mass., a descendent of one of the early settlers of that town, instantaneously dropped down dead in his yard on the 24th ult., aged about 75.

Between two and three hundred sportsmen turned out on the 16th ult., at New Philadelphia, Ohio, for the purpose of having a regular wolf hunt. They succeeded in capturing nine wolves, and one or two foxes, besides bagging lots of small game.

A meeting has been held in the western part of Missouri, for the purpose of organizing a company to emigrate to Oregon territory; thirty were enrolled and pledged themselves for the expedition. The emigrants take their families with them, and look forward to a permanent settlement beyond the Rocky Mountains.

The body of a young woman, well dressed, was found in the Ohio a few days since, four or five miles above Warsaw, Illinois. Nothing was known concerning her name, place of residence, or the cause of her death.

Canal tolls to the amount of $11,689 were received at Buffalo during the first eight days of navigation this spring.

A man named Martin died recently in this city in consequence of a bite from a horse while the animal was afflicted with the glanders.

The debt due by the Mexican government to English capitalists amounts to $35,000,000. The interest has not been paid for a long time, but the stock sells at 47 3-4 per cent., much higher than that of many of the States in this Union.

A body of 640 Texas emigrants from Alabama and the southern border of Tennessee, were lately on their march towards Memphis. They were well armed and equipped.

Mr. Hawkins, the far-famed temperance lecturer, is about to be settled as pastor of the Protestant Methodist church in Malden, near Boston. He would have been more useful in his old calling.

Governor Seward has issued his proclamation offering $700 reward for the conviction of certain persons who have unlawfully and forcibly resisted the civil authorities in Schoharie county, in the execution of legal process, by tumultuous bodies of disguised and armed men.

The Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate have reported against refunding to Gen. Jackson the $1,000 fine imposed on him by Judge Hall for enforcing martial law as one of the means of defense.

Don Jose Gatty has obtained a grant of the Mexicans to open a communication between Vera Cruz and Tehuantepec, on the Pacific, by rail roads and canals. He is to commence the work in two years from the signing of the contract, and when completed, for his recompense he is to receive the whole income for the term of fifty years.

The Ohio Legislature has refused to exempt Quakers from the performance of military duty.

Death in Prison of a Wall Street Broker.—Francis Meiford, who was in prison on six charges of forgery, died at Blackwell's Island Hospital on Thursday, of a bilious typhoid fever, contracted while in the City Prison.

In the suit of the *United States* vs. *Wm. M. Price*, in the Circuit Court, the jury gave this morning a verdict against Mr. Price of $83,271 83.

This, of course, disposes of the off-setts he claimed for fees, &c., for services rendered the Government.—*N. Y. American.*

George Proper, convicted of robbing and burning a house at Waterville, Oneida Co., with intent to defraud the Albany Insurance Co. of the insurance on the building and its contents, has been sent to the State Prison for life.

The Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company will run three trains daily between Utica and Syracuse during the summer.

At the District Court sitting at Belfast, Me, last week, the jury decided in a case which was commenced two years before, for the recovery of ninety-two cents. The costs have been about $400.

The people of Stephenson county, Illinois, recently voted 569 to 1, in favor of annexing northern Illinois to Wiskonsan, and forming a new State. A new way to get rid of debt, truly.

The Affghan war, up to 1839, had cost the British government $60,000,000. Since then, it has cost $15,000,000 every year.

Dr. Lardner says:—"that if three hundred thousand full moons were in the heavens at night, we should have it as light as noon-day, i. e., the intensity of the light of the sun is to that of the moon, as 300,000 to one."

It would be nothing but moonshine after all without a particle of vital heat. It would not warm into being the most insignificant plant; no not so much as a sprig of red sorrel—like science in Dr. Lardner, divorced from *morality*.

The Slave's Chance for kind Masters.—In one number of the Chronicle and Sentinel, Augusta, Georgia, we lately found 21 advertisements of slaves for sale. Of this number, 6 were *sheriff's* sales, advertising men, women and children, *seized for their master's debts*, to be sold at public auction, with tools, carts, oxen, &c. The remainder were administrators' and executors' sales. If any of these poor creatures had kind masters, what was their chance for a continuance of the blessing?

Harvard University has lately received a donation of $350,000. This sum is the largest legacy ever left to any literary institution in this country, with the exception of Mr. Girard's. One half of the income from this bequest, is to be devoted to the support of the University, for instruction in practical agriculture and ornamental gardening, in botany, and other branches of natural science, to promote the knowledge of agriculture. The residue of the income to be divided equally between the divinity and law school of the University.

The Wheat Crop.—The Lynchburg Virginian says, as far as our information extends in Virginia, the prospect for an abundant crop of wheat was never more flattering than it is this season. If no accident occurs before harvest, our granaries will be well filled.

The Gettysburg (Pa.) Journal states that the crops in Adams county were never in a more favorable condition at the same time of the year.

The Cincinnati Republican says:—in Ohio the wheat crops have never promised better in early spring.

Latest from Mexico.—We have received intelligence from Matamoras to the 3d inst. It appears that the invasion of Texas, on the part of Mexicans, was only a small incursion.

Gen. Arista was at Monterry, four hundred miles from the frontier of Texas.

Gen. Rafael Vasquez, commander of the expedition to Bexar, writes from the banks of the Rio Grande, under date of March 11, and gives an account of his retreat, which was effected without hindrance or molestation on the part of Texas. He says that on his arrival near the Great river, so exhausted were the horses of his men, that had they been attacked, not more than forty of them would have been able to join in the charge.

A letter from Pedro de Ampudia relates that he had captured Goliad with only 120 men.

The Monterry editor says, these operations are only some little preludes to what will follow.

Gen. Vasquez says, the Texans were 260 strong at Bexar, before they abandoned the place.

A letter from Gen. Arista, after expressing his satisfaction that no outrage on the rights of individuals or property, had attended the occupation of Bexar by the Mexican troops, repeats the assurance that the promises held out in his proclamation on the 9th of January, will be strictly fulfilled.

A New York correspondent of the Boston Atlas, under date of the 25th ult. says,—

"It has just been discovered, by a course of minute investigation at the custom house, that the amount of business which has fallen into the hands of foreigners, is beyond what has ever been supposed, and the facts which have been brought to light have aroused the whole business community, who are desirous of pursuing business fairly, to take measures to save themselves from the inroads which are making upon their trade. The inquiry was prosecuted under the superintendence of Mr. Curtis, the collector, and the results may be depended upon as exact in every particular.

"The most important are these—that of all the English dry goods imported into New York, which is a great proportion of the importation of the country, sixty-five per cent., comes consigned from foreign houses to foreign houses, and are exclusively on foreign account. A part, at least a third, of the remainder comes consigned to American houses, but is, in reality on foreign account. In French goods the matter is still worse—eighty-three per cent. being done by Frenchmen and Germans, besides those consigned to Americans.—The French trade is rapidly hastening to be entirely in foreign hands. There remains, even now, but five American houses in the French dry goods trade."

Lady of the Lake—Ontario.—The Oswego papers give a glowing description of the launching of a new steamboat at that place, on Tuesday last, which was witnessed by a multitude of people of that town, and from other places, who, with one voice, as they beheld her glide gracefully down into the water, proclaimed her *Lady of the Lake.* She is owned principally by citizens of Utica, and is to be run in connection with the steamers St. Lawrence and United States, forming a *daily* line between Oswego and Lewiston. We are told that she sits like a thing of life upon the water, and is a most perfect specimen of boat building—her style of finish being unsurpassed by any boat upon the lake.—She is of the largest class of steamboats, being 196 feet long, and 24 feet beam, and is to be propelled by a low pressure engine of 100 horse power. We understand that she will be commanded by Capt. J. J. Taylor, a gentleman of great knowledge as a seaman and engineer, and who has heretofore proved himself particularly qualified for the station in all respects.—*Utica Observer.*

The Rochester Aqueduct is said to surpass in magnitude and finish, any similar structure in the country. An iron railing, four feet high, 850 feet long, and weighing 94,000 pounds, will extend the whole length of the Aqueduct.

Militia of the United States, &c.—The following is the total number of enrolled militia in the United States, according to the last returns:

Infantry,	1,569,765
Cavalry,	35,207
Artillery,	32,065
Riflemen,	23,500
Whole amount,	1,660,537

A Smashing Business.—It is estimated by gentlemen acquainted with such matters, that the fourteen British mail steamers belong to the London Company, of which one is now in our port, sink for their owners ten thousand dollars a day, exclusive of the compensation received from the British Government for carrying the mails. The gross yearly loss, at this rate, will be three millions and a half. The Government stipend is about one million: leaving two and a half millions nett loss annually. These steamers are of the burthen of eighteen hundred tons each, and the company, ambitious of extending their enterprises, are now building two more of somewhat larger dimensions.

The bones of the gallant men who fell in Florida, at the battle of Okechobe, were recently interred at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, with military honors. Their bones were removed to the Barracks from the field of battle five years ago, but owing to the absence of the Regiment to which they belonged, the interment was postponed.—*Eve. Jour.*

The Genesee Valley Canal has broken away in two places near Mount Morris, and several days will be required to mend it.

From the Tribune.

Rhode Island.—There is little news from Rhode Island in addition to what we have already published. The resolutions introduced by the Speaker, Mr. Jackson, whom we mentioned yesterday, provide, 1, that every male native citizen 21 years old, and possessing $150 worth of taxable property, and who shall have resided in the State one year, vote for Delegates to a Convention to frame a new Constitution, to meet the first week in August; 2, that a majority of such delegates shall constitute a quorum; 3, that the Constitution agreed on shall be submitted to the persons qualified to vote under that Constitution; 4, that if adopted, it shall go into effect at such time as may be specified; 5, that the expenses of the Convention be paid by the State Treasury. These resolutions were debated on Wednesday morning. They were advocated by several gentlemen as a peace-offering that would probably allay the existing excitement and give general satisfaction. On the other hand, they were opposed upon the ground, first, that a new General Assembly is to meet next week, the members of which ought of right to be left to act as they choose in this matter; and, secondly, that it became not the Legislature to adopt such a measure, as it were, upon compulsion. They ought not to act under the menaces of the revolutionists. The majesty of the laws should first be asserted; and there would be time enough then to call a Convention, should the people, by petition, demand the measure at the hands of the new Legislature. The result of the matter was, that the *resolutions were rejected*, 45 to 12.

The riot act was amended by *striking out* the proviso that one hour may elapse after making proclamation and dispersing the mob by force. It is evidently the intention of the Assembly to resist force and sustain the existing laws *at all hazards.*—The Free Suffrage party, on the other hand, seem equally determined to try the issue.

Some Comforts for Repudiators.—The repudiators of Mississippi will doubtless be glad to learn that villany thrives in some other places besides the Mississippi. The liberal, enlightened, refined and *honest* government of *Mexico*, has repudiated a debt of $12,000,000, for a loan contracted during the Presidency of Bustamente. The ground upon which Mexico repudiates is fully equal to that assumed by Mississippi, and that is, that the terms of the loan were "*prejudicial to the interest of the National Treasury, and an insult to the public morals!*" Mississippi and Mexico! McNutt and Santa Anna!—*Vicksburg Whig.*

A Bad Speculation.—A fellow lately escaped from the jail in Keene, N. H., and was taken a short time after in Arlington, Vt. His captors were proceeding to jail with him when they met two men from Charleston in pursuit. These men purchased the prisoner of his captor for $150, thinking to get the reward of $200 offered for his apprehension. They stopped at Landsgrove for the night, and secured the fugitive with a heavy timber chain, set two large dogs to watch him. They also resolved to watch him themselves, but about two o'clock, both men and dogs fell asleep, and the fellow slily crept out, cut off his shackles with an axe, and cleared. The editor of the Claremont Eagle, who tells the story, says he should like to have seen the fellows the next morning who forked over the hundred and fifty dollars.—*Lowell Courier.*

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

A Perilous Situation.—About a week since, a man and his two sons, one about 14 and the other about 11 years of age, residing in the vicinity of the Rapids, were engaged in fishing below the State Dam.—Owing to negligence, they had approached within dangerous proximity of the falling sheet of water, and on being admonished of the fact, by their female friends on shore, an effort, was made to recede from the boiling pool. That effort, contrary to their intention, threw them directly in "harm's way"—the descending sheet of water struck the boat, throwing its keel up in a moment, and submerging its occupants in an uncomfortable as well as dangerous bath. The youngsters gyrated like potatoes in a boiling pot—appearing on the surface, and anon descending again to the bottom of the pool.

They were rescued however, before they had boiled long; but the case of the father was less fortunate. He managed to get hold of the keel of the boat, but having no power over it, was compelled to follow the freaks of the eddying element.—Slowly would the whirl bear him towards the dam, when boat and man would descend, re-appearing on the outer verge of the pool, but to return to undergo a repetition of the operation. Thus was he made the sport of the elements for three quarters of an hour, his friends the meantime being unable to devise any means of rescue. At length, the boat in passing under the sheet, was stove in, and by a fortunate circumstance, projected without the influence of the whirlpool. The rescue immediately followed, much to the relief of the spectators, as doubtless to him who had so long struggled for life with hardly a prospect of success.

FROM CAMPEACHY.—By the arrival of the schooner Litchfield, Captain Smith, in seven days from Compeachy, we have some late information from Yucatan. On the 9th ult. a United States sloop-of-war belonging to the West India squadron touched at Campeachy on her way to Vera Cruz. The Texas war-schooner San Antonia, was at Campeachy, having on board one of the Santa Fe prisoners, who had escaped, and made his way to Tobasco, where the Texas schooner was lying, and by which he was rescued. The San Antonia was to sail in a few days for New Orleans, for the purpose of refitting.

The citizens of Yucatan were anxiously expecting the arrival of the new commissioners from Santa Anna, who are empowered to settle the difficulties now existing between them, but it is supposed that no treaty can be made, as Santa Anna is well known to be averse to one. The consequences will be war, for which active preparations are now making by the Yucatoes.

The Governor of the State has promulgated a decree confirming the powers of Colonel Francisco Peraya, as Yucatanese agent in Texas, and repeated the instructions relative to the co-operation of the Yucatanese and Texan navies, with the exception of one clause prohibiting hostile operations upon Matamoras.

The man-of-war brig Yucatan, was to sail on a cruise in a few days, the General Lleman and two schooners, were lying in the roadstead, awaiting orders.

The Litchfield brought eighteen cases of Antiquities and specimens of natural history—*N. O. Bee, 22d ult.*

The Crops.—Having passed through several of the adjacent and interior counties of this state within a few days, we are able to state from observation, as well as on the authority of many farmers with whom we conversed, that the winter grains were never more forward at this season of the year, and never gave earlier or fairer promise of an abundant harvest. It was feared that the open winter might cause the roots to be killed, by the alternate thawing & freezing; fortunately, however, this proves not to be the case, except to a limited extent, on very wet lands. Generally, the wheat and rye fields are already covered with a green, heavy, and luxurious growth, which promises the surest and best antidote for "hard times." If nothing occurs to impede the present rapid progress of the crops, we shall have a very early as well as a heavy harvest.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Supreme Court of this State commences its May term at the City Hall to-day, May 2d, before Chief Justice Nelson and Justices Cowen and Bronson. Among the first business of the term will be the motion for a new trial in the case of John C. Colt, convicted of murder. As criminal cases have precedence of civil ones, the argument upon this motion will doubtless be brought on at an early day.

Notices.

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. DELLAY, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n5tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute would respectfully inform the public that they have engaged Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH, as a Teacher in the Primary Department. Her long experience in teaching we trust will insure the confidence of all who may wish to patronize said school. The school will commence on Monday, the 25th inst., and continue until the close of the regular Summer Term, or 16 weeks.

☞ Terms of Tuition will be ONE DOLLAR & FIFTY CENTS.

De Ruyter, April 13, 1842.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given to the subscribers, to the funds of De Ruyter Institute, that the annual meeting of the stockholders will take place on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Institution, for the purpose of electing four trustees, to hold their office three years, in the place of Henry Crandall, Ira Spencer, Ephraim Arnold, and Willard D. Wilcox, whose term of office expires at that time, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of $25, those wishing to vote by proxy, can do so, by forwarding their votes to some one of the stockholders; naming the persons whom they wish to elect, and requesting such individual to act for them, noting also their number of shares.

JOHN R. BUTTS, *Sec'y.*

De Ruyter, April 27th, 1843.

NOTICE.

An extra session of the Western S. D. Baptist Ministerial Conference, will be held (by divine permission,) on the first day of the week following the third Sabbath in May next at 10 A. M., at the house of the first church in Genesee. A general attendance is desired, and especially of the Ministers, Deacons, and Licentiates of the Western Association.

JAS. H. COCHRAN, Pres't.

JAS. R. IRISH, Sec'y.

Alfred, April 14, 1842.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of A. D. Titsworth $21,25, cr. A. Drake, D. Dunn, J. Pope, P. F. Randolph, A. Dunn, P. Mosier, M. D. Randolph, self, $2 each vol. 3, J. Martin, $2,50 vol 2, A. Drake $1,25 vol 2, W. B. Gillett $1,50 before retained. Of E. S. Bailey $6,50, cr. Ethan Green $4.50 vol. 2 & 3, Calvin Green $2 vol. 3.

LIST OF LETTERS.

A. Maxson, E. M. Luff, Margaret D. Randolph.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf

May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Z. T. BENTLEY having been admitted as Attorney, Solicitor, Counsellor, Proctor and Advocate in the United States District and Circuit Courts, tenders his professional services to all who are desirous of obtaining the "benefit" of the Bankrupt Law.

April 25th 1842. 9w3

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscribers have been appointed sole agents for this place.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c., just printed, and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

POTATOES! POTATOES!!

A few hundred bushels of Potatoes for sale cheap. Enquire at the Cottage, a few rods north of the Elm Tree.

De Ruyter, April 13, 1842. 7w2

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter, March 31st 1842.

Burdick, Rev. S. M.
Burdick, Thompson
Bolus, Albert
Burdick, Joel
Beach Jonathan,
Coon, Joshua
Cowls, Isaac 2d
Carpenter, Joseph
Church, Caleb W.
Dean, Enos
Fenton, John H
Hall, Jedidiah A
Haskall, Sally Mrs.
Hills, Daniel jr.
Johnson, Eliphalet H
Lawrimer, Mrs. M.
Lathrop, Miss S S 2
Maxson, Francis P
Palmater, Reuben
Pulford, Ella
Stims, H
Stims, Harris
Spaulding, Horace
Starr, H
Strail, O Cooper
Scott, Daniel
Van Dyke, John 2
Whaley T
Webster, Rev L W
Wood, David
Wells, Elisha

M. SPEAR, P. M.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Cutter. Terms of payment to suit the purchaser. Enquire at this office.

Jan. 18, 1842. 47tas

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of ALONZO D. BLIGH, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest which the said Alonzo D. Bligh had on the 2d day of December 1841, or at any time afterwards, to the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit: All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows; beginning at the line of the road running south through the village of De Ruyter, at the corner of land owned by Ephraim Arnold, thence east twenty-six (26) rods to land owned by said Arnold, thence south ninety-eight (98) feet to land owned by Isaac Wright, thence west on said Wright's line twenty-six (26) rods to the line of the road, thence north on the line of said road to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less, which described premises I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at the house now kept by William C. Gage, in the village of De Ruyter, on Thursday, the 19th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, April 1, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.

BY GEO. W. BARNES, Deputy Sh'ff. 6w6

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York. Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H QUINBY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,

October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left with the proper officer for collection.

J. N ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
WILLIAM J. AYER.

Jan. 10, 1842.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at

Nov. 24. ELMORE'S.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

Is now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

WANTED,

A BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Tailors Trade. One who has been at the business would be preferred. Good recommendations would be required. Apply to JAMES M. LETTS, No. 1 Farmers Exchange.

De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, and Valices, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons, Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this kind, which I can sell as low as any shop west of Albany or Utica, and even De Ruyter not excepted, according to quality and for durability.

Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wood, and some money; and the remainder in Notes; also, wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese and every thing that is raised by the Farmer in this vicinity. Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, Pine Lumber, &c. &c. &c.

Pine Lumber for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. 10,000 feet first rate Ash Flooring.

J. R. RIDER.

De Ruyter, Oct. 5, 1841 32tf

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the

Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

☞ IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community*. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of those kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁎ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51t12

UNITED STATES'

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!!

Incorporated by the State of New York, March 31, 1837, For Twenty-one Years.

CHARTER RENEWED AND AMENDED MAY 5th, 1840,

COMBINING

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

SHARES $100 EACH.

10 per cent to be paid or secured on subscription.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the time allowed under the amendment of the charter of this company for completing the subscriptions to their stock, will expire by limitation on the 5th day of May next; in the meanwhile, their books will continue open until the full amount of capital shall have been duly subscribed.

Subscriptions are authorized by the 10th Section of their charter, to be "paid in, or secured to be paid either in stocks of the United States, or the public stocks created by this or any other state, or in the stock of any incorporated bank of this or any other state, which shall be at par in the New York market at the time or in the stock of the corporation of the city of New York, or on bond and mortgage or unincumbered real estaate of this state, of the value of fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, unless the same shall be insured from loss by fire, or in specie, certified checks, or current bank bills."

Should the full amount of capital not be subscribed in cash payments, or secured by bank city, or state stocks, as above described, on or before the 15th day of March, the balance will be filled by a selection of the best bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate within the city or state of New York, such as the company would readily loan their funds upon, if the capital was all paid in cash; but should the full amount of capital be subscribed in cash, bank, city, or state stocks, on or before the 15th day of March, then the subscription books will be closed, without receiving any real estate.

Applications for stock can be made in the mean time to either of the Commissioners, whether the intention be to pay in money, stocks, or real estate.

The opportunity this company presents to capitalists throughout the Union for a safe and profitable investment, can now be improved, and subscriptions in money, or sound bank stocks made sure, as well as those in city or state stocks.

It will be noticed on reference to the prices current, that the prices of insurance stocks in New York are higher by 25 per cent on an average, than any other stocks on the list, and the liberal terms of subscription offered by this company, are not elsewhere to be found. Negotiations have been made in London with the most eminent bankers there for a cash subscription to this stock, within six weeks, of from $500,000 to $600,000, to be permanently invested in the best of American 6 per cent, state stocks in London.

Commissioners.

EDWARD ROGERS,
A. C. H. SMITH,
BARON S. DOTY,
CORNELIUS MASTEN,
PLATT ADAMS,
M. OGDEN,
E. G. MERRICK,
ELIAS GOODSPEED,
CALVIN K. AVERILL,
BENJAMIN BALCH.

Any communication relative to the business of this company, made in New York city, if addressed to BENJAMIN BALCH, will receive prompt attention. 50t1m

Agencies of this company will be appointed in such states as may wish to secure them; but only upon an interest being first taken in the stock.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

From the Ladies' Repository.

Niagara Above the Falls.

BY REV. WM. WINANS.

Hail, beauteous child of mighty inland seas,
Niagara! Smiling, thou glidest on,
With ample tribute, to Ontario's lap.
Calm is thy bosom. Brightly imag'd there
The radiant face of heav'n; and near thy shores,
In pictur'd loveliness, thou show'st how fair
The rock, and trees, and flow'rs upon thy bank.
Nor beauteous only—strong and active, thou
Bear'st in thine arms the wealth of social states,
Who interchange superfluous joys; and firm,
Thou barr'st contending nations, who would shed
Each other's blood. Yet be not proud; tho' fair,
Active, and strong, and doing good to man,
Soon shall thy fortunes change; soon thou must be
Despoil'd of beauty, crippl'd, and derang'd,
A sight of terror, shunn'd with heedful care.
The heav'ns shall see their visage imag'd back
Distorted, hideous, broken, and thy waves
Lash'd into fury, dash'd from rock to rock,
No more shall show the beauties of thy banks.
And thou, disorder'd, madd'ng, thus shalt rush,
With headlong fury, on to meet thy fate.
Unmark'd, abrupt, the precipice's edge
Is just before thee. There, forlorn, thou'lt plunge
Down, down the fearful steep. Thy groans shall shake
The solid steadfast earth, thy tears o'erspread
With clouds the face of heav'n, and thou, thy self,
Mangl'd and writhing, lie a wretched thing,
Broken, dismay'd confounded,
And thus man,
Gay, thoughtless, eager man, runs blithely on,
Rejoicing in his strength, vain of his wit,
Exulting in their worth, till stern misfortune,
Ruthless disease, or with'ring age proclaims
The doom that waits him in a thoughtless hour,
And comes unlook'd for, e'ven tho' long foretold
Then plunges headlong into the abyss
Of darkness, whence his groans arise to tell
His ruin'd fate, forsaken of his God.

Miscellaneous Department.

ORIGIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

London is first mentioned as a Roman settlement, in the reign of Nero, A. D. 61, when it was the residence of a great number of merchants and dealers. Long before their taking possession of it, however, it was a village of the Belgic Britons, who were a mixture of Gauls and Germans, but more German than Gælic. It was built in a wood fortified with ramparts and ditches, and hence its name, Lund, or the Wood, and Lunduyn, the fortified wood, or hill. It is indebted to no splendid origin or adventitious aid, except being the seat of government, but has risen to its present grandeur and opulence by its intrinsic merits, the advantage of its situation, and the industry and commercial spirit of its inhabitants. The Romans soon discovered its convenient situation, for a military station, and established a magazine of stores and provisions there, A. D. 51.

The first notice of London as a place of commercial importance, occurs in the annals of Tacitus, who speaks of it as the noble emporium of his time, the great resort of the merchants, and famous for its social intercourse, though not a colony.

About the year 886, London, which appears to have been almost totally destroyed and depopulated by the Danes, was restored and more strongly fortified by Alfred, and soon after filled with inhabitants who had been driven into exile, or kept in captivity by the Danes.

In the year 1556, a manufactory of the finest sort of glasses, was established in Friars, and fine flint glass, little inferior to that of Venice, was at the same time made at the Savoy. Seven years afterwards a manufactory of knives was began by Thomas Matthews of Fleet Bridge.

The whole number of merchants in London, in 1568, were, in all, only three hundred and twenty-six.

In the year 1579, Hubblethorn, a dyer, was sent to Persia, at the expense of the city of London, to learn the art of dying there, and of making carpets.

In the year, 1564, the use of coaches was introduced by a Dutchman named Wm. Boonen, who became the Queen's coachman, and before many years, divers great ladies made themselves coaches, and rode up and down the countries.

Shortly before that period, the knowledge and wear of lawns and cambrics were introduced by the Dutch merchants, who retailed those articles in ells, yards, &c., for there was not then one shopkeeper amongst forty that durst buy a whole piece.

About the fifth or sixth year of the reign of Elizabeth, the manufacture of pins was introduced, and in her eighth year the manufacture of needles was first taught.

About the same time the making of earthern furnaces, earthern *fire-pots*, and earthern ovens, transportable, was first taught in London, without Moorgate, by Richard Dyer, who brought the art from Spain.

Women's masks, muffs, fans, bodkins, periwigs, were introduced from France about the time of the massacre in Paris, 1572–1577. Pocket watches were first brought into London from Nuremburg, in Germany, where they were thought to have been invented.

The printing of prices current was first adopted by John Day, of London, in 1634.

The banking business commenced in 1545, as appears from a rare pamphlet, entitled "The misery of the new fashioned goldsmiths or bankers discovered;" and in which it is stated that the merchants and traders of London, no longer daring to confide, as before in the integrity and care of their apprentices and clerks, who frequently go into the army, began first at this period to lodge their cash in the hands of goldsmiths, whom they commissioned both to receive and to pay for them. The goldsmiths, quickly perceiving the advantage that might be derived from this capital, soon allowed a regular interest on all sums deposited.

In the same year, also, the use of coffee was introduced into London by a Turkish merchant, who brought home with him a Ragusan Greek, by whom the manner of roasting and making coffee was first made known.

In the year 1676, the wear of India muslin was introduced into London, and soon became prevalent. In this year, also, the Hudson Bay Company was incorporated with very enlarged powers, and the manufacture of fine glass was brought to perfection through the encouragement of the duke of Buckingham, who procured makers, grinders, and polishers of glass, from Venice, to settle in England.

The printing of calicoes was first practised in London in 1687, and nearly at the same time the weaver's loom was introduced into the metropolis from Holland, and it was called the Dutch loom engine.

The great increase of the population, and domestic traffic of the Metropolis, led to that useful establishment, the penny post—which was set up by Murray, an upholster, in the year 1684.

The year 1694 became a most memorable one in the commercial annals of the Metropolis by the institution of the Bank of England, which was incorporated by charter on the 29th of July, the effects of which on the trade, prosperity, revenue, &c., exerted a very beneficial and salutary influence.

From the Banner and Cross.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DOCTRINES.

On page 40 of Bishop Doyle's abridgement of Christian Doctrine, are the following Questions and Answers:

Q. By what kind of sins are the commandments broken?

A. By mortal sins only; for venial sins are not, strictly speaking, contrary to the end of the commandments, which is charity.

Q. How declare you that?

A. Because a venial sin, for example, a vain word, an officious or jesting lie, which hurts nobody, the theft of a pin or an apple, is not of weight enough to break charity betwixt man and man, much less betwixt God and man.

On page 53 is the following Question and Answer:

Q. When is a theft mortal sin?

A. When the thing stolen is of considerable value, or causeth considerable hurt to our neighbor.

On page 55 is the following Question and Answer:

Q. When is a lie a mortal sin?

A. When it is any great dishonor to God, or notable prejudice to our neighbor.

On page 83 is the following Question and Answer:

Q. What is venial sin?

A. A small and very pardonable offense against God, or our neighbor.

Now would any intelligent man have believed that such doctrines could be propogated by men calling themselves Christians, had he not the evidence at hand in the Romish Books? Theft does not break the commandment, unless the thing stolen be of "considerable value," and a lie does not break the commandment unless it involve "great dishonor to God;" or "notable prejudice to our neighbor." Just as though that God who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, had left it with the thief, or the liar, to graduate his guilt by the amount stolen, or by the grossness of the lie! Just as though that God who hath said, "Lie not one to another," had said, "Lie not to the great dishonor of God, or so as to eventuate in notable prejudice to your neighbor!" Just as though that God who hath said, "Thou shalt not steal," had made the breaking of this commandment to be only by stealing that which is of considerable value!

On page 13 and 14 is the following Question and Answer:

Q. What understand you by the words born of the Virgin Mary?

A. I understand that Christ was born of her at midnight, in a poor stable at Bethlehem, betwixt an ox and an ass.

Here is a discovery which one knows not how exactly to receive,—whether to smile at the credulity of those who can make such an answer, or to weep over the wretched mind that could turn the blessed book of God into ridicule.

On page 28 is the following Question and Answer:

Q. At what age and stature shall men rise?

A. At a perfect age, which is thirty-three, and in that stature which they should have had at a perfect age, without deformity by defect or excess.

The proof of this discovery in systematic Divinity, is as rare a specimen of discovery in hermeneutics. What think you is the proof? On page 28 you have the Answer.

Q. How prove you this?

A. Out of Ephes. iv. 13. "The Church shall last until we all meet into a perfect man, into the measure of the age of the fulness of Christ."

Now if even an intelligent Romanist can make sense of this passage, then it is confessed he may make it prove that we shall rise at the age of thirty-three, or any thing else he may feel disposed to assert.

By way of giving a further specimen of Romish discovery both in Biblical antiquities, and in Biblical interpretation, there is the following question and answer, on page 31 and 32.

Q. How do you prove it lawful to adorn the Churches with tapestry, pictures, and the like?

A. Out of St. Mark, xiv. 15, where Christ commanded his last supper to be prepared in a great chamber adorned!

On page 82 is the following Question and Answer:

Q. Whither go infants that die without Baptism.

A. To a part of Hell where they endure the pain of loss, and shall never see the face of God.

Now, Mr. Editor, here are some specimens of the peculiarities of "Romanism as it is, taken from their own work, and quoted word for word, without omission or alteration. If any Romanist can show that I have not quoted correctly, let him do so.

From the New York Mirror.

THE DELIVERANCE OF ISRAEL.

Even when the Israelites were fettered, generation after generation, to the Egyptian soil, and a deepening slavery of two hundred years must have seemed to set a seal to their exclusion, the principal sacredly survived. The parents of Moses preserved the infant in the strength of a supernatural hope. Moses himself, when his fame and genius had grown to maturity, "mighty in words and deeds," the statesman and the soldier, with all the temptations of royal rank and opulence before him, refused to abandon his hope in the promise "refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God."

But his individual trial was to grow more severe. In an attempt to arouse the spirit of his countrymen he failed, and made the bitter discovery that they had lost all the feelings essential to freedom. He was pursued by the vengeance of the king, fled into the desert, and there, relinquishing for ever the hopes and habits of a life of distinction and command, took the staff of the shepherd.

Yet from this period the supremacy of Providence only ascends to a broader splendour. Means, the most utterly below human calculation, produce effects the most utterly above it: all is inadequacy on the part of man. To raise a nation of slaves to a nation of freemen, proverbially a task requiring the most extraordinary union of ability and ambition, is the task laid upon a man eighty years old, and still more disqualified by circumstances than by age; a fugitive in the desert, sunk into the monotonous life of a keeper of sheep, totally cut off from the country of his birth, and calmed into "the meekest man on earth." Even when the divine call comes to him, he exhibits reluctance, pleads personal inability, and finally yields only to a miracle.

The conditions of this great achievement placed it still more beyond the range of human faculties. In the face of the most civilized and powerful kingdom of their time, the deliverance of the Israelites was to be effectd without the sword. The slave born was to be rescued from the slavemaster by an act of public will, and not merely to obtain his freedom, but a portion of that master's wealth as a compensation for slavery. The deliverance was not to be an escape but a triumph. The people were to march out in the open day, with the king, the nobles and the troops of Egypt looking on, yet not daring to lift a weapon against the most helpless af all multitudes; a moving nation encumbered with infancy and age, with flocks and herds and with the provisions for their Journey to Palestine.

But this event only coincides with the general purpose of the interposition; that of impressing man with a sense of providential power. The people were wholly passive. The Ten Plagues, a series of miracles fought the battle; in all displaying the mighty hand of God alone; completed by the signal and final overthrow of the crowned oppressor and his troops, the instruments of his tyranny; at once displaying to the chosen people the divine wrath against the incorrigible crime, and securing their march unmolested across the wilderness.

Moorish Women.—Nothing can equal, says a French writer, the surprise of an European when he finds himself for the first time, face to face with a Moorish woman. Instead of one of those graceful and beautiful creatures, whose description had inflamed his inexperienced imagination, he sees before him nothing but a white shapeles mass, which seems to move with difficulty, and would leave nothing to suspect life, were it not for the dark and expressive eyes which flash with a brilliant lustre in the narrow space between the two veils, one of which descends as far as the middle of the forehead, while the other entirely covers the lower part of the face.—Much experience and skill is requisite to judge, through this collection of drapery, under which the jealous Mussulman husbands oblige their wives to conceal their faces from profane eyes, of the age, or the style of beauty of an Algerine lady. But the eyes of an exercised observer triumphs over all those obstacles, and from the little that he was permitted to see, he can judge of that which they seek to conceal. Thus, for example the presence of certain wrinkles under the ankle bone is sufficient for him to determine whether a woman is verging toward the decay of the limit which separates youth from maturity, or if she has passed it. It is without doubt to conceal this troublesome index that a great number of the Moorish ladies have adopted the European custom of wearing stockings.—But there still exists another means to ascertain the chronology of the dark beauty; if the arch of the eyebrow presents a slender ridge, if the globe of the eye is deeply sunk in the socket, the conclusion is nearly certain that the subject under observation has reached an epoch of life particularly dreaded by the Algerine lady; for the husband only loves her company so long as she preserves all the freshnes and charms of youth, and the woman who has reached thirty, far from being, as in the romance of Balzac, at the apogee of her Empire and triumphs, has become for some time past an object of indifference, often even of scorn.

There are other marks, even under the veil; for the handkerchief intended to cover the face being tied firmly behind the head adheres very closely to the features. The face of a Moorish lady presents the unseemingly effect of a mask moulded in plaster, and the veil translates with a disagreeable fidelity and accuracy the depression and angular projections of the ripe age. The young Algerine beauties who have all to gain and nothing to lose by suffering themselves to be discovered, are particularly careful to use hankerchiefs extremely thin, and thus find means to reconcile their natural coquettery with an exigency which they all in secret curse.—*Ladie's Gazette.*

Economy on a Small Scale.—So far as our experience goes, it establishes the position that the *very first* expense a man retrenches, when he gets into an economical fit, is the subscription to his newspaper.—'Newspapers are things,' argues he, 'which can be dispensed with, and cost money that might be saved.' Agreed; so may the schooling of our children—so, indeed, may nine-tenths of the articles necessary to our comfort and support. Any one may get rich who will live on bread and clothe himself in rags. But who would live a brute, for the mere pleasure of saving money which he cannot carry hence with him? There are few such—five or ten in a million, and how wretched are they! Most men, sensible that they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruit of their labor; and nothing is perhaps more necessary to the enjoyment of society or to self-satisfaction in retirement, than the well informed and virtuous mind. It gives zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resource in adversity. Newspapers are the best possible channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the world, and to implant desires in the hearts of youth for maturity. In truth, they are the great engines that move the moral and political world, and not only aid in establishing the character, but in preserving the liberties of a people. Viewed in this light, and it is not too strong a one, we would ask—are there not an hundred items of expenditure, which a person ought to cut off rather than deprive himself of the solid benefit derived from a good newspaper?

To preserve Bacon from Flies.—My simple mode of preserving Bacon may be of use to some of your readers. I lay it down in charcoal, and find it preserved from the fly and kept perfectly sweet and without any further trouble than putting the coal between the several layers. I do not even pound the coal up fine, but take it from the coal heap just as it comes, coarse and fine together. When I want a cut of bacon I take it off and put the remainder back, or throwing some of the fine charcoal on the fresh cut surface, hang up the remainder, and so cut from it until it is all consumed. The flies will not touch it. The coal dust is easily washed off before cooking, and the coal in which it has been packed, is as good for burning as ever.—*Rusticies Junior.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, the largest assortment ever offered in this place. *Physicians* are particularly invited to give their stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to undersell any establishment in this section of the State

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLORS Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

This most useful medicine can without presumption be called the "ne plus ultra" of all the thousand medicines now offered to the public for the cure of pulmonary diseases. Hundreds are now living in good health that consumption seemed to have marked for an early grave, who owe their preservation to the use of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.—Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Mobile; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the people! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, and advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the house of most of our citizens.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand ready to testify.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES,
AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.

We have this day been appointed sole agents in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by us are direct from Doct Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

We have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that we have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. We have in our possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which we shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica,

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, aad several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond eproach.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and use administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

We also state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that we have the following valuable MEDICINES, among our large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey
Beautifying Lotion
Hair Oil

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.
Vegetable Cream,
Dr. Hitchcocks Snuff,

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in our extensive stock of Medicines.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. HOUSE,

RETURNS thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received. He would say that he has taken a partner, and the buisness will be conducted under the firm of HOUSE & BENJAMIN, where they will be ready at all times to do work according to order.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1841-2 just received.

One door east of S. D. Dellay's Store.
De Ruyter, Sept. 21, 1841. 7m

NEW GOODS

AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞BOOTS & SHOES,☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.
De Ruyter, Oct, 18, 1841. 34yl

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.
De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.
ytf S. G. WALKER.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards, Bills, &c. &c., neatly executedat this office.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore* (*La Fayette Block*,) where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN, COUNTY or STATE.* Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line o business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY.*

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonabl prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy wil please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street.*
De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.
Nov. 24.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams--Chas. Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
Alfred--James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull,
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Redman.—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.— David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—L. G. Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick,
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport---Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run---Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield.---Charles Clarke.
Northampton.---Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.---Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.---Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville---G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville---Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto---Job Tyler.
Tallmadge--Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.—S. B. Brown.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY

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☞To office and mail subscribers, $2 in ADVANCE.

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H. T. Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

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Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, MAY 18, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

From the Presbyterian.

VISITING ON THE SABBATH DAY.

This is a practice which, I fear is very prevalent at the present day, even among the prefessing people of God. The Lord's day is often spent in a manner very different from the design of its appointment. Instead of being spent in the public and private worship of God, it is devoted to every species of idleness and dissipation. Multitudes are to be found in all parts of our country, who spend a great part of its sacred hours in sauntering about the fields, the sea shores, or other places where they may meet with companions equally desirous with themselves, of killing time. Others lounge at home and yawn away over the fire in listless difference, or assembled in their neighbors' houses to descant on the political affairs of the day, or to retain the scandal of the neighborhood. Many merchants devote this holy day to the settling of the business of the counting house, or set out on a journey to prosecute their traffic abroad. Multitudes more devote the day to feasting, and spend it in paying or receiving visits. All these methods of acting are utterly inconsistent with the sanctity of the Sabbath. It is plain to every reflecting mind that all such persons are violating the appointment of heaven, and trampling under foot a most holy institution, since we are enjoined by the supreme authority of God himself, *to remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.* Of this law they are all transgressors, and should all consider what they are doing, and what guilt they are contracting, and to what misery they are exposed. "The house of Israel rebelled against me in the wilderness: they walked not in my statutes, and they despised my judgments, which if a man do, he shall even live in them: and *my Sabbath they greatly polluted,* then I said I would pour out my fury upon them in the wilderness, to consume them."—Ezekiel xx. 13.

It would lead into too extensive a discussion were I in this article to consider all those different methods of violating the Sabbath at present, and to point out particularly the evil of each. I shall confine my remarks to the evil and inconsistency of Sabbath visiting.

I observe, then, in the first place, that I do not mean to condemn Sabbath day visiting in every case. I allow that a visit may be made on the Sabbath from religious motives, and in a religious manner, and may be productive of salutary results. Persons, whose acquaintance or friends are laboring under great distress of mind, or confined to a sick chamber, may very properly visit them on the Lord's day, when they cannot accomplish it on other days. But, if they visit them, the law of kindness should direct them to sympathise with them in a godly and friendly manner, and excite them to endeavor to administer some spiritual comfort, and they will be at the same time comforted and benefited themselves—"he that watereth shall be watered also himself." Prov. ix. 25. An occasional visit may be made to persons in health: but when it is done they should not prevent each other from keeping the Sabbath holy to God. They should not keep one another at home, but go in company to the house of God, and this would tend to prevent them from grossly misspending the hours of a day which should be devoted to the preparing of the soul for a never ending Sabbath beyond the grave. They should not waste the time together, showing their farms, their gardens, their elegant furniture, their fine clothes; but they should give the whole time to religious and edifying discourse, which may be of mutual benefit.—But such visits are so rare that they do not weigh the weight of a feather against the sum of the evil of which I am now treating—and even where the company is select, and the persons pious, the world is so apt to obtrude, and secularize the mind and the conversation, that among the most religious, Sabbath visits to persons in health, had, in general, better be ommitted than performed—for we are commanded to "abstain from all appearance of evil." 1. Thess. v. 22.

I observe then that the Sabbath visits are very *improper.* When God requires us to devote the day to him, surely it is sinful to take the day to ourselves, or spend its precious moments with our friends. Yet this is the case with the majority of Sabbath visiters. They are violators of the law of God, and profaners of the Sabbath day. A practice that naturally tends to such a result must be wrong, and should be relinquished as improper. If Sabbath visits were conducted in a manner suitable to the holy day, they would be less frequent, for those who are chiefly addicted to them would change their nature or give them up.

I observe again, that Sabbath visiting is in many cases utterly *inexcusable.* There are many who are prone to this practice who have no occasion for any such resource as they have nothing to prevent them from seeing their friends on other days. Neither business nor any necessary avocations prevent them during the other days of the week—indeed they often defer purposely seeing their friends on the six days, so that they may have the pleasure of visiting them on the Sabbath—without loosing the time which they have devoted to secular gain. But, as if this were not sufficient, or more than sufficient, the blessed day of rest must be lost in a vain show, or in occupations equally tasteless and unworthy. Such persons have no excuse for their conduct, they do not wish to spend this day better. They are not careful to spend it well, but how they may waste it, in every kind of sinful amusement. If they would be pursuaded to observe the Sabbath as they ought, they would obtain pleasure more noble, more rational, and more satisfying to the demands of their immortal souls—they would become habituated to pursuits more dignified, and more profitable. To quote the sentiments of the learned and pious Chief Justice Hale of England a well spent Sabbath, is followed by a prosperous and happy week, and a week profitably spent would prepare for a joyous and delightful Sabbath, free from vanity and folly, but filled up with heavenly exercises, salutary and consolatory to the mind and body.

I remark in the last place, that Sabbath visiting is very *injurious.* It often happens, that where this practice is only occasionally introduced, it becomes customary by repetition, till at last, it becomes necessary to the satisfaction of the person. He finds no ease nor comfort but when he is occupied in paying or receiving visits. The mind of such an individual is drawn off from all serious reflection on eternal things, or attention to eternal realities. Religious principle cannot obtain a hold where religious knowledge cannot gain an entrance: and where religious duties are treated with neglect. Beginnings of this kind have not unfrequently ended in irreligion and infidelity. France is an awful example of the truth of this, and surely a course of conduct that may be productive of such effects must be highly criminal, and ought to be relinquished as soon as possible. It is not a solemn truth that almost every criminal on whom the sentence of the law is executed lament *Sabbath profanation* as one of his earliest and blackest crimes? and can there be any custom more likely to lead to such an end, than that of Sabbath visiting as it now exists. It is calculated to destroy every distinction between that holy day and others—it is fitted to lead the mind to despise the sacred duties of the sanctuary and altogether to forfeit and overlook the nature and design, of the Sabbath day. Visits productive of such consequences may originate in kindness but it is kindness misplaced and ill-applied. When we visit on Sabbath, let it be for a good reason, and with a good design let us steadily observe the nature and duty of the day, and studiously avoid every thing inconsistent with these or let us give up Sabbath visiting altogether—Remember the Sabbath day to keep it HOLY.

From the New York Observer.

THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD.

The claims of the heathen upon the benevolence of the Christian Church.

One of the primary and distinguished features of Christianity is that of *benevolence.*—The Christian religion teaches us, not only to love God with all our heart, but our neighbor as ourselves. This principle is ingrafted into the whole Christian system.—The most perfect *example* of benevolence which the world ever saw apeared in Christ himself. It was most emphatically true of him, that he pitied human woes, and labored to alleviate human sufferings. It ought to be remembered too, that in this, he set us an "example that we should walk in his steps." This example of his was imitated, to a certain extent, by the apostles and their companions in tribulation. Who has not admired the tenderness of spirit, and the deep concern for the welfare of his fellow men, which was evinced by the life and labors of the Apostle Paul? Whether it be true or false that *disinterested* benevolence necessarily constitutes a part of Christian character, yet it is perfectly obvious that true religion cannot exist independent of a sincere desire for the promotion of the glory of God, and the welfare of man. It is the glory of Christianity that it teaches man to love his fellow man. Heathenism has been known to provide a hospital for the accommodation of old, and decrepit, and worn-out brutes; but never to put forth effort for the relief of suffering humanity.—In this respect, Christianity states on an eminence high above every other form of religion.

But what are the objects of benevolence which call for the sympathies of the Christian world? It is evident that the poor and famishing are the proper objects of Christian charity. If a starving *beggar* come to the door of our dwelling and ask for *bread,* we can have no heart to deny his request. To provide for the accommodation of men of this class, Christianity itself has prompted to the erection of numerous alms-houses in every part of our land. Was not that a commendable benevolence which moved the way-faring Samaritan to relieve the miseries of his neighbor when he had fallen among thieves, and had been robbed and well-nigh murdered by a band of cruel unprincipled desperadoes?

But it is not the man who has fallen into a pit, or who is emaciated with hunger, or who has been stripped of his property by flood or flame, that is to be regarded as the only proper object of Christian charity.—Christianity teaches us to instruct the *ignorant* as well as to feed the *hungry;* nor is it a principle less high or less holy which prompts the desire to reclaim the bessotted inebriate from the crimes and the miseries in which he has become involved. Christianity leads us to weep over human guilt, as well as human sorrow.

But, have the *heathen* no claims upon our sympathies and benevolence? Are they not poor, and ignorant, and vicious, and oppressed? It alters not the case that their sufferings are not endured, nor their crimes committed, within the range of our vision. Testimony is abundant that millions of the human family are in a state of the deepest moral degradation. And have we no sympathies for them, nor they any claims upon our charities? It cannot be. Yes—the heathen *have* a claim upon us as *Christians,* if not as *philanthropists.* And this claim has been long since acknowledged by the Christian world. It was acknowledged in the early age of the Christian era, by the *apostles.*—True, indeed, the gospel was preached by them, first to their own countrymen. This the Savior directed. But their labors were not confined to the nation of the Jews. Paul considered himself a debtor both to the Jews and the Barbarians, to the wise and the unwise. It was a debt of *benevolence,* but still, it was a *debt.* Such is the debt which the Christian church now owes to the heathen world. And the church, in the age which immediately succeeded the ascension of Christ, did actually engage most vigorously in prosecuting the work of foreign missions. In modern times, too, (though the church slept long over her responsibilities,) she has acknowledged the claims of the heathen upon her benevolence, her prayers, and her self-denying labors. The Moravians, more than a century ago, entered upon the missionary work, and have prosecuted it with vigor to the present day. They engaged in the work of missions as early as 1732; and they have endured incredible hardships, they have accomplished much good.

In 1795 the people of Great Britain acknowledged these claims by the formation of the London Missionary Society. In *this* country also, their claims have been recognised by the various denominations of evangelical Christians. It is true that the American church indulged her slumbers for years after some of her fellow servants had gone forth into the field; but she has at length *begun* to wake up, and to listen to the cries of the perishing millions in heathen lands who are famishing for want of the bread of life. Christians of various names have each their separate organization for the prosecution of this noble work. While the field is so large, there is abundant room for the labors of each and of all; and it is desirable that each may provoke the other to greater zeal, and more persevering effort to extend the knowledge of salvation to the myriads of human beings that are perishing for lack of the gospel of Christ.

EFFECT OF MUSIC.

The effect of music furnishes an argument for its use in divine worship. All men are moved by it, more or less. A single song, used in France, and appealing powerfully to popular feeling, was one of the instrumentalities in bringing on that revolution, which many years since surprised half the civilized world with its terrors. The effect of the first performance of the Hallelujah Chorus, in Handel's Messiah, were such as to raise the vast assembly from their seats, almost unconsciously to themselves. Music not only powerfully affects man, but even the lower animals. If such then be the power of music, it should be regarded as of inestimable worth in aiding the devotions of immortal beings assembled as worshipers of the "Most High God." Let the Church patronize, cultivate, and employ it for the purposes for which it is so eminently adapted; and what may it not accomplish for the advancement of piety and devotion?

The Christian comes to the sanctuary burdened with trouble and sorrow, afflicted with some bereavement, or beset with temptations, or oppressed with a sense of unworthiness and guilt before God. How sweetly the soothing influence of sacred song will sometimes come over his spirit. It calms the troubled waves of his soul, as did the voice of Jesus, the stormy sea, when he said, "Peace, be still." The Christian is thus led to adore a father who 'pitieth his children.' 'Awake and sing, ye that dwell in the dust," says the Scripture; and from deepest sorrows thus break tenderest, sweetest song. The weight under which the soul has been bowed down, is removed. The mourner is comforted; the trembling believer established, quickened, and strengthened; the contrite heart sweetly drawn to a reconciled God; and courage is gathered by the Christians for the "good fight of faith."

Eminent Christians have testified their experience for the benefits of sacred music, as they have those derived from meditation, prayer and hearing the word. A devoted female Missionary, speaking of a Sabbath service in a dark and dreary land, writes, 'My soul was refreshed particularly in the singing, and I thought of the bliss of heaven. President Edwards writes, 'I often used to sit and view the moon for continuance; and in the day spent much time in viewing the clouds and sky, to behold the sweet glory of God in these things; in the mean time singing forth with a low voice my contemplations of the Creator and Redeemer.' 'I felt God, so to speak, at the appearance of a thunder storm; and used to take the opportunity, at such times, to fix myself, in order to view the clouds, and see the lightning play, and hear the majestic and awful voice of God's thunder, which oftentimes was exceedingly entertaining, leading me to sweet contemplation of my glorious God. While thus engaged it always seemed natural to me to sing or chant forth my meditations, or to put my thoughts in soliloquies with a singing voice."

The deepest feelings of the Christian, then, find the most natural channel, for their flow, in music. This accounts for the fact, that in the Scriptures sacred song is described as the medium of the liveliest joys and most exalted praises of heaven. The most inspiring songs of earth are immeasurably surpassed by those in the temple 'not made with hands,' and from the choir of the 'New Jerusalem.' There is worship to God perfect; praise offered 'in the beauty of holiness.' There performs a choir 'which no man can number,' and which has been formed and taught by the Son of God. There are employed harps, 'strung and tuned for endless years.' Eternity will never know dissonance, nor weariness, nor faltering in the songs of praise, before 'the throne of God and the Lamb.' 'The ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs, and everlasting joy shall be upon their heads.' And they sung a new song, saying, 'Thou art worthy to take the book and to open the seals thereof, for thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood.' 'And I heard the voice of harpers, harping with their harps; and they sung as it were a new song before the throne, and before the four beasts and the elders; and no man could learn that song save the hundred and forty and four thousand which were redeemed from the earth.'

Now we cannot suffer heartless criticism disjoined from taste, for either earthly or heavenly harmonies, to wrest from us our faith, or discourage our anticipations, that music will minister to the bliss for which we hope in heaven. We do, and will believe, that 'sounds of glory,' will help to swell the 'amazing joys' of the redeemed. While the pious soul takes wings from amid the scenes of earthly worship, and dissolves in tenderness and joy under the power of sacred music, there is rapture in the thought, "If so sweet be the songs of Zion on earth, what must be the holy harmonies of heaven?"—*Hooker.*

THE AGED SINNER.

There is nothing more grievous to a benevolent man, than to see an aged person tottering over the grave, and yet unmindful of eternity. Oh! he will say, it is a dreadful sight to see old persons making more provision for life than preparation for death! What awful folly and madness, to prepare for that which they cannot enjoy, and to neglect that which they cannot avoid. The steel being spent, the knife cannot cut—the sun being set, the day cannot tarry—and old age being come, life cannot long endure. It is the eleventh hour, and almost the last minute of that hour. The lamp is just flickering in the socket, and there is the whole work of a life to do, or the soul must be undone forever.

I once heard the following conversation between an old man and a Mr. Wilson:—"Well my friend," said Mr. W. "you have had a long walk, pray how old are you?"—"Seventy-three, last birth-day." "And you are still permitted to enjoy a comfortable degree of health and vigor." "Oh, yes, as well as ever I was in my life; *as likely to live fifty years as anybody.*" "Oh, my friend, do not deceive yourself with so very improbable an idea. It is very unlikely you should live fifty months; you have already been permitted to advance far beyond the ordinary boundaries of the life of man; and you ought to live in daily expectation of death, and in constant preparation for it. What is your hope for another world, if today should finish your existence in this?"—"Time enough to think about that, sir, when death is a little nearer. I hope I shan't be cut off so quickly but what I shall have time to say, Lord have mercy upon me!" "Alas! alas! and can you venture your immortal soul on such a vain, precarious foundation. If you really think you shall need mercy then, why do you not cry for mercy now while the opportunity is afforded you? My soul trembles to think of your awful condition." "Don't disturb yourself about me," said the insensible old man; "you know every tub must stand upon its own bottom; and I dare say I shall do very well at last. Good day to you, sir."

Mr. Wilson then turned to some young persons who happened to be present, and charged us to remember our Creator in the days of our youth, and not deceive ourselves with the thought that old age must needs brings piety with it.

A very few weeks after this, I saw the man's son with a crape hat-band, and learned that his father was dead; and there was every reason to fear that he died as he had lived, without God and without hope!—*Abbott.*

IMITATE CHRIST.—Let Christians, whenever they are tempted to be proud, or to act contrary to the example of the Lord Jesus, suppose him once more addressing them, individually, in such terms as these: "How ill does pride or haughtiness become thee, O my disciple! when thy master was meek and lowly, and so much debased himself! Was he so poor? Blush, then, to think that thou art ashamed of poverty, or so anxious to avoid it. Did I condescend to wash the feet of my apostles? and can you reckon the meanest office of charity, self-denial, or condescension, beneath you? Did I affect state or grandeur, and can you be vain of costly furniture or apparel? When you hear me, in my word, ascribing all the glory to God, will you seek and delight in the applause mortals? If I pleased not myself, do you deserve the name of my disciple, when seeking to please yourself? Did the most outrageous insults and injustice only excite my pity, and not provoke me to anger; and shall disrespect, affronts, or even injuries, blow up my servant to sinful passion, resentment, and revenge? Did I drink off my cup of unmingled bitterness without repining; and shall a small drop of gall, in affliction or disappointment, cause thee to murmur or complain; Why, O why, has the example of your Master so little influence upon your temper and conduct?—Remember me, and be humble, patient, and mortified to self and the world.—*Dr. H. Hunter.*

From the Christian Guardian.

A WORD TO PASTORS.—He is not a pastor who is never met by a smiling child in the streets; and such a man, minister as he may be, we pity for his unpardonable negligence of a pleasing duty. It is a fixed part of our belief, that a Christian minister should be well acquainted with every family where he has a member of his church; and as many of the families of hearers as possible; not the heads only, but the children and the servants. They expect it, and the expectation is reasonable; and he will do little good in any house who leaves neglected the youth and domestics. To notice them regularly, affectionately, and religiously, is to engage and obtain many hearts, members for the church, and saints for glory; and these shall honor the good man as he passes through the streets with their pleasing looks and blessings. The Savior exercised a lovely supremacy, when, as he entered into Jerusalem, children strewed his path with branches of palm trees. Wesley never appeared more like St. John than when, with children on his knee, and others thronging him, as he sang songs for them on the rural hearth. And to us no part of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" is more pleasing than that which says of the Village Preacher,

> "Ev'n children followed, with endeavoring wile,
> And plucked his gown to share the good man's smile."

Children's Department.

From the Congregational Observer.

FORGIVENESS.

'I am afraid,' said Mrs. Williams to her husband, "I am afraid, my dear, that we are cultivating in our son a spirit which we would be very unwilling to see him act out in future life."

'Why, what do you mean, wife?' said Mr. Williams, 'I am not conscious of doing any such thing.'

'Well, I am; and this very morning when I was making his military dress for him, and fitting him off for his little 'training company,' as he called it, I could not help thinking how proud he felt, or how I was assisting in encouraging the very spirit of war in his little heart.'

She had hardly uttered the sentence, before a noise was heard in the street, and looking out of the window, they saw two companies of little boys engaged in real battle, tearing each other's clothes, and striking each other with their mock guns; and soon in ran little Frank, with his face covered with blood, and breathing out slaughter and threatenings against his playmates, with whom he had always lived on the most friendly terms.

'Mother,' he cried, 'where's father's cane? Give it to me right off—and if I don't give William Johnson a sound drubbing, I'm mistaken:' and then he burst into a flood of tears, in a paroxysm of wrath.

'There, my dear,' said Mrs. Williams, 'I told you so; and here we have the proof.'

'My son,' said Mr. W. 'come to me;' and taking him by the arm, he wiped the blood from his face; and before he endeavored to reason with him, tried to soothe his irritated feelings, and allay his angry passions.

'And what would you do, my dear," said his father, "with my heavy cane?'

'Why, father, I would knock him down, to be sure,' said Frank.

'But, my dear, you might kill him; and how would you feel, if, by an unlucky blow upon his temple, you should take the life of your little playmate? You see, my son, that your little heart was full of revenge; and who can tell what you might do, if you had my ivory-headed cane?'

By this time the little boy's heart began to relent, and he soon gave up all thought of reeking his vengeance on his companion. It was near sun-down, and the hour for his retirement had come, and his mother took the opportunity of imparting to him some instruction, which I trust he will never forget as long as he lives.

'Before you say your prayers, my dear,' said Mrs. W., 'I want you seriously to reflect whether you can from your heart pray, 'Forgive me my trespasses, as I forgive those who trespass against me.' Suppose, my dear, that God should feel towards you, as you do towards William Johnson, would you be happy? Do not therefore pray, my son, I beseech you, that prayer, until you have most sincerely forgiven him."

'I see, mother,' said Frank, "that I ought not, and now my passion is over, I see I was very wicked in wanting that cane."

'I am glad to hear you say so, my child, and I hope you will be more careful hereafter, and not permit such evil temper to take possession of your soul. One good way to conquer our passions, is to think of our blessed Savior, especially when he was led from Gethsemane, and until he expired on the cross. You know he was spit upon, and buffeted, and crowned with thorns, and mocked, and reviled, and crucified as a malefactor; and yet we are told that 'He was led as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearer is dumb, so He opened not his mouth.' 'When he was reviled, he reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not. His last prayer was for his murderers, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' If you will think of him, my son, it will aid you in getting the victory over your evil temper.

'I have a little story here which I thought would interest you, and I will read it for you, especially as the little boy was just of your age. I will give you the book, my son. It is the 'Assembly's Shorter Catechism, illustrated by appropriate anecdotes.''

'A poor African negro, only 10 years of age, went to hear the preaching of one of the missionaries, and became a convert to the Christian religion. His master—an inveterate enemy to missionaries—hearing of it, commanded him never to go again, and declared he would have him whipped to death if he did. The poor little boy, in consequence of the mandate, was very miserable. He could scarcely refrain from going, yet knew his death was inevitable if he did.

In this critical situation he sought direction and assistance at the throne of grace; and, after having done this, he felt convinced that it was his duty to attend, but to be careful that it should never interfere with his master's business—and for the rest, to leave himself in the hands of God.

He therefore went, and on his return, was summoned to his master's presence; and, after much violent and abusive language, received five and twenty lashes; and then, in a sarcastic tone of blasphemous ridicule, his master exclaimed,

'What can Jesus Christ do for you now?'

'He enables me to bear it patiently,' said the poor child.

'Give him five and twenty lashes more,' said the inhuman wretch.

He was obeyed.

'And what can Jesus do for you now?' asked the unfeeling monster.

'He helps me to look forward to a future reward,' replied the little sufferer.

'Give him five and twenty lashes more,' vociferated the cruel tyrant, in a transport of rage.

They complied; and while he listened with savage delight to the extorted groans of his dying victim, he again demands,

'What can Jesus do for you now?'

The youthful martyr, with the last effort of expiring nature, meekly answered,

'He enables me to pray for you, massa,' and instantly breathed his last.'

Frank's little heart broke with sympathy for the poor boy, and he promised his mother to try and imitate his spirit. You must, too, my dear children.

From the Baptist Advocate.

THE CHOICE.

'I shall not study any longer,' exclaimed Albert, carelessly throwing down his book, and overthrowing his chair, as he rose from the table. My father has given me permission to choose for myself, and I will no longer pore over these musty books.'

'What has discouraged you?' inquired Edmund, looking up, with anxiety, from the work which they had been diligently examining.

''Tis all study, study, study,' said the other. 'I'm sick of it. I'm sick of attending to one thing;' and he left the room without giving his companion time to expostulate.

Edmund continued in his course of study, and about a week after, he heard that his friend was engaged in the employment of an eminent merchant, and was delighted with his new business.

A year had not rolled away, when merchandize was more wearisome than books, and Albert had returned home to assist his father in the more humble labors of the farm.

But when Edmund was about to graduate from college, his former associate waited upon him, and detailed, in glowing colors, the magnificent prospects of wealth and grandeur which awaited him, in a land agency in which he was about to engage. This latter business called him out of the country, and Edmund lost sight of his friend for many years.

He had himself, in the meanwhile, in one almost unvaried track, and by toilsome perseverance, risen step by step, until he had established his reputation for learning and stability of character, and he now sat, honored and esteemed, among the judges of his native land.

Among the prisoners who were one day tried before him, was one with whose appearance he was particularly interested.—The name, however, was unknown to him, and he suppressed any further curiosity while he attended to the discharge of his official duty. The crime for which this prisoner was arraigned was forgery, and the circumstances of the case developed a long train of irregularities and vicious practices. As the trial proceeded, it was ascertained that the offender had, at different times, passed under various names, until it was now doubtful which of right belonged to him. Among others, Edmund at last recognized that of his old friend, and his feelings compelled him to avail himself of an early pretext to adjourn the court.

In the evening he waited upon Albert, and drew from him the history of his life. It was one of many changes, not unmarked by darker hues, and all were traced to the fatal privilege of choosing to change his employment, whenever it became for a time disagreeable to him. The guilty man appeared deeply penitent for his error; and although sentenced in course of law, was soon liberated by the exertions of his friend.

But alas! he was fitted for no regular employment, for he had not continued sufficiently long in any to become a proficient; and all his established habits seemed to conspire to prepare him for temptation, so that he soon relapsed into his former practices; and illustrated, by his miserable life, and more pitiable end, the fatal consequences of choosing, not that which is expedient, but that which is agreeable.—*Bap. Advocate.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, May 18, 1842.

The following notice was prepared for insertion last week, and accidentally mislaid:—

The S. D. Baptist Eastern Association will hold its annual session with the 2d church in Hopkinton, R. I., commencing on the fifth day before the 4th Sabbath in May. Introductory discourse by Eld. W. B. Gillett, or Eld. D. Clawson, alternate.

A. D. TITSWORTH, *Cor. Sec'y.*

Christian Influence.

The effect of well-directed Christian effort can not be fully estimated. Efforts dictated by the benevolence of the gospel are sure to have effect. David, when full of zeal for the God of Israel, with his pebble and sling slew the giant of Gath. His confidence was in God, therefore God strengthened his arm and gave him the victory. So God will always do. The divine influence is sure to attend every effort made for the salvation of sinners by those who trust in God. God denies himself when he refuses to bestow his blessing upon his ordained means of grace.—This he can never do. Therefore every child of God may have great boldness in urging men to conform to the principles of our holy religion. It is as much impossible for the most confirmed infidel to resist entirely the influence of the pious christian, however feeble may be his intellect, and defective his knowledge, as to resist God. Sinners can not possibly remain unmoved when the excellence of the gospel is presented, because God has pledged himself, and it is his good pleasure to second by the energies of his holy spirit every effort made to reclaim men from sin.

"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this, or that, or whether they be both alike good." A pious influence, though small at first, shall roll on, constantly increasing in magnitude and velocity till it shall overcome the combined forces of sin, and bring the world under the influence of the gospel. Every faithful child of God gives strength to this divine influence. Every conversion of a sinner gives it new force. Every heartfelt prayer, every seasonable admonition, every faithful rebuke, every well spoken word, help swell the tide of that influence which is to establish the peaceable reign of Christ.

There are some professors, (may their number never increase,) who profess they have no influence, and can do no good.—This is found to be a very comfortable excuse for inefficiency, and is like "the baseless fabric of a vision." No professor of religion can exert a good influence unless his conduct and profession agree. If this be the case, he can not be without his savory influence, and this single fact may give him an irresistible power, and make him an efficient instrument in bringing sinners to Christ. Harlan Page, who was a man of small mental endowments, but of ardent piety, was known to be the instrument in the conversion of many souls. His pious labors of love secured him an influence that seldom falls to the lot of stronger minds. It is every Christian's duty to make his influence as good and extensive as possible. And know this, that it will not cease with your life, but roll on increasing till time shall end.

Christian Hope.

The hope of salvation that the gospel ensures to all that love God, is to them an unfailing refuge. In all circumstances it is the stay and joy of their hearts. When enemies come in like a flood, and combine their energies for the overthrow of the christian, by whatever means they may, when detraction and slander are borne on the wings of the wind, to despoil him of his reputation and rob him of friends; when every possible effort is made to despoil him of his substance and blast all his earthly prospects, then his hope is like an anchor to his soul, and all their storms beat in vain on his bark; unruffled and secure he rides on the stormy billows, because in God is his hope and his inheritance. When pale disease asserts her power, turning the ruddy glow into deadly pallor, enfeebling the nerves, distracting the brain with all its concomitants of pain and anxiety, his hope is firm in God that if his earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, he has a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. No circumstances of time and place, natural or adventitious, can rob the pious soul of his hope and his reward. He rejoices in God, and feels perfectly secure while he sings his precious promise that

> "In every condition, in sickness, in health,
> In poverty's vale, or abounding in wealth,
> At home and abroad, on the land, on the sea,
> As thy days may demand, shall thy strength ever be.
>
> The soul that on Jesus has leaned for repose,
> I will not, I will not desert to his foes,
> That soul though all hell should endeavor to shake,
> I'll never, no never, no never forsake."

Do all our readers possess this hope? As many as have it, have all that they can have to make them rich, happy, and honorable. It is obtained by submission to God, and retained by obedience to his revealed will. It is vain to talk of a hope in God that can not be sustained by the fruits of holiness. The soul that is born of God, loves God and his requirements, and finds his pleasure in attending to the institutions of his house, and advancing the praise of his name. His hope is a lively hope. It gives him the life of faith in the son of God, and insures life eternal in heaven.—It is a good hope, because it shall abide the storms of life and death, and convey its passenger to the mansions of rest. It is a firm hope because it is founded on the immutable promise of Jehovah. The hope that is not accompanied with love and obedience to his law, is like the hope of the hypocrite, and it shall be as the giving up of the ghost.

Suppression of Licentiousness.

It has been suggested to us that some might think that the bill for the suppression of Licentiousness published in our last, was passed by our Legislature. It was not passed. But that, or some other that should make a penalty to the crime mentioned, a terror to evil doers, *should be passed.* We said the friends of Moral Purity had reason to be encouraged. Their numbers are constantly increasing, and the public mind begins to be somewhat excited on the subject. We can not see how parents possessing natural affection can be opposed to the consistent efforts that are made for the extirpation of impurity, and the protection of virtue. It would be an anomaly for brothers or sisters to willingly yield each other to the destroyer. It is no time for any friend of purity to be idle, though disgrace and sin may not have approached their domestic circle. The Destroyer is continually making inroads, blasting in their early bloom the fairest flowers of promise, and with it sending the keenest anguish to thousands of hearts. We say again to the friends of moral purity, do what you can in this heaven-born enterprise.

Removal.

Br. Varnum Hull has removed to Preston, to labor with the Church in that place. His correspondents will please address him at Oxford, Chenango co., N. Y.

Letter from Eld. S. M. Burdick.

For the Register.

Brother Bailey—Since revival intelligence is well accepted by all the friends of Zion's King, and to such it being a source of encouragement, therefore permit me to say, through your paper, which I esteem as a valuable medium of communication to our denomination, that prospects in our section of country of late have been somewhat cheering. I have recently baptized seven at Lincklaen, one at Otselic, and two at Preston; all of whom, excepting one, united with the church in their respective vicinities. One individual in the last mentioned place, was recently from Canada, and had never been acquainted with Seventh-day Baptists until she found them in Preston. But notwithstanding the trials it cost her in leaving the practice of parents and friends, she embraced the Sabbath of the fourth commandment, being convinced, that *Christ*, who said keep the commandments, is worthy of more love and regard, than our best earthly friends, or worldly convenience. She therefore united with the people "noted" for their *singularity*, and we pray God, we may yet be as *much so* for holiness and good works.

The interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, depend very much for advancement upon the right spirit and practice of those professing to be disciples of Christ, for those who are truly such, are justly said to be the "light of the world." Now if any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his, and if the light which be in us be darkness, how *great* is that darkness!—Therefore, let us lay aside every thing calculated to obscure the glorious gospel light, and strive together with all our powers for the salvation of souls, for the unity of the spirit, and for the establishment of the truth, and may the knowledge of the Lord cover the whole earth.

Yours, in gospel bonds,

SEBEUS M. BURDICK.

Lincklaen, May 10, 1842.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

Journal of Br. S. S. Griswold.

Brother Bailey,—Again the wheels of time have rolled another month into eternity, admonishing me of my obligation to send another sketch of my journey and success.

March 31. Called upon Br. Gillett, and made arrangement to present the object of my Agency to his church and people.

April 1. Visited Br. A. D. Titsworth, and preached in the evening at Br. Asa Dunham's, to a solemn audience.

2. Sabbath; preached in the morning and afternoon at New Market church, and in the evening at Br. David Dunn's. During the day and evening we enjoyed a refreshing season. Delightful indeed it was to me to again revisit the place where I trust the Lord led me to the knowledge of his holy Sabbath. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."

3. Preached at Samptown in the morning, where I was once a member. In the afternoon met the Piscataway church in their conference, and felt my heart to rejoice to see the love and union manifested. No jarring string made discord in their little band. All was peace and harmony.—And what an influence! Cemented by love they stand unmoved, while many churches are bleeding at every pore.—When will the churches of the Redeemer obey the commandment, "Love one another." Organized a Missionary Society auxilliary to the A. S. D. B. Missionary Society. The brethren here take a deep interest in the spread of the gospel. Much depends upon the ministry, whether churches consider the cause of Missions of much importance or not. And I think it a fact abundantly proved, that those churches who give most for Missions, are the most liberal in the support of their Pastors.

4. Preached in the evening at Br. Jonathan R. Dunham's. This dear brother has been long afflicted with a disease called the black leprosy. But his soul is stayed on God, and he looks beyond this life for a termination of his pains.

5. Attended an union meeting of ministers of East Jersey. Sermon by Elder Sym of Newark. A most sublime and heavenly discourse. This Elder baptized me while residing in Newark. The meeting was held in the New Market meeting-house. In the afternoon I was requested to set in conference with the ministering brethren, when the sermon underwent a critical examination, after which an Essay on the origin and nature of the deacon's office, which also passed under the same review, each one commenting upon it as he thought proper. Much good I think might result from such meetings. Visited our aged brother Joel Dunn, and his wife, probably the oldest observer of the Sabbath in America, being 95, and his wife 89 years of age; yet he is able to attend church, and walk a mile or two at a time. Talking with him is like holding converse with ages past. In 1788 he felled the first tree on the place now occupied by the city of Frankfort, in Kentucky, and assisted in laying out that town. He has always observed the Sabbath, as also his father, grand, and great-grand-father did before him. How pleasing to reflect, that during such a long period of past years, this family, like Noah of old, have held fast their integrity amidst a wicked and Sabbath-disregarding world. For 70 years this brother and sister have been united by the marriage vow, being cheered by a bright hope of soon being re-united where their Sabbath ne'er shall end. Standing in his door, he can point to here and there a spot near his dwelling once stained with the crimson blood of the enemies of America, which are still hallowed as being sacred to the memory of the sons of Liberty. How costly the sacrifice to purchase what we now enjoy. Although pleasing, it is melancholy to converse with those who were companions of a Washington, an Adams, and a Franklin. In the rear of his house the cliff of Washington rock rears its honored head, from which lofty eminence the Father of his country stood and viewed the armies of proud Britain's Isle, stretched like grasshoppers on the plain below. Peace to the names of our departed chiefs, and bliss to their survivors in arms.

8. Went to Plainfield, and had a season of prayer at Br. Wm. Dunn's, in the evening.

9. Sabbath; preached in the morning for Br. Crandall, and in the afternoon, had a review of the 2d chapter of 2d Cor. In the evening preached a Missionary sermon, which was followed by an address from Br. G. B. Utter, of New-York.

10. In the morning attended service in the first-day Baptist church in Plainfield, where the Lord is pouring out his Spirit in a powerful manner under the labors of Br. W. B. Gillett and Barker. Christians are praying, ministe are preaching, sinners are weeping, con erts rejoicing, and stereotyped means are vanishing like the dew before the morning sun.

In the afternoon formed a Missionary Society in Plainfield church, and in the evening preached at Brooklyn, a few miles south, where I once resided, in a house jammed full. Much solemnity pervaded.

11. Attended a meeting of the anxious in the afternoon, and in the evening a Temperance meeting in the S. D. B. church.—Tee-totalism is triumphant here, and King Alcohol is defeated. The cold water banner now floats proudly on the breeze.

15. Preached the preparatory sermon to the communion at New Market, and in the evening preached again at Br. A. D. Titsworth's.

16. Sabbath; preached at New Market, and administered the Lord's Supper to the two churches, who united. Oh how lovely to see these sister churches thus living in perfect harmony. Solemnity pervaded the house while many tears coursed their way down the cheek. In the afternoon preached at Newtown school house, and in the evening gave a farewell sermon at sister Rachel Randolph's.

17. Arrived at Br. Thomas B. Stillman's in New-York. Here I found our little band stemming the torrent of public opinion, which sets hard against them. Having planted their feet on the truth of God, they stand like the rock in the ocean. They manifested an ardent desire for the prosperity of the Mission cause by contributing liberally for its advance, (the best evidence of any, by the way.) They also are laboring hard to usher into the world Tracts, which will sustain our particular views of truth, which I think to be an excellent, and perhaps the best way of spreading the truth of the holy Sabbath before the church and the world at large. And permit me here to state that I cannot but hope that our churches will cheerfully respond to the urgent appeal of the Gen. Agent to enable him to carry out the wishes of the Tract Society. Beloved brethren will you awake? Let not this call remain unanswered. Oh, let us come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty array of error which has flooded our world. Freely we have received; freely give. Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation. The harvest is white—the Macedonian cry has come; let not the cause of truth retrograde for lack of money. Brethren! pay up your interest money which is now due the Lord Jesus Christ; keep it not back, lest the principal take wings and fly away.

21. Left New-York. Distributed Tracts along the way as usual, and held several interesting conversations with individuals, as opportunity offered.

23. Sabbath; spent the day in a private room in New Haven; found much consolation in reading the life of Jesus Christ, and reflecting that I was in the path of obedience. After the Sabbath was past, rode 15 miles to my father's; arrived about midnight, and was again welcomed under the paternal roof.

24. Attended service in my native town, and once again listened to the gospel in the place where I trust the Lord called me from darkness to light.

27. Preached, by the request of friends, in the school house in my father's neighborhood to a crowded house. Much feeling pervaded the assembly. After the sermon, I gave a relation of the change that had taken place in my views of divine truth, viz., Baptism and the Sabbath. All listened with attention, while I urged to an investigation of the scriptures. May the Lord bless the feeble efforts of his unworthy servant.

29. Arrived at Waterford, Conn., called on Elder Rogers, and felt to rejoice that I was permitted to see my brethren in the flesh.

Since my last report, I have received, and secured to be paid before the first of Sept. $71,57, viz., $44,62 from the Piscataway Missionary Society, $10,75 from the Plainfield Missionary Society, and $4,80, Interest on Notes, and $12, from the brethren in New-York. Brethren, follow your contributions with your prayers.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Ag't.

New London, May 5, 1842.

News of the Day.

The Areaulite.—A New Invention.—This is a new instrument of most ingenious invention, and of great importance to science. The purpose it is intended for is to ascertain, to a mathematical certainty, the area of any irregular, given surface, or the square of a circle. It is of material use to surveyors, who, by means of it, can ascertain the exact contents of any given plot, no matter how irregular. It is ascertaining the surface upon the known principles of ascertaining solids. We have all heard of giving the number of cubic inches in a handful of brush, by placing the same in water, and measuring the amount displaced. This instrument acts upon the same principle in regard to surfaces. It consists of two plates of glass, of very even and regular surfaces, plated together in a frame, so close as to admit only a piece of common drawing paper between them. It is of a rectangular form and closed on three sides, the fourth being open to admit a given amount of quicksilver.—The area within the frame, occupied by the quicksilver, is then ascertained. The plot correctly cut out on the paper is then introduced, and the space between the glass plates being no greater than the thickness of the paper, the quicksilver is displaced, as water would be in a vessel in which any solid is introduced. The area now occupied by the quicksilver, with the plot in its midst, is measured and ascertained, and the difference between this and that occupied by the quicksilver alone, gives the exact area of the plot.

It is the invention of Dr. Thomas Wood, of Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio, who has secured his invention by patent. It was adopted by the Legislature of Ohio, for the State Surveyors. The Franklin Institute, of Penn., have presented a medal to Dr. Wood for his invention, after a careful examination of the instrument, to which they give, in a certificate, the most unqualified recommendation. It is one of those simple inventions that strikes you at once, and, founded as all simple inventions are, upon the principles of truth, produces admiration and conviction at first sight.—*Pittsburg Daily Amer.*

Important, if true.—We learn from Canada, through sources entitled to high consideration, that there is a strong probability that an amnesty will be granted by Queen Victoria, to all who were engaged in the insurrectionary movements in the British American Provinces. If this shall prove to be correct, it will tend more to tranquilize this frontier than any other act which her majesty has sanctioned since her coronation.

Executive Temperance Society.—A copy of the annexed circular, we understand, has been addressed to every person connected with the Executive Department at Washington:

Washington, April 6, 1842.

Sir:—At a meeting of the Total Abstinence Society of the several civil executive departments of the National Government, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a copy of the pledge of this Society, with these resolutions, and the accompanying letter, be printed, and sent by the Corresponding Secretary to each member of the civil executive departments, inviting them to add their names as members of this Society.

Resolved, That the families of the members of the civil executive departments be also invited to join this Society.

In carrying into effect the above resolutions, permit me, in behalf of this Society, to solicit your co-operation in a cause so allied to the health, prosperity, and happiness of this whole nation.

The people in all parts of the land are rising in the strength of their combined determination to rescue themselves and their country from the dreadful thraldom of a vice too common alike to the poor and the rich.

Within the past year multitudes have utterly forsaken this destroyer of human happiness; homes that were worse than desolate, have been cheered by the return of husbands, fathers, and sons, to add the blessings of industry, kindness, and love to the almost broken-hearted wives, daughters, and sisters, who have felt the stern oppression of this source of crime and of every evil. It has crept in upon us under the guise of a friend, and we have been insensible of our danger till it has insiduously established its empire over the whole length and breadth of our land.

The eyes of the community have at last been opened to see the ruin and the remedy, and the call is made from every quarter upon every one who claims to be a patriot, to give the strength of his example and influence to a cause which appeals so earnestly and so undeniably to his sympathies, and one which is so entirely practicable of complete success.

The Executive, with the highest judicial officers, and many of the members of the Legislatures in several of the States have already given their names to a similar pledge with that now offered to your consideration, and the evidence is too plain to be mistaken that the heart of the people is in this great movement, and that its triumph is certain. The evil to be removed is one of immense magnitude, the remedy is a simple and sure one, and the sacrifice demanded is comparatively trifling.

We trust, then, that we shall not ask in vain for the expression of your approbation and your hearty co-operation.

With great respect, your ob't servant,

Corresponding Secretary.

The following is the pledge of the Society to which your signature, and the signatures of your family are requested, and if signed, to be returned to the Corresponding Secretary:

We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves not to use intoxicating drinks as a beverage, nor to traffic in them; and in all suitable ways to discountenance their use throughout the community.

More Repudiation.—The Governor of Michigan has issued, in date of the 27th ult., a proclamation to the effect that the Auditor General and State Treasurer, having made out an estimate of the damage sustained by the State from the failure of the contracting parties, with whom were negotiated the State loans, to pay the installments remaining unpaid; and it appearing, after deducting from the amount of the loans the said estimate of damages, that there is due from the State of Michigan to the holders of her bonds the sum of $2,342,960 24, he, the Governor, therefore requires the holders of bonds to deliver to the State Treasurer bonds to the amount of $2,857,039 76, being the amount now outstanding for which no consideration has been received by the State, in order that they may be cancelled; or, if they prefer it, they may return the whole amount of bonds issued, and receive in return new bonds to the amount of $2,342,960 24; in other words, the State has issued bonds to the amount of $5,200,000, for which it is only willing to acknowledge an indebtedness of $2,342,960 24.

Comment on a proceeding so atrocious as this, would be superfluous. It shocks the moral sense as much as it destroys all confidence in public faith.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

State Prison Law.—The Albany Journal publishes the act in relation to convict labor in the State prisons, passed on the 9th ult. It contains ten sections, and directs that the Court in which any accused person shall be convicted of an offense punishable in a State prison, shall ascertain whether he has learned and practiced any mechanical trade; and if so a certificate of the fact is to be delivered with the convict to the keeper of the prison.

No convict shall be permitted to work at any other trade than the one specified in such certificate, or the making of articles the chief supply of which are imported from foreign countries.

No contract for the service of convicts shall be made for a longer term than six months, by the agent, without the consent of the inspectors, at a regular meeting of the board. Two months notice of the time and place of letting contracts must be given in the State paper and in one newspaper published in each city of the State; such notice to specify the business in which the convicts are to be employed, the time for which their services are to be let, not exceeding five years, and the number of convicts. In all branches of business the chief supply of which is not from foreign countries, the number of convicts shall be limited by the number who had learned the trade specified in the contracts.

Existing lawful contracts may be completed, notwithstanding the provision of this act.

The inspectors of the prisons must transmit to the Attorney General, on or before the 1st of June next, a copy of every contract for convict labor in their possession. Contracts which he shall certify to be in violation of existing laws, shall be rescinded on the 1st of May, 1843.

Inspectors or agents, or other prison officers, letting the services of a convict contrary to law, or consenting thereto, to be punished with fine or imprisonment and forfeiture of office.

The seventh section provides for the trial of officers violating this law.

The eighth directs the appointment of a commissioner, whose duty it shall be to ascertain if mining or smelting operations can be profitably carried on upon any of the lands owned by the State—or if not, upon what terms a small tract of mineral land can be bought for that purpose. Also, to ascertain the expense over and above the surplus earning of all the State prison convicts for two years, to remove to said tract five hundred of the prisoners confined in the prisons of this State, and the probable expense of building a prison for their safe keeping and accommodation, and generally the expediency of employing said convicts in such operations of mining and smelting.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the sloop of war "Cyane," dated,

Valparaiso, Jan. 30, 1842.

"This ship is far superior to any other ship. I look upon her as a perfect model,—she sails better, works better, is easier in a sea way, and steers better than any other I know of; she sails like a fish, and rides the sea like a bird. We are all in love with her, and I defy any naval architect to produce her equal. We have tried her in strong winds and in light winds—in smooth water and a heavy sea—and as yet, we cannot think of any improvement. I wish I could find language to praise her as she ought to be praised. She was built at the Charleston yard by Barker, the constructor, and I wish he could know what we think of her."

We understand that the two British officers, who crossed the line, near Detroit, and fired at each other ten times without hitting, have been severely reprimanded by their superior. He thinks it a burning shame that so much of her Majesty's saltpetre should be wasted on the eve of a probable war with the United States.—*Louisville Journal.*

Florida a State.—We stop the press to announce the interesting intelligence that we are assured that the Committee appointed by the State Convention have decided to issue immediately writs of Election for State Officers! Thus organizing at once a State Government for Florida, under the St. Joseph Constitution.—*Florida Star.*

A Bridegroom Killed.—Mr. John B. Davis, of Danville, Illinois, riding out on the 16th ult., was thrown from his horse and his neck was broken. He was to have been married next day, and the clergyman who had been requested to attend the ceremonies of the wedding, attended the services of the funeral on that day. A sad change from the bridal bed to the grave.

Some one, with more truth than poetry, has remarked that the difference between a great rascal and a small one is only this; the former goes to Europe or Texas, the latter to the penitentiary.—*New Bedford Register.*

It is said that the Encke comet is now visible to the naked eye.

From the Ithaca Journal.

A Fearful Ride.—The Ithaca and Owego rail road, as it comes into this village, descends in less than half a mile nearly 500 feet by means of two inclined planes. The cars on their arrival at the upper engine house are detached from the locomotive and permitted to descend to the lower engine house under the control of brakes. From the lower engine house, which is at the top of the first inclined plane, the passengers are brought to this village by stage. This is done because of the great steepness of the lower inclined plane; it descending 450 feet in the distance of 1750, or, nearly at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizon. No person of sane mind would venture his neck by going down this inclined plane, as in case of the car becoming detached in descending, it would inevitably be dashed into atoms.

On Saturday last the car containing eleven passengers, was detached as usual at the upper engine house, but it was found that the brakes did not operate, and that the car was hastening with constantly accelerated rapidity towards the brink of the lower inclined plane. The forward brakeman leaped from the car for the purpose of throwing it off the track by means of a beam, but he stumbled and failed in his object. The other brakeman sat at his post like a hero, calling to the passengers to jump and save themselves. On went the car with dreadful rapidity, and one by one the passengers threw themselves out.

The Hon. Amasa Dana leaped from the car as it passed through the lower engine house, and there also the brakeman sprang for his life. One man alone was unable to escape before the car, which was already outstripping the wind, made the plunge down the lower plane. The whole length of this was traversed almost in an instant. About 100 feet from the bottom the car left the track, dashing to pieces the iron wheels on which the engine rope plays, and splintering the beams which bound the tracks together, until it reached the foot of the plane, where it was dashed into a thousand fragments. One of the car wheels was shivered to pieces, the heavy iron axle-tree broken and scarcely any one piece of the body left entire.

We saw the wreck, and if a bomb shell had burst in the car it could not have more completely demolished it. In the midst of the fragments the man who descended with the car was found, his arm broken above and below the elbow, and his head severely fractured. Medical assistance was at once rendered, and there is some hope of his recovery. His name is Babcock, and he is a relative of Mr. Eber Babcock, of this village. During the delirium occasioned by the blow, the wounded man kept constantly repeating words as if endeavoring to stop a team of horses.

Judge Dana was but slightly hurt, although several of the passengers who sprang from the car were severely but not dangerously injured.

Mr. B., whose escape with life is little short of a miracle, was at the time our paper went to press, gradually improving, and confident hopes are entertained of his recovery.

From the Buffalo Com. Adv. and Journal.

CASE OF BENJAMIN RATHBUN.

By the letter below it will be seen that Governor Seward has again refused to exercise the pardoning power in favor of *Benjamin Rathbun.*

No more delicate duty devolves upon the Executive than that of a just and discriminative exercise of that power. He holds it as the conservator of the rights of the community and the convict, and the responsibility thrown upon him is often immense, and of the most painful character. As the impersonation of the principle of justice in the most extensive sense, he is bound to suppress all those sympathies in which others feel at liberty to indulge, or yield to them only so far as they are not incompatible with the reverence due to the majesty of the offended laws. The decision of Gov. Seward in the case of *Rathbun*, will, we think, upon cool reflection, command the approbation of every good citizen:

Buffalo, May 9, 1842.

To the Editors of the Com. Advertiser:

Gent.—I send you the enclosed communication just received from Gov. Seward, without comment, which I think should be made public by an insertion in your paper.

S. S. CASE.

Executive Department,
Albany, May 5, 1842.

Several respectable citizens, some of whom reside in Buffalo, and others in Batavia, together with more than fifty members of the Legislature, representing various parts of the state, have united in expressing a wish that I would reconsider my decision made in May, 1840, denying an application for pardon to *Benjamin Rathbun.*

The petitioners admit that that application was premature, and that the grounds upon which it was denied were satisfactory; but they express a hope that time may have wrought such a change in the circumstances of the case, as to permit the prisoner's release consistently with the public welfare. Time often produces such a change of circumstances as is thus supposed, and such a result would be exceedingly agreeable to me in the present case.

It will be remembered that it appeared when the application was considered, that the prisoner [illegible] been many years engaged in [illegible] transactions, banking, building, common carrying, and in purchasing, improving and selling real estate, in which multifarious business he had employed for a long time two thousand laborers, besides [illegible] hundred agents, assistants, cartmen and [illegible]—had the control of several Banks, and [illegible] financial agents in Buffalo and New York, that his daily payments [illegible] the thousand dollars, [illegible] vast financial operations affected the money market throughout the whole country; that these extensive financial operations were for a long time carried on by means of a skilfully organized system for executing and putting into market forged checks, notes and bills of exchange purporting to charge more than twelve persons of large estates and credit, and in fact drawing all their credit into requisition to sustain the prisoner's embarrassed fortune at the expense of citizens who reposed confidence in the integrity of the prisoner, and the financial ability of the persons whose signatures were thus fraudulently used.

So extensive was this system, and so perfect its management, that the prisoner was unable to distinguish the spurious paper from that which was genuine without referring to private marks and memoranda. When the discovery of the crimes took place it was found that forged paper representing more than a million and a half of dollars was in circulation, and this was less than a third of the whole amount for which false paper had been issued by the prisoner.

It appeared also on the previous examination of the case, that the prisoner, if he did not initiate his younger brother and his two nephews into this scheme of wickedness, at least unhesitatingly encouraged them in it for a long time for his exclusive benefit, and that when the exposure took place, he unjustly endeavored to make them responsible for all the forgeries, and to secure his acquittal upon the ground of his entire ignorance of those transactions.

It appeared farther that at least six indictments were pending against the prisoner, and that he was exposed to similar prosecutions to an unlimited extent. Yet the prisoner was only once convicted, and was held to answer to the laws of his country for only one of such a multitude of high offences.

Under these circumstances it was concluded that the selection of *Benjamin Rathbun* to be a recipient of Executive clemency, would have an injurious effect by impairing the public confidence in the firm and equal administration of justice. The high excitement under which the prisoner labored during the period when his offense was committed, his previous good character, his enterprising disposition and his great public usefulness; the deep affliction of his family and relatives, and the sympathy of his fellow citizens were all considered; but they seemed insufficient to justify the interposition of the Executive department in his behalf. The chief features of the case remain unchanged, and unhappily can never be forgotten, and I am obliged, therefore, to conclude that the decision before made ought not to be reversed.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Honorable Mr. Case,
of the Assembly, Buffalo.

Correspondence of the N. Y. American.

Washington, May 8.

More cause of quarrel in the case of Stanley and Wise. Yesterday both went to the race-course, and at the close of the races it happened, very unfortunately, that both of them mounted their horses to return at the same moment, and near the same place. Starting off together, before they could separate to find more congenial company, a large puddle in the middle of the road compelled them to approximate, just after a carriage had passed between them, at which Stanley's horse, a very clumsy, awkward draught horse, suddenly *shied*, before his rider could check him, and ran against Wise's horse; so that the legs of both the riders were brought in collision, and thrown out of the stirrup on that side.

Stanley's horse shot ahead, but was checked by his rider, who was just turning to apologize to Wise for the unintentional collision, when he received a blow on the right side of his head just above the temple, from Wise, who struck him from behind, with a heavy lead ball mounted on the end of a rattan,—a very fashionable weapon here. For a few moments, Stanley was so stunned as to be almost blinded, and he with difficulty recovered his senses, and then but imperfectly. He had no weapon whatever, not even a riding whip or stick, though it is evident that Wise came prepared to take advantage of any convenient opportunity for an assault.

Stanley, partially recovering his senses, said, "you have done a cowardly act, in striking me a blow from behind my back while I was unarmed. The collision of our horses was unintentional on my part, and I was about to say so to you when you assaulted me." Wise answered, "I called you a coward the other day in the House, and now I have struck you. If you can put up with that, do so." The rush of a crowd of people upon them prevented any blows from passing, which would have been difficult even without an interference, as both of them were on horseback.

Wise evidently had been determined to force a challenge from Stanley all this week; and he has probably succeeded. It is now generally believed that murder will come of it, in the usual forms of "chivalry."

The facts in the case, I have from the testimony of a gentleman who was approaching at the moment to converse with Wise. The statement may be depended on.

Congress has made an appropriation of $500,000 to build a floating Battery of *iron*, intended for the defence of New York harbor.

Treasure found.—We are credibly informed that a few days since, a respectable citizen of Newton, in digging near his dwelling, struck upon a large metal pot, containing about $8,000 in gold and silver. The money was in doubloons, old English guineas, and other gold, etc. It is supposed to have been buried in the time of the revolution, about the period of the battle of Newton.—*Flushing Journal.*

Death by Lightning.—In the southwestern part of Brookfield, on the place lately owned and occupied by Dr. Usher, on Wednesday last, about 10 o'clock, A. M., a man by the name of Handy was at work with a boy ten years old in the field, when a slight shower of rain come up, and they ran to a small hay barn that stood in the lot, and sat down together near the door.—They had not sat there long when the electric fluid dropped from the cloud over them, which was a very thin one and from which but very little rain fell, and passed down a post of the barn, riving it into shivers, and struck Mr. H. and killed him instantly.—The only mark of violence about him was a slight mark upon his head, and a small hole in his hat. The boy was not hurt.

It may be of service to some one to know, that many persons, struck apparently dead by an electric shock, have been restored by pouring cold water upon them.—*Hamilton Palladium.*

Ohio.—A gentleman in Ohio, writing in the Boston Courier, says:

Ohio is now forty two years of age, and has a population of more than a million and a half. The increase of her population and business has no parallel in the history of the world. The quantity of land in this state is over 25,000,000 of acres, and not more than 7,500,000 acres under cultivation. There is but very little waste land in Ohio. Almost every acre can be brought under a state of cultivation. And most of the land is rich and productive.—The estimated value of real property in 1840, was $350,000,000; personal property, $124,600,000. There are within the limits of the state 914 miles of navigable canals, 793 of which is owned by the state, and in the remainder the state has an interest. The canals are finished—turnpike roads, in which the state has an interest, cost about $20,000,000. In 1840, the taxaple property in the state was returned at 126,102,706, about one half of the actual value. The value of Ohio products exported in 1840, was $19,670,981; of that sum, $7,098,810 was for bread stuff, mostly for wheat flour. Manufactured articles, $4,000,000; and of other products including pork, lard, butter, cheese, animals driven from the state on foot, mines and forests, $7,572,171.

Failures of Distilleries.—In view of the fact, no doubt, that in this vicinity we hear almost daily of the failure of some distillery, or the closing of some tavern, we are asked by a respectable man, "Why do you prosecute your cause so vigorously when you see it ruining your neighbor's business?" Such a question as this under some circumstances, would be a poser. If we were fighting dry good's men, hardware men, mechanics, farmers, or any whose calling is consistent with good order and productive of happiness, we should be obliged to confess ourselves misanthropes. As it is, we reply, we have the same right to carry on the war of extermination against the making of ardent spirits as a beverage, that we have to oppose the strides of a man travelling through the land scattering an infectious disease or the plague. Because a man has chosen a bad business for *his* business, is no reason he should be left peaceably to pursue it. Were it otherwise there are many nefarious operations which could be justified. There are professed gamblers, and swindlers, and shaves in the land, either of whom could claim protection under the plea that such was their business, and such being the case, moral men must have their hands tied and their mouths muzzled. Pshaw, this is too ridiculous for men in their senses.

But we have no ill will for men engaged in the making, vending, or selling to be drank, ardent spirits. We wish *them* well, but *their business* we must and do cry out against. Our main—more appropriate business is and should be, to persuade men *not to drink.*—*Utica Washingtonian.*

No wonder—no wonder.—At the sale of the splendid furniture of a bankrupt who paid as much as fifty per cent on his debts, the auctioneer, in selling a suit of window curtains, said, "Ladies and gentlemen, if the fringe on these curtains did not cost *forty dollars a yard*, it is no sale." Is it surprising that with such extravagance we have so many bankrupts? The furniture of the house cost twelve thousand dollars, a barouche and horses sixteen hundred, the rent of the house twelve hundred per annum, the annual support of the whole establishment about seven thousand dollars!

Here we have the other fifty per cent of the bankrupt's effects. Had he lived like a prudent, reasonable man, he never would have been on the bankrupt list. A good wife should always say to her husband, "Go to no expense which your profits in business will not permit; let us live in two rooms and pay our way rather than splendid misery." We commisserate the condition of a woman of feeling and sensibilty, who sees the auctioneer walk into the house and knock down and carry off all her furniture and comforts; but a sensible woman looks into these affairs herself, and will not allow her husband to make sacrifices on her account. More rich furniture has been sold this spring than on any former occasion. The reform is in progress—"keep the ball in motion."—*N. Y. Daily Sun.*

Mysterious.—The body of a female apparently about 16 or 18 years of age, was found on the 17th, on Gull Island, at the mouth of Grand River, Canada, from the marks of violence and blood on one of her hands, no doubt is entertained that a most foul act had been perpetrated and murder committed; when found, the body was destitute of all wearing apparel except an elegant lace cap, tied with a pink ribbon, and a pair of flesh colored silk stockings, and was wrapped in a piece of old sail cloth. Four boards had been nailed together to serve as a sort of coffin, and the body thus prepared had been hastily buried a few inches below the surface of the sand, and was discovered by some boys who being attracted by the boards sticking up, endeavored to remove it for the purpose of carrying it home. It could have been there but a very short time before its discovery, as no decomposition had begun to take place. The features are represented as beautiful, and the hair as light or auburn color. No coroner's inquest had been held when our informant left.—*Buffalo Economist of Saturday.*

Notices.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The S. D. B. Central Association will hold its next annual session with the 2nd Church in Brookfield, on the 4th day of the week before the 2d Sabbath in June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by Rev. James Bailey, or Br. C. M. Lewis, alternate.

E. S. BAILEY, *Cor. Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. Dellay, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n5tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

NOTICE,

Is hereby given to the subscribers, to the funds of De Ruyter Institute, that the annual meeting of the stockholders will take place on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Institution, for the purpose of electing four trustees, to hold their office three years, in the place of Henry Crandall, Ira Spencer, Ephraim Arnold, and Willard D. Wilcox, whose term of office expires at that time, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of $25, those wishing to vote by proxy, can do so, by forwarding their votes to some one of the stockholders; naming the persons whom they wish to elect, and requesting such individual to act for them, noting also their number of shares.

JOHN R. BUTTS, *Sec'y.*

De Ruyter, April 27th, 1842.

NOTICE.

An extra session of the Western S. D. Baptist Ministerial Conference, will be held (by divine permission,) on the first day of the week following the third Sabbath in May next at 10 A. M., at the house of the first church in Genesee. A general attendance is desired, and especially of the Ministers, Deacons, and Licentiates of the Western Association.

JAS. H. COCHRAN, Pres't.
Jas. R. Irish, Sec'y.
Alfred, April 14, 1842.

MARRIED,

In Friendship, on the 20th April, by E[illegible] Z. Campbell, ELISHA C. GREENE, M. D. of Little Genesee, and Miss HARRIET N. MAXSON, of Friendship.

DIED,

In Pompey Centre, on Thursday, the 5th inst., CAROLINE L., wife of Henry E. White, and daughter of Mrs. Hunt of this village, aged 22 years and three months.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Eunice Langworthy, Maxson Greene, R. T. Greene, J. Whitford, Abel Stillman, Eunice Lackey, (all right.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of Maxson Greene, $2,50, cr. G. & A. Sisson, of N. V. Hull, $10.50, cr. Asa Greenman, $2,50, vol. 2, Rowse Burdick, Clark Burdick, $2, each vol. 2, Rowse Burdick, Almond Eldred, $2, each vol. 3 of R. T. Greene, $2, vol. 3, of John Whitford, $2, cr. Mrs. B. Saunders vol. 3 of Abel Stillman, $2, vol. 3

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Z. T. BENTLEY having been admitted as Attorney, Solicitor, Counsellor, Proctor and Advocate in the United States District and Circuit Courts, tenders his professional services to all who are desirous of obtaining the "benefit" of the Bankrupt Law.

April 25th 1842. 9w3

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscribers have been appointed sole agents for this place.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

SUPERFINE Flour for [illegible] change, put up in go[illegible] half barrels. Said Flour [illegible] western wheat, at one of [illegible]

De Ruyter, April 13th, 1[illegible]

REMO[illegible]

JAMES M. LETTS, [illegible] establishment to Eli A. [illegible] north of M. Spear's Hotel. [illegible]

THE FARMER'S EXCH[illegible] buy Goods CHEAP. [illegible] S. G. W[illegible]
34tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of ALONZO D. BLIGH, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest which the said Alonzo D. Bligh had on the 2d day of December 1841, or at any time afterwards, to the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit: All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows; beginning at the line of the road running south through the village of De Ruyter, at the corner of land owned by Ephraim Arnold, thence east twenty-six (26) rods to land owned by said Arnold, thence south ninety-eight (98) feet to land owned by Isaac Wright, thence west on said Wright's line twenty-six (26) rods to the line of the road, thence north on the line of said road to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less, which described premises I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at the house now kept by William C. Gage, in the village of De Ruyter, on Thursday, the 19th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, April 1, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By Geo. W. Barnes, Deputy Sh'ff. 6w6

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

De Ruyter, October 1st, 1841.

SUTTON & QUINBY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by H. J. Williams, in connection with the BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of GEO. W. SUTTON'S, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this village and surrounding country, that they are now receiving from New-York a splendid stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs;

Which, together with the former stock completes the most extensive assortment ever before offered in this village, which they flatter themselves from their peculiar advantages in purchasing, they can sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any establishment west of the city of New-York.

Their system of business will invariably be,

One Price and Ready Pay.

Those wishing to purchase Goods cheap, are earnestly solicited to give them a call, and examine a stock of Goods offered at prices that cannot fail to please the verriest banterer.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H QUINBY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

☞ IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S.,
M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S.
Philad., S. Ph. Soc N. Germ.
Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community.* The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the [illegible]. Address, post paid, La Roy Sun[illegible] 126 Fulton street, New-York.

[illegible] editor who gives this advertisement [illegible] insertions, we will forward, to order, one [illegible] whole work, provided the papers con[illegible] be sent to the New-York Watch[illegible] 51t12

BOOK BINDING.

[illegible] having connected a BINDERY [illegible] establishment, is now ready [illegible] of Binding in a neat and durable [illegible] reasonable terms as at any other es[illegible] this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

[illegible] June 8th 1841.

BLISS' Window Sash
[illegible] Co. Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Salisbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an[illegible] Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left with the proper officer for collection.

J. N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
Jan 10, 1842 WILLIAM J. AYER.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at
Nov. 24. ELMORE'S.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any DELLAY between the Hudson and Mississippi.

CASH will be paid for Pork, Oats, Timothy Seed, and most kinds of produce at the NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

WANTED,

A BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Tailors Trade. One who has been at the business would be preferred. Good recommendations would be required. Apply to JAMES M. LETTS, No. 1 Farmers Exchange.

De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, Oct. 11, 1841.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, and Valices, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons. Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this kind, which I can sell as low as any shop west of Albany or Utica, and even De Ruyter not excepted, according to quality and for durability.

Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wood, and some money, and the remainder in Notes; also, wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese and every thing that is raised by the Farmer in this vicinity. Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, Pine Lumber, &c. &c. &c.

Pine Lumber for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. 10,000 feet first rate Ash Flooring.

J. R. RIDER.

De Ruyter, Oct 5, 1841 32tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

From the Morning Star.

The Jewish Pilgrim.

Are these the ancient, holy hills
Where Angels walked of old?
Is this the land our story fills
With glory not yet cold?
For I have passed by many a shrine,
O'er many a land and sea,
But still, oh! promised Palestine,
My dreams have been of thee.

I see thy mountain cedars green,
Thy valleys fresh and fair,
With summer's bright as they have been
When Israel's home was there;
Though o'er the sword and time have past,
And Cross the Crescent shone,
And heavily the chain hath prest,
But thou art still our own!

Thine are the wandering race that go
Unblest through every land,
Whose blood hath stained the polar snow,
And quenched the desert sand;
And thine the homeless hearts that turn
From all earth's shrines to thee,
With their lone faith for ages borne
In sleepless memory.

For thrones are fallen, and nations gone,
Before the march of time,
And where the ocean rolled alone
And forests in their prime,
Since Gentile ploughshares marred the brow
Of Zion's holy hill---
Where are the Roman eagles now?
Yet Judah wanders still.

And has she wandered thus in vain
A pilgrim of the past?
No! long deferred her hope hath been,
But it shall come at last;
For in her wastes a voice I hear,
As from some prophet's urn,
It bids the nations build not there,
For Jacob shall return.

Oh! lost and loved Jerusalem,
Thy pilgrim may not stay,
To see the glad earth's harvest home
In thy redeeming day;
But now resigned in faith and trust,
I seek a nameless tomb,
At least beneath the hollowed dust
Oh! give the wanderer room.

Sonnet.

There is a bright but pensive eye,
That ever on my pathway shines;
As like unto some star on high,
That mildly beams when eve declines.

There is a voice I love to hear,
Whose music binds me like a spell,
And like that spell, it is as dear
As on my ear when first it fell.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Northern Light.

THE DUTY OF THE YOUNG MEN OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY P. H. AGAN.

It needs but a very superficial knowledge of the past history of the world to convince the mind, that the principal cause of all the evils, moral, political, and religious, which have afflicted the human family, is to be found in, or traced directly to, the ignorance of the great mass of the people.

If this be true, as most persons will readily admit, there is a great degree of responsibility resting upon those who live at the present day; but more especially does this remark apply to the young men of this country, those who are just entering upon the active duties of life, and who are to guide for good or evil the destinies of millions.

There is no country upon the earth of the same extent, which in every point of view, offers as strong inducements to intellectual and moral cultivation as the United States. A free and untrammeled public press, and liberty with all its attendant blessings are ours; and if under these favorable and auspicious circumstances, the great subject of education is neglected, we are criminally negligent of a sacred duty which the Creator in the very nature of things, has plainly marked out for us to pursue.

In tracing the history of the ancient republics, it will be observed, that as a general thing the improvement of the mind did not form a part of the education of the people, and to render them unfit to discharge the ordinary duties of citizens, or to manage the affairs of state; and accordingly we see in their mistaken and false system of education, a fruitful source of their ruin.

We learn then, from the history of mankind thus far, as also by every day's experience, that it is absolutely necessary that the people of this country should be educated, certainly to that degree, that they may comprehend fully the principles, powers and operations of government, in order that they may be enabled to discharge the important political duties, which are imposed upon them by their institutions.

It is a self-evident truth that mankind cannot from their very organization, remain stationary in regard to their improvement of their mental faculties—that they must be continually advancing or receding in the scale of intelligence. This is abundantly proven by the history of every nation.—This fact should call forth the best and noblest energies of the young men of America in the cause of education. This, the only experiment of a government based upon the intelligence of the people, has been tried and thus far, it has more than realized the fondest expectations of those who were instrumental in its formation but it can only be sustained by the same causes which operated to bring it into existence. If immortality, vice and ignorance usurp the places of intelligence, morality and virtue then the people of America may bid an eternal farewell to their liberties. Upon this point the history of man and his institutions, teaches us a lesson which is full of instruction—a lesson, which should never be forgotten. We have seen Greece and Rome in the pride of their youth, in all the vigor and strength of their manhood, noble, even in their decline, and calm as in the composure of death; and will it become the duty of the future historian, to record the same of America and her institutions? This important question rests with the young men of our country; but, judging from the noble stand which they are now taking in regard to this matter it could not be entrusted to better hands.

Since the art of printing was discovered, general knowledge has increased to a great extent, in consequence of the cheapness of books; but have virtue and morality, and consequently, the happiness of mankind increased in the same ratio? Evidently, not; and for the obvious reason that education has not been directed so as to apply to the practical concerns of life. Now the correction of any evils which have flowed from a false and mistaken system of education, is left with the people, and upon them rests the responsible and important duty of pursuing a course which will be calculated to eradicate those evils and to place knowledge and education upon a firm and solid basis, so that it may produce the happiest results, both for the present, and all future generations,

"Till himself shall die."

In the hands of the young men of our land is placed this sacred and important trust; and they owe it to themselves as citizens of America—as the countrymen of Washington, Jefferson and Franklin—as they value the institutions which secure to them "life liberty and happiness"—to take care that they execute it faithfully.

But the course which the young men of New York are now pursuing, shows that this trust has not been placed in unworthy hands—that they are not unwilling to take their share of the responsibility. They are, as it were, the pioneers in the system which they have adopted, in order to effect the object, and consequently their course is watched with intense anxiety by their brethren of other parts of the country.—From the mountains, vallies, and rock-bound shores of New-England, from the sunny plains of the far south, from the broad, and fertile prairies of the boundless west; one universal sentiment only is expressed, calling upon them to pursue the noble course which they have taken, to ameliorate and inprove the condition of mankind.

Liverpool, April, 1842.

The following extract from the late speech of John Quincy Adams in the House of Representatives, presents some interesting views of that gentleman on the subject of slavery:

"What I say is involuntary, because the subject has been brought into the House from another quarter, as the gentlemen himself admits. I would leave that institution to the exclusive consideration and management of the States more peculiarly interested in it, just as long as they can keep it within their own bounds. So far I admit that Congress has no power to meddle with it. As long as they do not step out of their own bounds, and do not put the question to the people of the United States, whose peace, welfare, and happiness are all at stake, so long I will agree to leave them to themselves. But when a member from a free State brings forward certain resolutions, for which, instead of reasoning to disprove his positions, you vote a censure upon him, and that without hearing, it is quite another affair.

At the time this was done, I said that, as far as I could understand the resolutions proposed by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings) there were some of them for which I was ready to vote, and some which I must vote against; and I will now tell this House, my constituents, and the world of mankind, that the resolution against which I have voted, was that in which he declares that what are called the slave states, have the exclusive right of consultation on the subject of slavery. For that resolution I never would vote, because I believe that it is not just, and does not contain constitutional doctrine. I believe that long as slave states are able to sustain their institutions without going abroad or calling upon other parts of the Union to aid them or act on the subject, so long I will consent never to interfere. I have said this, and I repeat it; but if they come to the free states and say to them—You must help us to keep down our slaves, you must aid us in an insurrection and a civil war, then I say, that with that call comes a full and plenary power to this House and to the Senate over the whole subject. It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and must carry it on according to the laws of war; and by the laws of war an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and martial law takes the place of them.

This power in Congress has, perhaps, never been called into exercise under the present Constitution of the United States. But when the laws of war are in force, what, I ask, is one of those laws? It is this! that when a country is invaded, and two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory. Nor is this a mere theoretical statement. The history of South America shows that the doctrine has been carried into practical execution within the last thirty years. Slavery was abolished in Columbia, first, by the Spanish General Murillo, and, secondly, by the American General Bolivar. It was asbolished by virtue of a military command given at the head of the hostile army, and its abolition continues to be law to this day. It was abolished by the laws of war, and not by municipal enactments the power was exercised by military commanders, under instructions, of course, from their respective Governments. And here I recur again to the example of Gen. Jackson.—What are you now about in Congress?

You are about passing a grant to refund to Gen. Jackson the amount of a certain fine imposed upon him by a Judge under the laws of the State of Louisiana. You are going to refund him the money, with interest; and this you are going to do because the imposition of the fine was unjust. And why was it unjust? Because Gen. Jackson was acting under the laws of war, and because the moment you place a military commander in a district which is the theatre of war, the laws of war apply to that district. I have a correspondence between Gen. Jaskson, and the Governor of Georgia during the Seminole campaign, in which Gen. Jackson, addressing Gov. Rathbun, asserted the principle that he, as Governor of a State within his (Gen. J's) military division, had no right to give a military order while he (Gen. Jackson) was in the field. The then Governor of Georgia (and I do not know but what it killed the poor man, for he died soon after) did contest the power of Gen. Jackson. He said all he could do for state rights, [a laugh,] but Andrew Jackson had given an order, and that order was carried into effect, while the order of the Governor was suppressed."

EXTRAORDINARY INSTINCT.

The following remarkable fact, connected with the death, or at least the discovery of the body of a man named Leoch, at Bredfield, is related in the Suffolk Chronicle. The deceased, who resided at Ufford, left the Castle public-house, at Bredfield, late at night, intoxicated, but in the company of two other persons, with whom he had been drinking, and who also lived at Ufford. After a short time, however, they passed one another the two latter having stopped, thinking the deceased was before and their not overtaking him did not create any alarm, but that all was right with him. After an anxious night and part of next day, he not coming home, his daughter resolved to go in search of him. Accordingly she set off for Petistree Tuns, but gaining no tidings of him there, she determined upon going to Bredfield Castle, about two miles distant. She had not left the Tuns long, when she met a dog, a terrier, which displayed great delight, as if it had met a person whom it had long known; though it seemed perfectly good natured, she was afraid of it, and beat it from her, and kept it at a distance by stoning it, but to no purpose; it still followed till her arrival at the Castle, at Bredfield, where, after learning the time and situation her parent had left there in the night before, full of wonder and fear as to what had become of him, she was about retracing her steps home the way she had come, but her companion was in waiting, and immediately ran on instead of following her as before, which attracted her attention, and induced her to follow it. When it ran down a drift leading to a footpath to Ufford by the side of which was a ditch, it suddenly stopped, making a dead point, and stood firm in that condition till the young woman came to the spot, when on looking into the ditch, she saw the body of her father extended at the bottom, partly covered with water. She immediately gave an alarm, and the body was removed to the public house to await the issue of the coroners inquest. The young woman went home, attended by the faithful companion, where it has ever since remained, showing the greatest attachment to the place and the family of the deceased. A most mysterious feature in this singular case is, that no no one knows the dog, to whom it belongs, or from whence it came, although it has been seen by many persons since, for the purpose of identifying it.

Retributive Justice of the Indian.—An event took place at Prairie Du Chien, last week, which strongly marks the savage character. Two Indians, of the Winnebago nation, quarrelled, upon which one stabbed the other to the heart; he made almost superhuman efforts to escape, but the moment his pursuers touched him he surrendered and walked back, and seated himself upon the dead body, without once attempting to escape. The relatives of the dead Indian placed him upon the body, when several whites interferred in behalf of the captive, and requested that he might be allowed to go, because he was not so much in fault as the other. They were answered, that if "white men" would pay fifteen dollars to the mother of the deceased, he might go, otherwise he must die.—This condition not being complied with, he was doomed. During this negotiation the savage sat upon the body of his foe, smoking his pipe, perfectly indifferent as to the issue, and when told he must die, he deliberately removed his pipe, giving the usual "Ugh!" His executioner then stepped behind him, and with a single blow of the hatchet, severed the right arm at the shoulder; upon this the Indian resumed his pipe and began to smoke as if nothing had happened; in a short time the executioner with a blow, severed the left arm. The Indian still retained his upright position, not a muscle of his face changing; a third across the small of the back brought him to the ground; even the countenance wore the same cold and stoic expression. He was, however, soon cut in pieces by the relatives of the dead man. This was an instance of Indian retribution and savage fortitude.—*Dubuque Express.*

Weakness of Slavery.—Few probably are aware how small is the basis on which the whole huge fabric of slavery in this country rests. Its influence on the national government is great, but its real strength is small. Dr. Channing, in speaking on this subject, says:—*Morning Star.*

"I have spoken of the great majority in our country who have no participation whatever in slavery. Indeed it is little suspected at home any more than abroad, how small is the number of slave-holders here. I learn from a judicious correspondent at the South, that the slave-holders in that region cannot be rated at more than 300,000. Some make them less. Supposing each of them to be the head of a family, and each family to consist of five members; then there will be 1,500,000, having a direct interest in slaves as property. This is about *one eleventh* of the population of the United States. The three hundred thousand actual slaveholders are about a *fifty-sixth part* of our whole population. These govern the South entirely, by acting in concert, and by the confinement of the best education to their ranks; and, still more, to a considerable extent, they have governed the whole country. Their cry rises above all other sounds in the land. Few as they are, their voices well-nigh drown the quiet reasonings and remonstrances of the North in the House of Representatives."

A Majestic Flower.—In a late number of the Petersburg Statesman, we find a description of a flowering tree which is found in the interior of Ceylon, and may be considered as a wonderful curiosity, excelling in beauty and grandeur all other plans in the vegetable kingdom. The body of the tree is sixty feet high and straight as a ship's mast, without limb or leaf; but supporting at the top an immense tuft of leaves, each of which is ten or twelve feet long. The stalks of these leaves clasp the body of the tree and incline outward, the long leaves bending over in a graceful curve. This vast crown of evergreen is of itself very grand; but when the tree is abut fifty years old, there rises from its centre a cone several feet in height, which gradually enlarges until at length it bursts with a loud explosion, and a vast brilliant golden-colored flower twelve feet in diameter appears over the elevated tuft of leaves as a gorgeous diadem on the head of this queen of the forest. The tree never blossoms but once, and does not long survive this grand display of magnificence.

Thinking and Acting.—Did you ever go into a rope-walk? If not, you may yet enjoy a fine surprise by visiting one. Some of them are more than half a mile long.—The strands are fastened at one end of the building, and twisted by machinery at the other end. A lady visited the rope-walk at Charleston, Mass., the other day. As she was gazing at the rapidly forming rope, her scarf became entangled in the strands, and she was drawn irresistibly towards it. She would have been strangled in a moment, had it not been for the great presence of mind displayed by Francis F. Joy, a workman who was near her.

There was not time to ring the bell as a signal to stop the machinery. He therefore rushed forward near the woman, and grasped the strand so firmly as to prevent any twist where the scarf was entangled.

The unconscious machinery moved on, till the strands were actually twisted off about an inch from his hands. It must have hurt him severely, but he nobly kept his hold, and the lady was saved. His noble act caused a blistering and swelling of his hand, which lasted several days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, the largest assortment ever offered in this place. *Physicians* are particularly invited to give their stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to undersell any establishment in this section of the State

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLORS Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

This most useful medicine can without presumption be called the "ne plus ultra" of all the thousand medicines now offered to the public for the cure of pulmonary diseases. Hundreds are now living in good health that consumption seemed to have marked for an early grave, who owe their preservation to the use of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.—Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Mobile; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the people! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, and advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the house of most of our citizens.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand ready to testify.

JUST received one Case Children's Shoes, for sale very cheap at the
Nov. 16, 1841. FARMER'S EXCHANGE.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES, *AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.*

We have this day been appointed sole agents in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by us are direct from Doct Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

We have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that we have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. We have in our possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which we shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds In fluenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.
H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

WINSLOW'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond eproach.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and use administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruc tion of worms.

We also state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that we have the following valuable MEDICINES, among our large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey
Beautifying Lotion
Hair Oil

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.
Vegetable Cream,
Dr. Hitchcocks Snuff,

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in our extensive stock of Medicines.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

NEW GOODS AT THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE

S. G. WALKER,

HAVING, in connection with his large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, &c., received the LARGEST stock of

☞BOOTS & SHOES,☜

Ever offered in De Ruyter or vicinity, which will be sold *CHEAPER* than any ever sold before in this town (for the especial reason that I have "*Peculiar advantages in purchasing*") that is to say I paid *CASH* and that is advantage enough.
De Ruyter, Oct. 18, 1841. 34yl

NO MONOPOLY!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS & SHOES will find them *CHEAPER* at the "Farmer's Exchange" than any other establishment in town.
De Ruyter, Oct. 20, 1841.
4tf S. G. WALKER.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN COUNTY or STATE*. Most kinds of Produce Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line o business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY*.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonabl prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy wil please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street*.
De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.
Nov. 24.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams--Chas. Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
Alfred--James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin--John Whitford.
Brookfield--Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar--Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence--Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek--Abel Saunders.
Durhamville--Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston--Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman --Chester Greene.
Friendship--Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee--W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield--Charles West.
Independence--John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.--Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville--Dennis Hardin,
New York City--Paul Stillman.
Newport--Daniel Truman.
New London--Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic--Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh--George Crandall.
Preston--Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia--Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.--Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor--Joel Greene.
Scott--Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady--Abel Ward.
South Branch--Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton--Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks--Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona--Oscar Williams.
Watson--Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville--Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.--Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton--Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford--Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge--T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield--Thomas S. Alberti
New Market--W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.--Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.-- David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville--Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville--Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva--B. F. Bond.
Coudersport--L. G. Maxson.
Clifford--Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre--Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek--Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek--Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem--Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport--Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run--Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield.--Charles Clarke.
Northampton.--Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson --Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.--Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville--G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville--Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto--Job Tyler.
Tallmadge--Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.--Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.--S. B. Brown.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, o $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

☞To office and mail subscribers, $2 in ADVANCE

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanie by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*.

A. D. C. Barber

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 13.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 117.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,—*The* SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.—*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, MAY 25, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

FORBEARANCE, KINDNESS, ETC.

"All that is great and good in the universe is on the side of clemency and mercy. If we look into the history of mankind, we shall find that in every age, those who have been respected as worthy, have been distinguished for this virtue. Revenge dwells in little minds; a noble and magnanimous spirit is superior to it. Collected within itself, it stands unmoved by the impotent assaults of our enemies; and with generous pity, rather than with anger, looks down on their unworthy conduct. It has been truly said, that the greatest man on earth can no sooner commit an injury than a good man can make himself greater by forgiving it."

Anger and revenge are uneasy passions; 'hence,' says Seed, 'it appears that the command of *loving our enemies*, which has been thought *a hard saying*, and impossible to be fulfilled, is really no more, when resolved into its first principles, than bidding us to be at peace with ourselves, which we cannot be, so long as we continue at enmity with others.'

The heathens themselves saw the reasonableness of the spirit which we are now inculcating, and approved of it. It is said concerning Julius Cæsar, that upon any provocation he would repeat the Roman alphabet before he suffered himself to speak, that he might be more just and calm in his resentments; and also that he could forget nothing but wrongs, and remember nothing but benefits.

'It becomes a man,' says the Emperor Antonius, 'to love even those that offend him.' 'A man hurts himself,' says Epictetus, 'by injuring me: and what then? Shall I therefore hurt myself by injuring him?' 'In benefits,' says Seneca, 'it is a disgrace to be outdone; in injuries to get the better.' Another heathen, when he was angry with some one, said to him, 'I would beat thee, but I am angry.'

Philip, the King of Macedon, discovered great moderation, even when he was spoken to in shocking and injurious terms. At the close of an audience which he gave to some Athenian ambassadors, who were come to complain of some act of hostility, he asked whether he could do them any service. 'The greatest service thou couldst do us,' said Demochares, 'would to hang thyself.' Philip, though he perceived all the persons present were highly offended at these words, made the following answer, with the utmost calmness of temper: 'Go, tell your superiors that those who dare make use of such insolent language are more haughty and less peaceably inclined than those who can forgive them.'

It is recorded to the honor of Edward III., that one day, being laid down upon the bed, one of his domestics, who did not know that he was in the room, stole some money out of a chest he found open, which the king let him carry off without saying a word. Presently after the boy returned to make a second attempt; the king called out to him, without any violence of passion, 'Sirrah, you had best be satisfied with what you have got; for if my chamberlain come and catch you, he will not only take away what you have stolen, but also whip you severely.' The chamberlain coming in and missing the money, fell into a great rage; but the king calmly said to him, 'Be content; the chest should not have been left open. The temptation was too strong for the poor youth, he wanted money more than we do, and there is still enough left for us.'

There was one who did Sir Matthew Hale a great injury, who, coming afterwards to him for his advice in the settlement of his estate, he gave it very frankly to him, but would accept of no fee for it; and thereby showed both that he could forgive as a Christian, and that he had the soul of a gentleman in him, not to take money of one who had wronged him so heinously. When he was asked by one how he could use a man so kindly who had wronged him so much, his answer was, He thanked God, he had learned to forget injuries.

Mr. Burkitt observes in his journal, that some persons would never have had a particular share in his prayers, but for the injuries they had done him. This reminds me of an exemplary passage concerning Mr. Lawrence's once going, with some of his sons, by the house of a gentleman that had been injurious to him; he gave a charge to his sons to this purpose, 'That they should never think or speak amiss of that gentleman, on account of any thing he had done against him: This good man had learnt to practice that admirable precept of our Lord, 'Pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you.'

Of Mr. John Henderson it is observed, that the oldest friends never beheld him otherwise than calm and collected: it was a state of mind he retained under all circumstances. During his residence at Oxford, a student of a neighboring college, proud of his logical acquirements, was solicitous of a private disputation with the renowned Henderson: some mutual friends introduced him, and having chosen his subject, they conversed for some time with equal candor and moderation; but Henderson's antagonist, perceiving his confutation inevitable, (forgetting the character of a gentleman, and with a resentment engendered by his former arrogance,) threw a full glass of wine *in his face*. Henderson, without altering his features, or changing his position, gently wiped his face, and then coolly replied, 'This, sir, *is a digression: now for the argument*.'

A gentleman once went to Sir Eardley Wilmot (Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas,) under the impression of great wrath and indignation at a real injury he had rceived from a person high in the political world, and which he was meditating how to resent in the most effectual manner. After relating the particulars, he asked Sir Eardley if he did not think it would be *manly* to resent it. 'Yes,' said the knight, 'it will be *manly* to resent it, but it will be *God-like* to forgive it.' The gentleman declared that this had such an instantaneous effect upon him, that he came away quite a different man, and in a very different temper from that in which he went.

'Let nothing,' says one, 'be done too suddenly or angrily: let us be men of thoughts. It was the habit of more than one holy man, not to give a reply to any important query before he had made a pause, and put up a silent ejaculation; and a steady person used to stop another, inconsiderately hasty, with, '*Pray stay a little, and we shall have done the sooner.*'

The late Rev. Mr. Clark, of Frome was a man of peace. He was asked one day by a friend, 'How he kept himself from being involved in quarrels?' He answered, 'By letting the angry person always have the quarrel to himself.' This saying seems to have had some influence on some of the inhabitants of that town; for when a quarrel has been likely to ensue, they have said, 'Come, let us remember old Mr. Clark, and leave the angry man to quarrel by himself.' If this maxim were followed, it would be a vast saving of expense, of comfort, and of honor, to thousands of the human race.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

'TIS ALL FOR THE BEST.

A pious sea captain was accustomed, whatever afflictive Providence might befall him, to express himself as perfectly satisfied, it would be in one way or another to his advantage. It happened, just previous to an important voyage he was contemplating, he had his leg broken by a fall, so that he was prevented from embarking. An intimate friend—a stranger to the resources and consolations of piety—knowing the usual method by which he had resolved his difficulties, asked him if he thought that was for the best? To whom the more than heroic, the Christian navigator promptly replied, he had no doubt of it. Even to the view of a worldling, whose vision is so narrow he can grasp nothing beyond the boundaries of time, the result proved the position to be correct. The vessel sailed at the appointed time. The second in command took the place of the captain.—Prosperous breezes sped the crew away from port; but, as in the affecting instance of the President steamer, no one ever returned to give an account of the disaster that must have occurred. In a moment they may have sunk like lead in the mighty deep, or stranded upon some inhospitable shore, they may have lived and died the slaves of savages, or have been instantly dispatched by their barbarous hands. It was all for the best.

Such invariably we are taught is the character of Divine Providence towards the pious. It often proves so in an aspect strictly temporal. The patriarch Jacob exclaimed, as his trials thickened upon him, "All these things are against me." Yet the unseen hand of God turneth them all to his profit. His darling Joseph, instead of having been devoured by some wild beast, was sold into Egypt by his envious brothers, where God, after supporting him in the dungeon, at length placed him at the right hand of Pharaoh, by which means, during a protracted famine, he not only saved Egypt, over which he was Lord, but his father also and all his household. We are also referred by Scripture to the more remarkable instance of Job. At first he seemed to be a mark for all the arrows that Satan could direct. Only his life was kept out of his hands. His effects, his herds, and flock, were taken. His ten children, by a whirlwind from the wilderness, were crushed together in the house where they were feasting. The wife of his bosom bade him curse his God, and die. His health, as well as his wealth, took wings, and fled away. And his friends that should have cheered his broken heart, upbraided him with taunting reflections, and hesitated not to prefer against him the odious charge of hypocrisy. But the thick cloud that seemed to threaten his very life, began to dissipate. The storm of adversity abated. Its lightnings ceased to scathe his soul. Health, and wealth, and children, and friends not only returned, but returned in a measure far exceeding that of his former prosperity. Should there, however, be no relief as to this world—should death alone prove the closing scene of trial, still it is all for the best.

Affliction, by the grace of God, is the furnace of the soul, to purge away its dross, and make it as the gold which has been thoroughly refined. Irksome as it is to flesh and blood, and for the time being exceedingly grievous, it nevertheless afterwards yields the peaceable fruits of righteousness. The mortification of the carnal affections proves the renewal and invigoration of the spiritual appetites. Often the result of the process is so happy as more than to reconcile the suffering subject to the severity of its mode. He counts it all joy in being thought worthy of chastisement, and sings of the judgment that deals the blow, because of the mercy by which it is tempered. And what is death but gain? Death, besides forever terminating the sorrows of the saint, introduces him to a larger share of celestial bliss than he had otherwise received. His light afflictions, which are but for a moment, in the beautiful and consoling language of inspiration, work out for him a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. What more then can the sons and daughters of affliction ask, if they only improve the dispensations of the Lord? "All things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are called, according to his purpose." What would they have altered in the eternal, merciful arrangement of their heavenly Father? What one of the blessings he has designed them would they be refused? What part of the celestial glory that awaits them would they be denied?—Who would not suffer with Christ on earth, to reign with him in heaven? Go, then, child of sorrow, and take down thy neglected harp. Sweep its melodious strings with animated strains of thanksgiving and joyous acquiescence in the pleasure of the Lord. All losses and crosses are blessings in disguise. And in the darkness and stillness of midnight, let the hymn rise to heaven—

> "No more, believers mourn your lot,
> But, since you are the Lord's,
> Resign to them that know him not,
> Such joys as earth affords."

A CHRISTIAN'S NATIVE COUNTRY.—Christians profess to be natives of heaven, to be born from above. They sojourn for a season in the world, as in a foreign land, till their father and king summon them home. They speak the language of the Gospel, or of the kingdom of heaven, and understand it; and they know each other hereby. They agree to meet together to worship their King, and pay allegiance to Him, to learn more of his will, and seek his favor. The day of their solemn assemblies is the day of the resurrection of Christ, the Son of God, and their Lord.—When they do special honors to him, they eat bread and drink wine, to solemnize the memory of their deliverance from sin and hell, when he was sent into the world to die for them. Then, by calling away their hearts from this world, and conversing about heavenly things, they are continually preparing for their return home. They choose one or more teachers, pastors, or bishops, to instruct them in their duty, and to offer up their common addresses to God, in the name of Christ; to put them in mind of holiness. They choose deacons to relieve the poor, out of their public liberality, as well as to take care that their pastors or teachers be maintained. They receive in new members who are worthy, upon their profession; and they cast out those that are dishonorable. They walk onward in this way toward the heavenly state; and wait the summons from on high, to call them thither by death and the resurrection.—*Dr. Watts.*

From the Boston Miscellany

THE NECESSITY OF RELIGION.

We sometimes hear religion spoken of, and still more often hear it treated as if it were a useful thing indeed, but of no essential importance—useful to the poor as the teacher of contentment; useful to the sorrowing, the bereaved, the tried; useful as a prop of government, and the enforcer of order and peace, but not indispensable to the man himself. But this is a wretched delusion. The importance of religion lies in this, that it contains the laws of the development and perfection of man's spiritual nature—the laws of its health, and hope, and bliss, now and forever—laws which can no more be neglected, than can those of his physical being, without spiritual disease, deformity, and death. Religious truth forms the soil, the air, the sky, in the midst of which the soul should grow. He who repels it from him, repels that which is the great supporter of the soul's life. It is as if some stately tree on the banks of an inland stream (could we for a moment, adopting the symbolic language of Scripture, imagine it endowed with thought and the power of executing its volitions,) should repel and shut out from itself the influence of the elements in whose midst it grew and flourished. As it meditates under the summer sun, the gentle river rippling along by its roots, and feels its strength which bows not before any tempest, its heart is lifted up in pride; and a voice from out its leaves whispers, 'I can stand alone. The far-off sun is so distant from me that it can do me no good, it only withers up my leaves; the winds disturb and break my branches; the river washes the soil away from my roots. I want not the help of chilling dews and the hot noon. Let me stand alone!' Suppose that with the will, it has also the power, and repels from itself all these elements, and shuts them out, until it stands as if it were enclosed in some sphere impenetrable to them. The sun vanishes, the air no longer moves amidst its leaves, the dews cease to fall around it, and the roots reach out but find no longer the fresh waters of the river. From this little spot of self-dependent pride the elements are shut out—and while all around is green and flourishing, its leaves wither, its life perishes, and it remains bare and blasted, a monument of death.

So have men speculated about religion. Its motives are far-off, some reaching into the abysses of eternity—why should I need what is so distant? Its action, like a tempest, has sometimes disturbed the peace of the world; it subjects me to self-denial and unwelcome duties; and though it may be good for the ignorant and weak, I have no need of it. 'I can stand alone!' But if in his presumptuous folly the man does really reject, not the name but the laws of religion, and ceases to obey them, as surely as the moral not less than the material world is governed by laws, in the same degree as he rejects them, every virtue will dry up, the affections will be perverted and dwarfed, and the very capacity of a high excellence wither away.

Religion is not merely the supporter of law and public order, a thing of forms which may or may not indifferently be neglected; its object is not merely to teach contentment to the tried, and consoling hopes to the wretched; it is not merely a pleasant subject for speculation in health, and a ministering angel wreathing graceful folds like sunset clouds around the parting hour; but it is the foundation of excellence, and the very life of all progress towards perfection. And such have all, who have lovingly received it into their hearts, and obeyed it in love, found it—found it in the words of the apostle, 'the power of God unto salvation.'

From the Day Spring.

HEATHENISM AND CHRISTIANITY CONTRASTED.

Heathenism.—The second evening after we arrived, says Rev. J. Read missionary to South Africa, we heard late in the evening that an old man and his wife had been carried away by their friends to the top of a precipice, and there left to die from hunger and cold. Early next morning I went to Pala, to request permission to try and save them. Nothing in the world could surprise him so much: he said their friends had nothing to give them, and there was a law that such persons should not die in one of their houses, nor near the kraal; otherwise the whole neighborhood must break up and leave. He said there was no objection to our sending them food, but he could not allow them to be brought to the kraal. The next day their son came to expostulate against our conduct, saying, that he wished to leave home, and could not go until his father and mother were dead, and that we were preventing them from dying by giving them food. How strong a proof that "the dark parts of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty!"

Christianity.—However, we saved the lives of the old people for the time, by sending them food daily; so that they recovered and came back to their house; and the interpreter, with our Fingo brother, visited them daily, and made known Jesus unto them. The result eternity alone will tell.

Heathenism.—A sister of one of our domestics, says Rev. David Cargill missionary among the Feejees, a female about 17 or 18, became the victim of consumption. She was a servant of the queen of Rewa. The queen, although she has on most occasions been very kind to the missionaries and the members of their families, has not yet embraced Christianity. When informed of that persons sickness, she said:—"Throw her into the river to the sharks: she is of no use to us: she is useful only as food for the sharks!"

Christianity.—The poor girl betook herself to the mission premises. She heard that the missionaries and their wives were the friends of the aged, the sick, and the abandoned. She was there for some days without our knowledge of the fact; but frequently seeing an invalid about the premises, we made inquiries, and were told who she was, what the queen had said respecting her, and what was her design in taking up her abode in our premises. We received her. We endeavored to do for her every thing in our power; but we saw, that although by our efforts we might perhaps alleviate her pain and prolong her existence a little, the disease would triumph over every exertion. We informed her of our opinion. We urged on her the necessity of receiving the truths of Christianity. She did so: she listened to instruction. It was not much that she could learn, for after she came to our premises she had not many weeks to live. On the afternoon of her death, when summoned to stand about her dying mat, she said to her sister, "Sangole you are a bad girl: your actions are bad: they are bad to God: they are bad to Jesus the son of God, the Savior of sinners. If you do not abandon your bad actions, Jesus will not take you to heaven. Heaven is a good place; but you cannot go there, while you continue to perform such bad actions. Abandon such conduct: listen to the instruction of the missionaries and then you will be made happy forever?" She had not time or opportunity to manifest her repentance by her subsequent conduct; but we had no reason to doubt her conversion.

From the Young Ladies' Friend.

WHO IS THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN?

BY REV. J. N. MAFFITT.

She who, like Mary, received her first and sweetest lessons at the feet of Jesus;—whose lips have been inspired by the magic of his love and name, and whose heart beats in unison with the harps of heaven. She whose sins have been blotted out, and whose name is registered in the Lamb's book of Life.

Who is the Christian Woman? She who diffuses happiness all around by the sweetness of her disposition, the gentleness of her manners, and the light of her example—a moving wonder of benevolence; who carries a heaven within herself, and within whose balmy atmosphere every bosom shall sigh to come.

Who is the Christian Woman? She who delights the hearts of her friends, her parents, her husband, and her brother, by acts of sincere, affectionate kindness, complacency, and love.

Who is the Christian Woman? She who bends over the couch of infancy—the cradle-bed of our young, and, as yet, unfledged existence, whispering love and prayer into those tender ears which thrill with delight, as an Eolian trembles under the kissing zephyrs. She who kindly guides the steps of youth—who bends over the pillow of pain, disarming anguish of half its excruciating agony. She who grasps the couch of death, where science dare no longer contend with the king of terrors, and with skill retires from the unequal task. Then the Christian woman's hour hath come, and affection struggles with death, and cries to the dull ears of the tomb, "Give me back my love!" And while she kisses away the clammy dews of dissolution, she wrestles with the enemy while hope and life remain; nor will she leave the dead. No, no; the poor, pale remains of the loved one are dear to her still. She strews roses around the bier, and often, in far distant years, in evening's solemn hour, or beneath the silver moonlight, she revisits the grave by others forgotten and unknown. She comes like a soft spirit, noiseless, and tearful, and holy, to call up all the luxury of her still unwasted love. Here she converses with the past, until the immortal spirit of the slumberer at her feet rises before her, and hovers over the spot where the mortal part is resting—it imprints celestial kisses upon her spirit, and bright visions of quietness, and the dreamy joys of death, and eternal rest, pass through her sweet cored, her sanctified soul.

Charmers of our lives! Soothers of our deaths! The first to rock our puny frames—the last to desert our clay-cold dust—the rich, rejoicing, fresh, lovely, and exuberant vines, to twine in graceful fitness around the rugged oaks of manhood, clinging the closer the louder the storm blows, and the thunder roars, and the tempest howls—to you, and to you only, do I bring this humble tribute of my respect for your character.

It is the Christian woman I laud—she who owes her life, her soul, her all to the Gospel—whose buds of promise would never have expanded but for its genial sunshine—whose leaves are now for the healing of the nations, and whose clustering fruit is nectar to the soul of man.

Boston, Mass., January, 1842.

THE PARTING HOUR.—The hour is coming, and it is a fearful and solemn hour, even to the wisest and the best, the hour is coming, when we must bid adieu to the scenes which please us, to the families we love, to the friends we esteem. Whether we think, or whether we think not, that body which is now warm and active with life, shall be cold and motionless in death—the countenance must be pale, the eye must be closed, the voice must be silenced, the senses must be destroyed, the whole appearance must be changed by the remorseless hand of our last enemy. We may banish the remembrance of the weakness of our human nature, we may tremble at the prospect of dissolution; but our reluctance to reflect upon it, and our attempts to drive it from our recollection, are in vain We know that we are sentenced to die, and though we sometimes succeed in casting off for a season the conviction of this unwelcome truth, we never can entirely remove it. The reflection haunts us still, it attends us in solitude, it follows us into society, it lies down with us at night, it awakens with us at morning. The irrevocable doom has passed upon us, and too well do we know it. "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return."—*Townsend.*

Parent's Department.

From the New York Observer.

"GO RIGHT OFF."

I was present, recently, in one of the Sabbath schools of this city, when the exercises were concluded by an excellent address from the superintendent. He commenced his remarks by asking the children to mention the second petition in the Lord's Prayer. A sweet voice from a class of little girls, was heard to reply—"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

"Well, 'as it is in heaven,' but how is the will of God done in heaven?" said the superintendent. "How do the angels do the will of God? Do they act as if they wanted to do something else, when God tells them to do any thing? Do they stop, and hesitate, and act as if they didn't like to do it? How do they do?"

"Go right off," was the prompt answer of a little boy eight or nine years of age. "Yes, they 'go right off,' and that is the way the will of God must be done on earth. It must be done immediately. As soon as we know the will of God we must do it."

The simple but emphatic reply of this little scholar arrested my attention, and suggested an important principle of action—"Go right off"—that is, *obey promptly* It will not be denied that promptness of obedience is one of the first lessons which a child should learn, and yet, such is the neglect of parents and guardians of youth, and their insensibility with respect to its importance, that this is, in fact, one of the last lessons which is really and thoroughly taught. Promptness is essential to the spirit of true obedience, for so long as a child delays to obey a parent who has given a command, so long that child is virtually disobedient. The delay is caused solely by a rebellious spirit, and every moment's indulgence of the child in his delay, is an indulgence to his self-will, and allows the exercise of a spirit of rebellion against the proper authority. And this delay tends, by necessity, to the formation of a stubborn and ungovernable temper of mind. Let the parent, then, who would hope for *perfect* obedience, see to it that it is *prompt*. Let the parent require the child, as soon as the word is given, to "go right off." A moment's delay granted, or a moment's parley, may dissolve the magic charm of sovereignty over the mind of the child.—With a reason or without a reason, the child should "go right off."

But promptness of obedience to parents is important not merely as it is related to family government. It has respect to the salvation of the child. Parents, are you aware that you are governing your children for God? Do you know that when you require your child to acquiesce immediately in *your* known will, you are taking one of the surest means to secure his instant acquiescence in the divine will?—Have you thought when permitting a child to defer an unconditional surrender to *you*, as his rightful governor, that you were indirectly keeping that child from an acknowledgment of Jehovah as his rightful Sovereign and Lord? Other things being equal, the child that is prompt in his obedience to an earthly parent, will be the most ready to do the will of his Father who is in heaven. The history of revivals abundantly shows that, apart from direct religious influence, the best governed families contain the largest number of those who are willing in the day of God's power.

Parents and teachers, will you not think of this? Will you not pray for the aid of divine grace to assist you in securing the prompt, entire and cheerful obedience of those committed to your charge to train for heaven. Insist upon instant, as well as constant obedience, and endeavor, by all the means in your power, to form, in the mind of your child or pupil, a habit of prompt obedience to every just requirement, whether it be of a parent, a teacher, a civil ruler, or of God. In other words, when you tell the child to do any thing, always require that he should "go right off," and aim, also, most assiduously to produce in him a spirit of cheerful compliance, so that, upon the simple announcement of any duty, he shall be *willing* to "go right off" and do it. C.

Children's Department.

From the Teacher's Offering.

UNKINDNESS TO A SISTER.

"Little children, love one another."—*John.*

One morning in my early life I remember to have been playing with my younger sister, not then three years old. It was one of those bright mornings in the spring that bring joy and life to the heart, diffuse gladness and animation through all the tribes of living creatures. Our feelings were in perfect harmony with the universal gladness of nature. Even now I seem to hear the merry laugh of my sister as she followed me through the winding alleys of the garden, her cheek suffused with the glow of health and animation, and her waving hair floating with the wind.

She was my only sister, the sole companion of my childish sports. We were constantly together; and my young heart went out to hers with all the affection, all the fondness of which childhood is capable. Nothing afforded me enjoyment in which she did not participate; no amusement was sought in which we could not share together.

That morning we had prolonged our play till near the hour of breakfast, with undiminished ardor, when at some slight provocation, my impetuous nature broke forth and I struck my little sister a blow with my hand. She turned to me with an appealing look, and the large tears came in her eyes; her heart was too full to allow her to speak, and shame made me silent. At that moment the breakfast bell summoned us away, and we returned without exchanging a word. The excitement of play was over, and as she sat beside my mother at breakfast, I perceived by occasional glances at her, that she was pale and sad. A tear seemed ready to start in her eye, which her little self-possession could scarcely suppress. It was only when my mother inquired if she was ill that she drank her coffee and endeavored to eat. I was ashamed and grieved, and inwardly resolved to embrace the first opportunity, when we were alone, to throw my arms around her neck, and entreat her forgiveness.

When breakfast was ended, my mother retired with her into her room, directing me in the meantime to sit down to my lessons. I seated myself at the window, and ran over my lesson, but did not learn it; my thoughts were perpetually recurring to the scene in the garden, and at the table. It was long before my mother returned; and when she did, it was with an agitated look, and hurried step, to tell me that poor Ellen was very ill. I asked eagerly if I might go to her, but was not permitted lest I should disturb her. A physician was soon called, and every means made use of for her recovery, but to no purpose. The disease, which was in her head, constantly increased in violence, and she became delirious. It was not till evening that I was permitted to see her: she was a little recovered from the severity of her pain, and lay with her eyes closed, and her little hand resting on the pillow beneath her head. How I longed to tell her the sorrow I felt for my unkindness to her in the morning, and how much I had suffered for it during the day! But I was forbidden to speak to her, and was soon taken out of the room. During that night, and the day following, she grew worse. I saw her several times, but she was insensible of my presence. Once, indeed, she showed some signs of consciousness and asked for me; but immediately relapsed into her former state.

On the morning of the third day I arose at an early hour and repaired to the sick room. My mother was sitting by the bed. As I entered, she drew me to her, and for some time was silent, while the tears flowed fast down her cheeks. I first learned that my sweet sister was dead, as my mother drew aside the curtain which concealed her from me. I felt as though my heart would break. The remembrance of her affection for me, and my last unkind deed, revived in my mind, and burying my face in the folds of the curtain, I wept long and bitterly.

I saw her laid in the coffin, and lowered into the grave. I almost wished to lie down with her, if so I might once more see her smile, and hear my forgiveness pronounced in her sweet voice.

Years have passed away, and I am now a man, but never does the recollection of this incident of my early life fail to awaken bitter feelings of remorse; and never do I see any of my young friends exchanging looks or words of anger, without thinking of my last pastime with my own loved sister.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, May 25, 1842.

A Word to our Friends and Patrons.

The present No. closes the 1st quarter of this Vol. At the commencement of the volume we altered the terms of the Register to $2 in advance, or in 3 months. The three months have now expired, and we have received about one-quarter of what is due. We have, however, as yet been able to meet our debts, while several of our contemporaries, with as fair a list as ours, have been obliged to suspend the publication of their papers. There is a very general complaint by publishers that they do not receive pay sufficient to meet their expenses; and unless money matters change, many more papers must be suspended. We do not suppose that *our* subscribers are willing to have the Register discontinued; nor do we fear that it will be the case. The characteristic liberality of the denomination will not be sacrificed so cheap. We are fully aware of the hardness of the times, and the difficulty that many of our subscribers have in getting money. We cannot, therefore, blame them for not having complied with our terms, and we are quite willing to extend the time of payment, being assured that the disposition is better than the ability to meet the demand, and that the *ability only* is wanting. We shall not charge any thing for further credit. Two DOLLARS received at any time will pay for the 3d vol. With prompt payment from our present list of subscribers, we shall be able to continue the publication of the Register without embarrassment.

Baptism.

A writer in the South Western Christian Advocate says: that Methodists baptize three classes, viz., "converted believers, unconverted believers, and infants." They also practice three modes, immersion, pouring and sprinkling. As it regards the first class, and the first mode, we have no controversy with them. This is scriptural.—But where to find the authority to baptize "unconverted believers and infants," or to substitute "pouring and sprinkling" for Baptism, we know not. From the commission given by Jesus Christ to his disciples, and from the teaching of the Apostles, we learn that faith was a pre-requisite to Baptism. If a man have not faith in Jesus Christ, and the plan of salvation through him, he is yet in his sins and baptism can profit him nothing. The moment he exercises faith in Jesus Christ he submits to him, and is a converted man, and as a believer is a fit subject for Baptism. Hence the term "unconverted believer" is improper, for no such person can be found. 'Tis true there may be a sort of nominal belief. A man may yield a passing assent to the fact that Jesus Christ is the son of God, that he lived some eighteen hundred years ago, and that he died to save sinners, but he cannot believe in the doctrine of the gospel and teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ, and remain unconverted. This is contrary to men's nature and habits. If he believes the promises and threatenings given in the word of God, he will yield at once, because his temporal and eternal interests are hazarded by delaying to submit to God.

By what authority they baptize infants, we are not able to divine, unless it be the authority of tradition. We are unable to find even an example for it in the word of God, much less instruction to that effect.—Beside, faith is a pre-requisite, and this cannot be exercised by an unconscious infant.—Nor can another exercise faith for him.—We must therefore conclude that the baptism of infants is a work of supererogation, and is not acceptable in the sight of God.

We object to pouring and sprinkling as being contrary to the letter and spirit of that rite. The word *Baptizo* is the only word used in the Greek Testament where Gospel Baptism is mentioned. It is even conceded by Pedo-baptists, of any philological knowledge, that the primitive meaning of Baptizo is *to immerse, to dip.* and all lexicographers, ancient and modern, concur in the same opinion.

The metaphorical use of the word likewise signifies to overwhelm, as in the language of John, "he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire," which was fulfilled on the day of Pentecost. Also the language of Jesus, "are ye able to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?" (i. e.) to bear the overwhelming load that rested upon him. Also, Paul's allusion to the passage of the Red Sea, "all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the Sea."

The account that is given of the baptism of believers, in the New Testament, proves conclusively that baptism was by immersion. Had we therefore no other proof than the practice of the Apostles, we should conclude that immersion only was gospel Baptism. But this conclusion is strengthened by the use of the word rendered baptize.

Episcopacy, Pedo-baptism, and First day Sabbath.

The Banner of the Cross has taken up the Baptist Record, on remarks made relative to "Lord's Day," and insists that Episcopacy and Pedo-baptism can be established by the same arguments that establish the first day Sabbath. We offered remarks to the effect that the first day Sabbath, and Pedo-baptism were established by the same kind of arguments. We shall be glad to see him of the Record show to the contrary if he is able. We firmly believe that the Sabbath of the commandment is the true Christian Sabbath, and the immersion of believers the only true baptism, and suppose it may easily be shown.

Dueling.

Mr. Wise, Member of Congress from Va., has been laboring some time to get a challenge from Mr. Stanley, of N. C., and has at length succeeded. Mr. Stanley left the district with his friends to avoid the duel law, expecting to meet Mr. Wise the next day. But Mr. Wise was apprehended by the civil authorities, and detained from meeting Mr. S. He was held in bonds of $3,000 to keep the peace. Alas! for his chivalry. The law to prevent murder has prevented him from complying with the "law of [dis]honor," to set himself up as a fool to be shot at, with the privilege of shooting at another fool at the same time. If we were to speak for the honor of our country, we would say, by all means, let such chivalrous fellows fight and kill each other, and rid the country and Congress of bipeds so unworthy a place in a civilized country. Soberly, we ask Christians and philanthropists is it not time to put forth an influence that shall drive such desperadoes from Legislative Halls, and all places of honor. We never can hope for equitable and righteous laws when we choose Legislators who fear not God, nor regard the rights of men. Our Legislative bodies must be purified of such men, and it remains with the lovers of good order to put forth an influence that shall rectify public feeling in this matter.

If the Christian were to make the things of the kingdom the theme of his meditations, the prime subject of his conversation, and the great object of his pursuit, he would then find streams of pleasure ever flowing into his heart, and the thousand vexations cares that perplex him, would be known no more; the rough ways of life would become smooth; the vanities of time would cease to charm; the temptations of the adversary would become powerless, and undisturbed, he might walk the peaceful narrow road to Heaven. Doing this, he would so clearly exhibit the excellence of the Gospel as to silence the caviler, and convince the infidel of the truth of divine revelation. Blasphemers would cease their blasphemy, and all men would be led to admire and embrace a system so pure, so divine, and so well calculated to quiet the angry storms of life, and smooth the pathway to the grave while it ravished the soul with the glorious and certain prospect of stripping death of its terrors—the grave of its power, and giving endless life and bliss at the right hand of God in heaven.

Sabbath Schools.

Now is the time to recommence the schools that have been discontinued through the winter, and to organize new ones where none have existed. Who will go into the work? A very great portion of the children in the land are growing up in great ignorance of God, and his law, and are thus preparing themselves to throng the way to death. Here is a field in which all Christians may labor and be eminently useful. Let those who think themselves feeble go out and invite to the Sabbath School those who have none to instruct them. Your faithful efforts in this matter may hereafter afford you much joy, when you see those praising God in his kingdom whom your instrumentality has brought under the influence of the gospel. Who has a mind to work? What you do, do quickly, and continue doing till all shall understand the will of God and do the same.

New York Anniversaries.

The great length of the account of the anniversaries must prevent their insertion in the Register. We may, hereafter, give abstracts of the reports and proceedings. Suffice it to say, for the present, that the anniversaries were well attended, and, as usual, full of interest. By the way, may not our annual assemblies be made more deeply interesting and profitable? Let those who go up to them labor for this purpose, and a new impetus will be given to our operations.

Rhode-Island Affairs.

Affairs in R. I. seem to assume a serious aspect. What the sequel will be, the future must determine. Some of our readers may perhaps expect us to give an account of the matter as it progresses. Others know more of it than we can possible give. The news this week seems important.

Gov. Dorr has issued his proclamation, calling on the militia and volunteers to organize and hold themselves in readiness to resist any interference on the part of the U. S., for the "Charter" party. He rests on the "People's Constitution," determined to maintain the right of suffrage to all the people. He regrets that the Constitutional question can not be settled by her own citizens. But as the minority have asked that the sword of the National Executive may thrown into the scale against the people it is imperative upon them to make the same appeal to their brethren of the States, an appeal which they are well assured will not be made in vain.

Fire and Loss of Life.—By a letter from Br. J. P. Livermore, of Independence, Allegany co., we learn that the house of Luther Green, of that town, with all its contents, were burned on the morning of the 30th ult., and that his wife was so badly burned that she survived but a few hours.

For the Register.

BR. BAILEY:—I take this method of informing Br. Paul Stillman, General Agent of the Tract Society, and the friends of Tract distribution generally, that after presenting the subject to the church in Clarence, the church and Society, by a *unanimous* vote, authorized me to say that they would pay their *equal* share with the other churches in the denomination of the twelve hundred dollars proposed by the Agent, as published in his Circular a few weeks since, to accomplish the Society's present object.

Respectfully, yours,
N. V. HULL.
De Ruyter, May 24, 1842.

Congressional News.

From the New-York Evangelist.

WASHINGTON, MAY 16, 1842.

The affair between Messrs. Stanley and Wise has continued to occupy much of the time and attention of the public, both in and out of Congress, the past week. I think I mentioned in my last, that Mr. Stanley had left the city, as it was reported, to prepare himself for the duel. This roused a general determination to prevent the fight, if possible. Accordingly, warrants were issued for the arrest of both of the men, with a view to bind them over to keep the peace. Stanley being absent, Wise only was arrested. He denied the jurisdiction of the Court, but, after full argument, was required this morning to give bonds, in the sum of $3,000, to keep the peace in this District, and not to leave it for the purpose of fighting Mr. Stanley.—This is a mere farce—a May game. If the infamy of a public prison would not restrain him from violating the law against dueling, so trivial a sum would have little influence over the conduct of a man of wealth. There is a general impression that the parties will contrive to evade the law. The current of public sentiment sets much more strongly against the practice than it did five years ago. The passage of the law, after the Cilley duel, was not without a happy effect; and other causes have since co-operated to lead to the same result.

The McLeod Bill,

or the bill to remove the jurisdiction in certain cases from State to National Courts, has been considered for several days in the Senate. Messrs. Buchanan, Berrien, Choate, and Huntington, have spoken at length on the bill. It is objected that in time of peace, the National Government has no right to interfere with the punishment of crimes committed on the soil, or under the jurisdiction of any State Government. And if a foreign power assumes the responsibility of such an act, committed by one of its citizens, it is a virtual declaration of war, and must be treated as such.—*Acts of war* are not allowable in time of peace. On the other hand, it is urged, that when such cases do occur, the entire disposal of them necessarily belongs, under the Constitution, to the United States; and the law should provide accordingly. The question is one of great delicacy—new, in some respects, as a matter of law; and no more likely to be settled than the power to create banks, or any other issue between the friends and opponents of "strict construction."

Mr. Choate's speech in favor of the bill, is spoken of as the finest display of legal science and eloquence combined, that has been witnessed in that Hall for many years. I am sorry to hear renewed intimations that Mr. Choate will retire from the Senate at the close of this session.

News of the Day.

AFFAIRS IN RHODE-ISLAND.

From the New-York Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, May 16, 1842.

Rhode-Island, Dorr in Providence, Avowed Defiance to the Government, &c.—A greater excitement exists than has prevailed at any previous time. The crisis has arrived, and the end cannot be far distant. Mr. Dorr was received at the depot, and escorted thro' the streets by about 1,100 men, of whom 275 were armed and 75 mounted. He made a violent speech, drew his sword, brandished it in the air, and swore to die rather than yield. He is thoroughly desperate and will pause at nothing. He ordered the military to be in readiness at an hour's notice, and summoned the officers to an immediate council at his quarters. It is rumored that an attack will be made upon the arsenal, but I do not believe it. They have too much discretion to make any such movement.

Some of their men have approached the Government with some proposition for a compromise; but Dorr at once repudiated the whole, and declared that he would have nothing to do with it. The Government of course would not make any compromise with men armed against its authority, even if the declaration of Dorr, who is supreme dictator of the party, had not averted it. The Proclamation of Dorr you will see in the papers. CANONICUS.

P. S.—We have private advices from Providence an hour later than the foregoing. Mr. Dorr has established his head-quarters at the house of Burrington Anthony, (his Sheriff,) on the hill, which is defended by two field-pieces and an armed force, and he defies the Government to arrest or meddle with him.

From Rhode-Island—Latest.—A gentleman who came from Providence last evening in the steamer Narragansett, informs us that about 4 o'clock, P. M., the insurgents succeeded in getting forcible possession of two cannon and some muskets, the property of the State, but used by the artillery. It was reported that they were contemplating an attack upon the Arsenal.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

OFFICE OF THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
Tuesday, 3 P. M., May 17.

Mr. Dorr remains at the house of Burrington Anthony. The house is guarded by soldiers, and a cannon is placed by the side of it. At about 1 o'clock the signal of alarm was given, and according to orders, some two or three hundred men assembled. A portion of them were armed. The alarm was given in consequence of a report that the sheriff was about to arrest Dorr.—The crowd was very much excited. Burrington Anthony addressed them, and declared that Dorr should never be taken from that house alive. A voice in the crowd demanded to be led on the attack of the arsenal, and several responded to it; but the orator cautioned them against committing any "overt act." What an idea of government is this—that a government, which they say is legally established, cannot commit an overt act! Mr. Dorr ordered the military to meet them in the afternoon "prepared for action."

Foreign Aid.—The atrocious project charged upon Mr. Dorr, of calling upon armed ruffians from New-York to come here and sustain him upon the bloody throne which he hopes to erect in this State, is not only admitted in his speech yesterday, but boldly avowed, with the correction that the number called for was *five thousand*, not five *hundred!* Here is a man claiming to be supported by a majority at home, yet calling upon foreign aid to maintain his power. The character of such aid as can be found in New-York is understood by every one. No honorable men, no friends of law, no true citizens of any State, would engage in such a desperate enterprise; but the scum of all the earth, the vagabonds of the Five Points, the Spartan Band, the desperate villains of every country who congregate in certain portions of New-York, are the men, who induced by the hope of plunder, are expected to come here, and amid incendiarism, murder, and rapine, establish the reign of Thomas W. Dorr.—Can any language be too strong in denouncing the man whose unprincipled demagoguism has led him to such a measure?—How long will honest men be deluded into sactioning his course, participating in his crimes, and rendering themselves liable to his punishment?

As to the desperadoes of New-York, we do not suppose that any thing that we say will reach them; if it does, they may rest assured that if they come upon any such errand, they will never return.—*Providence Journal.*

The proclamation of Mr. Door, his open declaration of war against the United States, as well as this State, his insane defiance of all authority, and his preparations to bring an armed banditti into the city to sustain him in his usurpation, must open the eyes of all friends of order who were not already awake, to his most detestable designs. It remains to be seen how many will sacrifice their property, their safety, their honor, their lives, for the sake of his personal aggrandizement.

The duty of the good citizens of the State is plain. Every man should arm himself in readiness to obey the orders of the Governor. Business has already been nearly suspended; it might as well be quite so. And it would be a judicious plan for people to close their places of business, and entirely foregoing their customary avocations, devote themselves wholly to the defense of the State. In this way will peace be soonest restored to our istracted State; and such a manifestation of the determination of the citizens to maintain the laws would, more than any thing else, hasten the return of tranquility. The time has arrived when the maintenance of the laws is the highest duty and the highest interest of every man.—*ib.*

From the N. Y. Eve Post.

Cadet Armory, Providence,
May 17, 6 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

"We are in open rebellion here: an outbreak is expected every moment. I am drafted in the Cadet Company. I shall leave here for N. to-morrow, if I can. The suffrage military have just taken possession of the State's cannon. They are now going to take the arsenal. The crisis has come.

"We are all in arms. No time to write.
Yours, &c.

"I am at the cars; I am off in a moment. Just before writing this, I was in the council of Governor King; there is a list of one thousand men who have pledged themselves to come out at a moment's notice; they are now issuing orders. The military are coming in from all parts of the State. The Dorr troops are collecting, and in less than forty-eight hours the question will be settled."

LATEST FROM RHODE ISLAND.

From Boston by Rail Road.

We are indebted to Mr. Townsend of the Western Rail Road, and to Adam's Express, for the Boston Mercantile Journal of last evening, by the one o'clock run, from which we copy the following information from Rhode Island:—*Eve. Jour.*

Daily Express Office,
Wednesday, May 18, 6 A. M.

The War Commenced.—There was great activity amongst the Charter party last evening, their military were on duty at an early hour—their alarm posts were supplied with quantities of ball catridges—a steamboat was chartered to bring recruits from Bristol and Newport—and a placard of Gov. King invited citizens to supply themselves with arms from the Arsenal; every thing indicates a speedy conflict.

Gov. Dorr's quarters on Federal Hill were guarded by six cannon and by companies of troops, sufficient to resist any attack; strengthened by reinforcements a little before midnight, from Woonsocket.—A movement soon after in this party aroused the enemy, and about two in the morning the bells rung an alarm which brought on their soldiers, and called up the citizens.

There was skirmishing throughout the night, but no blood shed—the hostile parties still occupy the field in battle array, and a sanguinary conflict is momentarily expected.

Now is the time for those who have encouraged the patriots of Rhode Island with good wishes, to afford that more substantial succor which will enable them to put down forever a relentless and sanguinary foe to the people's rights."

The course of Gov. Dorr, since his return from Washington, appears to be in every respect unjustifiable, and calculated to lead to bloodshed. We hope, however, that such a calamity may yet be averted. His violent conduct, and evident contempt for all constituted authority, must surely disgust all men, of every party, who cherish any respect for our free institutions, or love of order.

Since writing the above, we have received the Providence Journal, from which paper we extract the following, by which it will be seen that the crisis is indeed approaching:—

"*State of Affairs.*—The movements of the last twelve hours have been of the highest interest and importance. If the crisis has not already passed before this reaches our readers, it will soon be here. At five o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a detachment of between fifty and sixty men marched from Mr. Dorr's quarters, to the town-house lot, with an order from him to take the field-pieces of the Artillery company. The commander, we are informed, declined to surrender them; but no resistance was made, nor any attempt to spike them, which might easily have been done.

It was rumored that an attempt would be made to seize the muskets in the Cadet armory. The Cadets mustered and prepared to defend their arms, but no attack was made. The two pieces of the Artillery Company were then carried, under guard, to Mr. Dorr's quarters, and with five or six others, were deposited around the house. The sight of this created an intense degree of excitement. In taking away the pieces, the balls and shot were left in the armory, and were afterwards sent for, but they were removed to a place of safety by the proper authorities.

At about seven o'clock, an order was issued by Governor King, requesting the citizens to go to the arsenal and receive arms. Messengers were despatched to various quarters, and the steamboat Rhode Island proceeded, at once, down the Bay. A man who was carrying two muskets, was stopped in the street, last evening, by three men, who presented their guns, and threatened his life if he did not surrender them. We hope they can be identified.

We are unable to state the number of men under arms at the Insurgent Head-quarters. Expresses have been sent by them to their friends in the country. A company from Pawtucket arrived early in the evening, and others had been sent for. It was currently reported among them that some demonstration would be made at two o'clock this morning. The Arsenal was first intended as the point of attack; but it was afterwards said that the armories in the centre of the city would be selected.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday Morning 5 o'clock.—This morning a little before two o'clock, the insurgents marched in full force to the arsenal, with Dorr at their head, and demanded possession. Col. Blodget asked "in whose name?" The reply, was, "in the name of Col. Wheeler." Col. Blodget answered that he knew no such man.

The insurgents said, that unless the arsenal was surrendered at once, they should take it, and their force enabled them easily to do so. Col. Blodget answered that he should defend it, and the parley closed.—It is said that Dorr ordered his men to fire, and they refused. They departed without making any assault.

It is said that an unsuccessful attempt was made to work the pieces, but failed from want of skill in gunnery.

The steamboat despatched to Newport has not arrived.

It is difficult to ascertain the plans of the insurgents; but an impression prevails that an attack will be made on the arsenal or some more vulnerable point to-day.

ORDERS No. 5.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Providence, May 17, 1842.

Sir—You are hereby ordered to report yourself, with the men under your command, armed and equipped for service, forthwith to this Department, for further orders.

By order of his Excellency SAMUEL KING, Governor and Commander-in-chief.
ELISHA DYER, Jr.
Adjutant-General of Rhode Island.

[The above have been issued to the efficient chartered companies out of the city; those in the city are under arms by order of his Excellency the Governor.]

From the Cleaveland Daily Herald.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

The amount of business done on Lake Michigan this season will be very great. During April some thirty or forty vessels were loaded at different ports on the Lake with the products of the surrounding country, to say nothing of the quantities taken by the steamboats, which make some 15 trips during the month. What a contrast from 1836! Then vessels came down from Lake Michigan with sand for ballast—this season vessels have gone up from Buffalo with ballast only, after down freight!

The carrying trade from the Upper Lakes is destined in a few years to be a business of immense magnitude. The fertile regions of Northern Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Western Michigan, are only beginning to indicate what the future will be. Six years ago the forest and the prairie were scarcely marked by the footsteps of civilization. Now, New Englanders, Yorkers and Buckeyes, just the sort of enterprising population to transform the wilderness to fruitful fields, begin to dot with pleasant homes every nook and corner of the great and luxuriant Garden of the North-West. A strong tide of emigration still sets in upon the El Dorado, and every succeeding year will multiply the people and develop the resources of a section of our Union containing in embryo all the elements that constitute the wealth, glory and greatness of an empire.

The harbors and business of Lake Michigan have strong claims upon the consideration of Congress, and should not be overlooked by members whose constituencies border on the great inland chain of ship communication. The annual loss of shipping on Lake Michigan for the want of suitable harbors, is a serious drawback upon the commerce and prosperity of the North West, and appropriations to improve the harbors should be made as soon as practicable. The mineral trade alone will soon be of sufficient importance, if properly fostered, to warrant the appropriations necessary to construct harbors on the Western side of the Lake, for the Milwaukie Advocate states that a single firm there, the Messrs. Wards, will ship *three millions* of pounds of lead, copper and shot this summer down the lakes.

We learn by the N. Y. Eve. Post that Major Whistler, who was associated with Major McNiell in the construction of the Boston and Providence Rail road, and who, next to Major McNiell, is the ablest topographical engineer in this country, has been invited by the Emperor of Russia to superintend the construction of a rail road from St. Petersburgh to Moscow. This is not only a high compliment to Major Whistler, but also to our country, that we should furnish an engineer to construct rail roads in the Russian Empire. Whether he will accept of this flattering invitation or not, is as yet uncertain.

Six hundred and three members have been added to the several Baptist churches, eight in number, in Boston, during the months of March and April.

The Common Council of New York are confident in asserting "that the Croton Water will reach the city in July next."

Several failures have occurred recently, at N. Orleans, and some of the French houses are going "by the board."

Four steamboats, freighted with cotton, mostly of Texian growth, and deer skins, recently arrived at Alexandria, La., having passed the Red River raft with ease as soon as the water had risen sufficiently for navigation.

A number of barrels of corn oil have been sent from Ohio to Philadelphia. It is said to be an excellent commodity, burning as brilliantly as the purest sperm, without emitting any of the offensive odor of ordinary oil.

The Somerset county, N. J., jail is empty! The Whig says the keeper "proposes to put it in good order, while there is no one in the way, so that in case there should be a deficiency of accommodations elsewhere, he may afford a secure and comfortable shelter to the houseless and forlorn."

The Rev. James C. Groce, a clergyman 69 years old; was lately murdered at Pine Bluffs, Ark., by W. W. Daniel.

The Erie.—It has been understood that the steamer Star has been engaged for the purpose of recovering, if possible, the Engine of the lost Erie. The location where it sunk has been tolerably well marked out, and the prospect is that the undertaking will prove successful.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

The Supreme Court of this State decided that the sovereignty and consequent right of adopting a Constitution is confined to the Freeholders and their oldest sons.—*Providence Express.*

Inconvenience of Competition.—An Exchange paper says, "trout are so plenty in Granville, (Mass.,) that while one man is fishing for them, another is obliged to stand by the hook with a club, to prevent more than one from biting at a time."

Another Search for the Government of Central America.—Gen. Wm. S. Murphy, of Ohio, who was sent out to Central America last summer as a special agent by our Government, returned to New Orleans on the 5th.

Profit of Criminals.—The present number of convicts in the Connecticut State Prison is 211. Profits of the past year, $13,000, over and above the expenses of the prison.

Licenses in Maine.—The Board of Aldermen of the city of Portland, have unanimously voted not to grant any spirit licenses the ensuing year. Taverns are licensed with the restriction that they shall not sell intoxicating drinks.

New Orleans has 323 grog shops of different grades, paying for licenses $198,000; their cost to the city is estimated by the Bee at $2,200,000.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says, that Galena will soon be as large as St. Louis now is, and St. Louis soon be beyond Boston. The West is still retreating before us, and the cities of the West looming up from its woods and prairies.

On Sunday night, 25th ult., the shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt at Macon, Geo., and at Milledgeville still more plainly and powerfully. It was also noticed in other sections.

There is to be a General Council of the most important of the civilized tribes of Indians held at the Creek Council Ground some time this month. The Council has been called by General Rolly McIntosh, Principal Chief of the Creek Nation.—Gen. McIntosh has written invitations to Gen. Taylor, Capt. Armstrong, and Gov. Butler, and other Indian Agents, and also to some distinguished gentlemen of Arkansas, soliciting their attendance, as well as that of some of the best men of the several tribes within their respective agencies. The objects of the convention are pacific, and calculated for the mutual benefit of all concerned.

Paixhan Guns.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, gives the following statement upon the Paixhan gun:

The Paixhan gun differs from a common 44, in having a very wide chamber. The bore at the muzzle is also larger than the bore of a 44 pounder, but this depends of course upon the size of the ball. The hollow shot range from 65 to 120 pounds, to fire which latter ball, 10 lbs. of powder are necessary. A pound of powder is placed inside of the ball—a fuse is attached, which will burn about ten seconds—the ball is then placed in the gun with the fuse turned from the powder. When it is fired, the flames enveloping the ball sets fire to the fuse, which is intended to explode the ball after it is buried in the object. Of the devastating effects of these missiles every one has heard.

A red or sugar maple tree, in Ossipee, N. H., was blown over in a late storm, which has been for a long time a great curiosity in that neighborhood. The circumference of this tree at the ground was 23 feet, and continued about the same size for 17 feet perfectly straight and smooth. At this height it parted into two branches. The first branch extended 34 feet, and measured 51 feet from the ground 4 feet in diameter, or rather more than twelve feet in circumference—a second branch, at 56 feet from the ground measured 8 feet 9 inches in circumference. The owner has made 40 pounds of sugar from this a year, and its product now at the saw mill has just been ascertained to be 3,300 feet of inch board, and nine cords of wood for fuel.

Five years ago in the very heart, and in the suburbs of the town of Lancaster, there were, in operation at one time, *twenty distilleries,* most of them, if not all, had two stills running day and night, and at the same time *six large breweries* were in a successful tide of operation. And with what feelings of pride must every good citizen now say, that Lancaster at this present moment, presents the singular anomaly of but one or two distilleries in operation, and are doing very little indeed, as we were informed by one of the proprietors the other day, that it was scarcely worth while to heat the furnaces of a still-house.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Age.*

Antiquities of Central America.—We passed an hour or two most agreeably, a few days ago, in examining a number of the specimens of the antiquities of Central America, collected by our friend Mr. Norman, on his late visit to Yucatan. Mr. N. traveled in the interior of the country, and sojourned several days at Tchechen, and other places never visited by Stephens and Catherwood, and abounding in the most interesting relics of an aboriginal race, as well as in monuments yet undecayed by time, and attesting a people far advanced in civilization. The samples of statuary, sculpture, and hieroglyphical engravings, which we saw, are of the most surprising character. They are uniformly executed upon an extremely hard stone; and when we remember that not a trace of iron has been discovered in that country, and that these elaborate works have been compassed with instruments not more finished, or finer than sharpened stone, our wonder is excited at the hardy and unwearying industry that must have wrought such stupendous labor with such imperfect tools. Mr. Norman's designs of the great temple, a Tchecheuan edifice, 400 feet in length, and of a variety of mounds and monuments which he discovered almost concealed by masses of tangled and exuberant vegetation, are fraught with the deepest interest to the antiquarian and enquirer. It is his intention, we believe, to send them to one of the northern museums, in the absence of any public repertory of curiosities in this state.—*N. O. Bee.*

The Maine Boundary.—A letter from Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, to the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts, informs them that Lord Ashburton has full powers to treat for a conventional line, or line by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such mutual considerations and equivalents, as may be thought just and equitable; and that he is ready to enter upon a negotiation for such conventional line so soon as this government shall signify a readiness on its own part. The letter dwells upon the expense of surveying the line designated by existing treaty, upon the delay which must attend it, and which must necessarily postpone, for a considerable period, the settlement of the question, and adds:

"The government has agreed to make it a matter of reference and arbitration; and it must fulfil that agreement, unless another mode for settling the controversy should be resorted to with the hope of producing a speedier decision. The President proposes, then, that the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts should severally appoint a commissioner or commissioners, empowered to confer with the authorities of this government upon a conventional line, or line by agreement, with its terms, conditions, considerations, and equivalents, with an understanding that no such line will be agreed upon, without the assent of such commissioners. This mode of proceeding, or some other which shall express assent beforehand, seems indispensable, if any negotiation for a conventional line is to be had, since if happily a treaty should be the result of the negotiation, it can only be submitted to the Senate of the United States for ratification."

The Governor of Massachusetts, in answer to this letter, has said that he is already authorized by the Legislature to do whatever is necessary in the premises, and the Governor of Maine has called a meeting of the Legislature on the 18th instant.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Cotton Seed for India.—The undertaking of raising cotton in India has not been abandoned. The Editor of the Savannah Republican says he has strong reasons for believing that the experiment is still going on—for, "as we passed along the wharf, we saw two hundred and fifty neat, iron bound casks, each of which would contain about two bushels, going on board the ship Aurelius—and, on inquiry, we learned they all contained cotton seed, except fifteen, which were filled with unginned Sea Island Cotton. The seed was both Upland and Sea Island; and the shippers, Messrs. A. Low & Co., informed us that it was ordered for the East Indian market; it would be re-shipped at Liverpool—and would probably be nearly a year reaching its destination."

Lead.—The St. Louis New Era of the 30th ult., states that the quantity of lead received in that city from the upper mines, since the opening of the navigation, is one hundred and forty thousand pigs, or nearly ten million of pounds. The average price of lead at St. Louis is $3,25 per one hundred pounds.

A Ludicrous Mistake.—Passengers by rail road should be careful and get into the right cars. A ludicrous mistake occurred at the depot in this town one morning last week by a neglect of such caution. A gentleman and his wife wishing to go west took seats in separate cars, the gentleman having waited until the train was starting, to transact some business. Before he had proceeded far, he found himself minus a wife, and on inquiry found that he had placed her in one of the cars of the Eastern train, and that the distance between them was increasing as rapidly as the wings of steam could accomplish it. He got out at the W. Springfield depot, and the last we saw of him he was trudging, baggage in hand, back to Springfield.—*Springfield Gaz.*

Fraud in the Manufacture of Salt.—A correspondent of the Cultivator makes a statement of interest to all purchasers of salt. He says that the manufacturers in the Western part of the State, are in the habit of introducing large quantities of lime, for the purpose of giving it that beautiful white appearance for which New York salt is so celebrated. He says, as a proof of this, that a few weeks since he put down several barrels of pork, very sweet at the time of packing, used over one bushel of salt, (so called,) to every two hundred pounds of meat, and covered it with a very strong brine. Some three or four weeks afterwards, upon examination, he found it nearly worthless. The meat appeared to be literally covered with lime, and was utterly unfit for table use.

Unparalleled Outrage.—On Monday last, a most atrocious outrage was committed upon the person of a poor country girl, about 16 years of age, near the village of Fulton, in this county, by 8 or 10 young men residing in this neighborhood. We have not learned the particulars, but the general features of the transaction, communicated to us, are sufficiently appalling. While walking to or from the village, the young girl was got into a barn by either force or stratagem where her person was violated by the number of men above stated—her clothes were torn to pieces and her body shockingly bruised. She was found in nearly a lifeless state, and her life is now despaired of. The young men have been arrested, and four of them examined and committed to prison in this village.—*Oswego Com. Herald.*

The Board of Foreign Missions.—This Society held its Anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen presided. After prayer by Rev. Dr. De Witt, the report was presented by Dr. Armstrong. It embodied the following results. The receipts for the first nine months have been $254,389, being an excess of $71,768 over those of the same time in the previous year. During the whole year, $303,510 have been received—a gain on the year before of $17,053.—During the year 24 missionaries have gone out, distributed as follows:

Indian Missions, West of the Mississippi,	8
Ceylon,	7
West Africa,	3
West Asia,	2
Sandwich Islands,	4

Ten missionaries have died during the year—twelve have been released, and 15 have received appointments. The whole number under the American Board is 140, with 248 assistants, and 145 native missionaries, who are supported by the Board.—The condition of the Foreign Missions is as follows:

Number of Missionaries,	503
Stations,	80
Churches,	59
Members,	20,000
Free Schools,	500
Pupils,	25,000
Pages annually printed,	50,000,000
Number of languages employed,	30
Persons speaking them,	400,000,000
Boarding Schools,	32
Pupils,	1150
Type Foundries,	5
Printing establishments,	15

There are nine missionaries among the Indians on this continent. In the

Sandwich Islands,	1
China,	1
Siam,	1
Indian Archipelago,	2
India,	5
Africa,	2
West Asia,	4
Greece,	1

The condition and prosperity of all the Indian Missions on this continent, except those in Oregon, are very good—indeed they have not been better for many years. *Tribune.*

Have you paid your Taxes in Michigan?—If not, look out for a squall!—A recent letter from Detroit, inserted in the Tribune, says:—

"Our land sales will take place, commencing on the first Monday in August next, at the county seats of the different counties of the State. Nearly 3,000,000 acres upon which the taxes of 1838 have not been paid, will be brought into market, and will, without doubt, be sold for a mere trifle. The sales will be absolute, and for ever barring all right of redemption by the owner of the land. It may be well to add, while on this subject, that last winter the laws regulating our system of taxation were altered. The taxes for the year 1841, and thereafter, are to be paid at the County Treasury of each county, and not as heretofore at Detroit. The taxes, after the 1st of May, inst., draw fifty per cent. interest—and after lying a certain time in the County Treasury Office, unpaid, judgment is got against the lands at the Circuit Court of the County, and they are, after due notice, sold without redemption.

The Methodist Protestant General Conference.—The Baltimore Republican says this body, which has been some weeks in session in that city, has been several days discussing the subjects of slavery and abolition. The subject came up before the conference on the presentation of memorials from Indiana, which were referred and reported upon. Yesterday afternoon, after an exciting discussion, the subject was laid upon the table, and this morning called up again. After some debate, Dr. John S. Reese, of the Maryland Conference, offered a resolution, which is in substance of the following effect:

That slavery is not in all cases a sin against God, but under certain circumstances it should be discountenanced in the church, which was carried by a vote of 23 to 20.

Mr. Norris offered a resolution that the memorial on slavery, and the report, be laid upon the table, and not be brought up again during the session of the Conference, which was lost by a tie vote of 20 to 20, several who voted for the former resolution being absent.

There are 7,500 persons in St. Louis pledged to total abstinence from liquor.

Notices.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The S. D. B. Central Association will hold its next annual session with the 2nd Church in Brookfield, on the 4th day of the week before the 2d Sabbath in June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by Rev. James Bailey, or Rev. C. M. Lewis, alternate.

E. S. BAILEY, *Cor. Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. DELLAY, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n5tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

NOTICE,

Is hereby given to the subscribers, to the funds of De Ruyter Institute, that the annual meeting of the stockholders will take place on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Institution, for the purpose of electing four trustees, to hold their office three years, in the place of Henry Crandall, Ira Spencer, Ephraim Arnold, and Willard D. Wilcox, whose term of office expires at that time, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of $25, those wishing to vote by proxy, can do so, by forwarding their votes to some one of the stockholders; naming the persons whom they wish to elect, and requesting such individual to act for them, noting also their number of shares.

JOHN R. BUTTS, *Sec'y.*

De Ruyter, April 27th, 1842.

DIED,

In Brookfield, on the 18th inst., Mr. FRANKLIN COON, after a distressing illness of about eight days, aged 36 years. He has left a disconsolate widow and seven children to mourn their loss. He was a member of the 3rd S. D. B. Church of Brookfield. E. M.

In Brookfield, on May 3d, BETSEY ARMINDA, daughter of David and Betsey Williams, in her 22d year. Sister W. was formerly from the town of Palermo, Oswego co. where she made a profession of religion about six years since, and united with the Union Church, of which she remained a member until her death. She bore her last illness with christian fortitude, and her faith in Jesus was firm to the last moment of her life.

The Union Herald and Oberlin Evangelist will please copy.

LIST OF LETTERS.

E. Maxson, S. B. Crandall, J. P. Livermore, J. Whitford, Eli S. Bailey, (done,) Jabez Chadwick, (next week.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of E. Maxson, $5, cr. S. Crandall and self, $2, each, J. S. Coon, $1, of J. P. Livermore, $5, cr. J. Clarke $2,25 J. C. Bassett, $2, S. S. Clark ,75, of John Whitford $2, cr. Sylvanus Carpenter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store. SUTTON & QUINBY.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

May 24 SUTTON & QUINBY.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions. Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf

May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Z. T. BENTLEY having been admitted as Attorney, Solicitor, Counsellor, Proctor and Advocate in the United States District and Circuit Courts, tenders his professional services to all who are desirous of obtaining the "benefit" of the Bankrupt Law.

April 25th 1842. 9w3

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscribers have been appointed sole agents for this place.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c., just printed, and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of ALONZO D. BLIGH, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest which the said Alonzo D. Bligh had on the 2d day of December 1841, or at any time afterwards, to the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit: All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows; beginning at the line of the road running south through the village of De Ruyter, at the corner of land owned by Ephraim Arnold, thence east twenty-six (26) rods to land owned by said Arnold, thence south ninety-eight (98) feet to land owned by Isaac Wright, thence west on said Wright's line twenty-six (26) rods to the line of the road, thence north on the line of said road to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less, which described premises I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at the house now kept by William C. Gage, in the village of De Ruyter, on Thursday, the 19th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Dated, De Ruyter, Apr. 1, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.

BY GEO. W. BARNES, Deputy Sh'ff. 6w6

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received.

No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

☞IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S.,
M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S.
Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ.
Hanov., Mulii. &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community.* The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation,* views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid,* as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51t12

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
L. Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

NOTICE. The notes and accounts of the late firm of ELMORE ANNAS & AYER, are placed in the hands of George Sears for settlement, and collection where they may be found previous to the first day of March. All demands remaining unsettled at that date, will be left with the proper officer for collection.

J. N. ELMORE,
A. N. ANNAS,
Jan 10, 1842 WILLIAM J. AYER.

LOVERS OF GOOD TEA

WILL find the article at a low price at

Nov. 24. ELMORE'S.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. N. ELMORE

IS now receiving his second supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of 50 Boxes, Bales, and Packages of Shelf Goods with the usual variety of heavy Goods, comprising the most extensive and desirable assortment ever offered in this village. The above stock will be sold at lower prices than are offered by any *DELLAY* between the Hudson and Mississippi.

WANTED,

A BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Tailors Trade. One who has been at the business would be preferred. Good recommendations would be required. Apply to JAMES M. LETTS, No. 1 Farmers Exchange.

De Ruyter, Jan. 24, 1842.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a good assortment of Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses, Coach and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, and even Halters, Whips, Trunks, of all kinds, and Valices, common and Brussels Carpet Bags, Silver and Brass Spring Stirrup Irons. Spurs, Cotton and Worsted Web, Carriage Lace, Neck yokes, Trace and Halter Chains, and all other articles that are ever made or kept in a shop of this kind, which I can sell as low as any shop west of Albany or Utica, and even De Ruyter not excepted, according to quality and for durability.

Wanted in exchange for any of the above articles, Wood, and some money, and the remainder in Notes; also, wanted all kinds of Grain, Butter, Cheese and every thing that is raised by the Farmer in this vicinity. Hog Skins, Hay, Fat Cattle, Pine Lumber, &c. &c. &c.

Pine Lumber for sale, also, any quantity of Lime. 10,000 feet first rate Ash Flooring.

J. R. RIDER.

De Ruyter, Oct 5, 1841 22tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A Psalm of Life.

On the rushing tide of life,
  Ever full, yet ever shifting,
Blinded with the smoke of strife,
  We like battle ships are drifting.

While the startling thunders boom,
  And wrecked barques go down forever,
In the far horizon loom
  Hopes that urge to new endeavor.

Shadows o'er the surface quiver,
  And we call them wealth and fame;
Gems of truth deep in the river
  Flash like tongues of cloven flame.

Virtues are reflected stars
  Which compel the heart to love them,
While no storm their brightness mars,
  For their home is high above them.

Heaven gives glory to the water!
  Lo! yon crimson clouds that seem
Like war-banners bathed in slaughter,
  All are painted in the stream.

And, enshrined in coral caves,
  Deeds of love on diamonds gleaming
In their deep, transparent graves
  Like sweet infants brightly dreaming.

Grief, a willow, stands and weeps
  O'er the wave itself hath shaded
And its silent vigil keeps
  When the light of day hath faded.

Memory, with her finger placed
  On her lip the past is reading,
In that magic mirror traced,
  Far remote and still receding.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Saturday Courier.

THE MERCHANT AND HIS DAUGHTER.

A TALE OF REAL LIFE.

It was a cold stormy evening in December—the snow fell in flakes fast and thick—the wind whistled mournfully through the trees, striking a chill to the heart of the pedestrian, as with difficulty he wended his way through the snow already fallen.—Not a star was to be seen, and all seemed dark and gloomy save where occasionally the feeble light from the street lamp fell on the immediately surrounding objects. The great thoroughfares of the metropolis, which some hours before had been thronged with people, were now almost wholly deserted. I had been called upon to visit a patient and was now returning home, when wrapping my cloak more closely around me, I quickened my pace—anxious to escape, in part, at least, the fury of the storm. I proceeded along the great thoroughfare, and was on the point of turning the corner of another street, when my attention was arrested by the sobbing of a child. I stopped and turning round, beheld a small boy, apparently about eight years of age, with scarcely rags enough to cover his almost frozen body. He was shivering with cold, and to my enquiry of where he lived, could hardly answer.

'And what are you doing here at this late hour?'

'I am trying to beg of the gentlemen a few cents, to buy some food for my sick mother. Oh, sir please give me a few cents, do!'

I was struck with the sorrowful tone of the child, which convinced me that he was no impostor, and sheltering him from the storm as I easily could with a part of my cloak, I asked—

'Is your mother very sick?'

'O, yes, sir—she is very sick and has nothing at all to eat, nor no money to buy it with.'

'No money! Why, how do you get the medicine that the doctors order?'

'Mother has no doctor, sir. My sister Mary says he would not come because he was afraid mother would never be able to pay him.'

'No doctor, neither! Come my lad,' said I still sheltering him from the storm with my cloak, 'come, show me where your mother lives, and I will see that she has something to eat and a doctor, too.'

We started, and I followed him up one street and down another, until we came to a small narrow alley, lighted with great difficulty, through the mud and snow that had accumulated, we at last stopped before an old dilapidated building, one which had semingly withstood the test of years, but which now tottered beneath the heavy gusts ever and anon, that swept whistling through the dark and narrow street. My little guide opened the door, and we entered, groping our way through the dark, until we came to an old broken pair of stairs, that cracked and shook beneath our steps as we ascended. Having reached the landing, from which the door opened into the room where the boy informed me his mother lay, I stopped, whilst I sent him forward to acquaint his mother and sister of my presence. Lifting the latch softly he entered, leaving the door open behind him.

I stepped back a pace or two, and stood for a moment to contemplate the interior of the apartment; and oh! what a sight was presented to my view! It was a sight that would have melted a heart of stone.

On a bed in one corner of the room, with a single blanket as a covering, lay a sick woman; whilst near her, on the only chair, and indeed with the exception of an old shackling bench, the only seat that was visible in the apartment—sat a girl about ten or eleven years of age, who had been reading in a book which she held in her hand. The remnant of an old carpet was on the floor; a few cooking utensils hung against the wall; and a stool, an old broken mirror, and a kind of wooden chest or trunk, completed the furniture. I had in the course of my professional career, visited many scenes of distress—many abodes of misery and want; but then they were always coupled with filthiness and obvious neglect. Here it was different—cleanliness and order prevailed through the room, indeed to a much greater extent than could have been expected in so old a fabric, where the snow and rain drifted in at every gust of wind, chilling the room to such an extent, that the few dying embers in the chimney scarcely could be felt.

The boy stepped out and requested me to enter.

'This is the kind gentleman, mother,' said he as we approached her bed.

The woman whispered something which was drowned by a gust of wind that shook the house to its foundation, and drove the snow and sleet through the cracks and crevices that were visible on every side. It was evident from the expression of her countenance, that it was thanks she was whispering for a gleam of blended melancholy and joy stole across her face, and a faint smile played about her mouth, which was as pretty a one as ever I had seen. Indeed, from her appearance, she had been, when in health, extremely beautiful. Her eyes were black, and even in sickness retained a brilliancy that is seldom seen; her hair was a dark auburn; and her lips thin, and with a natural curl when corresponding with a nose of Grecian shape formed a model of beauty, even amid the poverty that surrounded her. Her children too, inherited their mothers beauty, and unlike the generality of poverty's children, were mannerly, even to politeness.

I made known to her the fact that I was a physician, and requested her to let me feel her pulse. It was low and feeble, as might have been expected, from her not having had for a week past, scarce food enough to sustain life. I was about to order some refreshment but I suddenly recollected myself. I bade them be of good cheer until morning, when the storm being somewhat abated, I would return, prepared to aid them. I descended the tottering stairs by aid of the boy, and was soon again braving the fury of the storm, which still raged with unabating violence. Wrapping my cloak more closely around me, and quickening my pace, I soon reached home; and when on retiring to rest I listened to the pattering of the snow and hail against the window, and the now whistling, now hollowing sound of the wind, as it swept along, I shuddered to think of the poor woman and her children, with scanty clothing and an untenantable home.

Next morning I acquainted my wife with the circumstances of the case, and she immediately set about preparing some articles of apparel, and other necessaries, whilst I set out to visit my patients, and to procure some medicine for the sick woman, whose name I learned was Mrs. Williams.

By the time I returned, she had them prepared, and ordering the carriage, we proceeded to find our way to the street in which the poor woman lived. Driving to the place where I met the boy on the preceding evening, we followed as well as I could remember, the route that he had led me, turning up one street and down another, until we at last arrived at the house, or fabric, which I could only remember from its dilapidated looks.

We were welcomed at the door by the smiling face of the little fellow, who was beautiful even in his rags; and on entering the room, we passed the little girl, who exclaimed—

'O, sir, how glad I am you've come.—We were afraid you had forsaken us, too, like our'—but a look from her mother prevented her from expressing herself, and she concluded—'had forsaken us too.'

Struck with the beauty and *naive* of the girl, my wife had not observed the look that arrested her expression, I had, and I determined to fathom the painful secret, for such it appeared to be to the woman, whose eyes filled with tears as the girl was about to disclose it. I concluded, however, to let it rest until some other time, and giving some directions as to administering the medicine. I took my leave. In about half an hour, I sent my carriage and my wife returned. She told me she had given the medicine to Mrs. Williams, and had clothed the children. She had also purchased some things at a grocery on her way home, which she had ordered to be sent to them as soon as possible.

'And I hope,' she added, 'that they are now more comfortable.'

On the following morning I again visited them and found them as my wife had hoped much more comfortable, and Mrs. Williams somewhat better. On leaving them I beckoned the little girl to follow me, and when we had got down stairs, I asked her who she alluded to on the preceding day. At first she seemed to hesitate, but upon my promising not to let her mother know that she told me, she answered:

'It was my grandfather, sir.'

'Your grandfather?'

'Yes, sir, it was my grandfather. And mother says he is very rich and has a great many ships, but mother does not like us to mention it.

'And why not, my girl?' Why does he not help your mother?' I asked.

'Oh, sir, mother says it is because she married poor father; who is dead now!'

The truth at once flashed upon my mind. Mrs. Williams had been deserted by her father for marrying the man she loved. I asked the girl her grandfather's name, and she mentioned one that made me start; it was the name of one of the most wealthy merchants. I was somewhat acquainted with him, and knew him to be an open hearted and generous man. I had even known him to visit in person the abodes of the poor and needy, and I determined it should not be long ere he should be made acquainted with the wants of one whose near relation claimed his care, let her fault be what it might. I knew from what the little girl told me that he had been inexorable, and that if he knew for whom I solicited, he would refuse; for long and deep is a father's dislike for a child who has disobeyed him. I therefore resolved not to mention the name of the object of my solicitations, but simply to represent her case and get him to accompany me to her residence.

On the second day following that on which the little girl told me of her grandfather's circumstances and name, I drove up to the door of his elegant mansion, situated in one of the most fashionable streets of the city, I enquired if he was at home, and was answered in the affirmative. I was shown into his library, where he sat reading the papers of the day.

'Mr. D——,' said I as I entered, 'I have presumed upon our acquaintance, knowing you to be a man of benevolence and feeling, to solicit your aid in behalf of a poor sick widow, who with two children, reside in the lower part of the city. They are entirely destitute, and in this cold weather have neither wood nor clothes to keep them warm. The old house, too, in which they live, is scarcely tenantable, and they have to depend, from day to day, upon the charity of strangers; the boy being too small to work, and the girl having to attend to her sick mother.'

I might have added 'Her relations are wealthy but refuse to aid her;' or I might have disclosed his name at once, but I did not, for fear he might refuse his aid. In the first place, I thought he might mistrust, although it could hardly be expected, as the little girl told me he had not heard from them for some years back; consequently he knew not whether she was yet alive, or what had become of her. In the second I knew he would peremptorily refuse.

As I have said, I did not inform him of the particulars of the case, but simply asked him to accompany me to her dwelling, that he might see for himself, her situation. He immediately consented, and jumping into my carriage, we were soon rolling towards the house.

As we proceeded on our way, my mind reverted to the scenes I had witnessed.—The one of splendor and magnificence from which an only daughter had been banished, for wedding one she loved but whom her father had deemed unfit for her, on account of his pecuniary circumstances—the other an abode of poverty and distress, where penury and want were endured by one who had forsaken father, friends and home, for the love of him to whom she had entrusted her happiness. Such is a father's enmity to an offending child. The one forsakes his only child regardless of her fate; the other clings to her only love, enduring a father's curse, rather than retract her plighted vows.

We had now arrived at the house, and as we descended from the carriage my heart almost failed within me, for I trembled for the consequences of this visit.—However, I ascended the stairs, he following. I opened the door without knocking, and entered with him precipitately, trusting rather to the feeling of the moment to accomplish my object, than to a more slow, though perhaps not more sure course. As we entered, Mrs. Williams, who had got considerably better, rose from a chair on which she had been sitting, to receive us. She at once recognized her father, and the next instant was rushing into his arms.

At first he attempted to thrust her from him, but from weakness or excess of joy, she fainted on his bosom, and then it was that paternal feeling triumphed;—and tears, thick and fast, flowed in torrents upon the almost lifeless form of his only child.

I had until now stood aloof, when catching up a pitcher of water from the table, I commenced bathing her temples; whilst her father in agonizing tones, called upon her name, as though his voice alone would recall her dormant senses. Slowly she recovered, and opening her dark and expressive eyes, she faintly whispered,

'Father!'

Tears again rushed from the old man's eyes, and he exclaimed—

'My daughter, I am not worthy of that name. But oh!' forgive me!'

'It is I, father, who should ask forgiveness,' said Mrs. Williams. 'Come, come, Charles,' said she to the little boy, who had just entered, 'come, Mary, you too ask grandfather's forgiveness for your mother.' The old man caught his grandchildren in his arms, and wept over them like a child. Need it be said that in a few weeks in one of the splendid parlors of his magnificent mansion, might be seen Mrs. Williams and her two rosy children, no more attired in the humble garb of poverty, nor wo-stricken in countenance, but blest with a father's and grandfather's love, living truly contented and happy.

ROBERT POLLOK,

AUTHOR OF THE "COURSE OF TIME."

The Rev. Robert Pollok, the author of the celebrated poem, "The Course of Time," was a native of this parish, Eaglesham.)—His father, John Pollok, (aged eighty-two years,) is still alive. His mother was Margaret Dickie, from the Parish of Fenwick. His ancestors had for many generations been proprietors of a property called Horse Hill, in the above parish. The name of the former proprietor was Gemmel, the last of whom, the grandmother of Mr. Pollok, was a female, who married a person of the name of Dickie, of which marriage, the mother of the bard was a daughter. This family suffered greatly during the persecution, and it was chiefly from the details of these sufferings, collected from the lips of his mother, that Mr. Pollok was led to the composition of that very interesting sketch, "The Persecuted Family." No trace of the period of Mr. Pollok's birth is to be found in the parish records. It appears, however, that he was born in the year 1799, at Muirhouse, a farm of about one hundred acres, scarcely three miles west of the village of Eaglesham, then, and still in the possession of his father, John Pollok, a tenant of the Earl of Eglington. He was baptized by Mr. Thompson, Antiburgher minister at Mearns. Mr. Pollok obtained his early education at Langloe, at a school supplied by various teachers, who taught only for a stated period during the summer months, and returned in the winter to college. He was also for some time at a school at Newton-Mearns. At first he seems to have had no idea of pursuing the clerical profession. For some time he assisted his father on the farm, but, finding the laborious duties of an "upland farmer" to be too arduous for his feeble constitution, he resigned the sickle and plow, and went to reside at Barrhead, with David Young, a brother-in-law, for the purpose of learning the trade of a carpenter; but after fabricating with his own hands a few chairs and other trifling articles, he seems also to have sickened at the idea of sacrificing himself to the pursuit of a mere manual employment, and we accordingly find him next residing with his uncle, Mr. David Dickie, at Fenwick, where he learned Latin and Greek with Mr. Farlie, the present parish teacher. Mr. Pollok afterwards studied at the University of Glasgow, where, after the usual curriculum, he took his degree of Master of Arts. He studied theology in the same city under Dr. Dick, the Professor of Divinity for the United Secession church. At this period he seems also to have attended the theological lectures of Professor Macgill, in the University. In the spring of 1827, he was admitted by the United Associate Presbytery of Edinburgh, a licentiate of the Secession church, along with his brother, who still remains a preacher, belonging to that body. Mr. Pollok preached only once for Dr. Brown, of Rose street Chapel, Edinburgh, and once or twice for Dr. Belfrage, at Slateford. The fatal disease, consumption, which was soon to settle his earthly ministrations, and all other labors, was now settling down upon him.—He went for a short time to reside in Aberdeen, but without any sensible improvement in his health, and therefore soon returned to the hospitable abode of his friend, Dr. Belfrage. During Mr. Pollok's residence at Slateford, he was visited by many distinguished individuals, and received the advice and friendly intercourse of Dr. Abercrombie, of Edinburgh, and was also on intimate terms with the family of Dr. Monro, of the University of Edinburgh, who then possessed the pleasant villa of Craig-Lockhart, in the vicinity of Slateford. But in spite of every effort on the part of his friends and medical advisers, the symptoms of the disease continued to advance, and at length it became evident that the only chance of saving a life so valuable, was a residence in Italy. The city of Pisa, in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, was selected for his residence. In August, 1827, he left Scotland for the purpose of proceeding on his journey, accompanied by his sister, (now Mrs. Gilmour, residing in the village of Eaglesham,) from whom the author obtained most of the particulars here recorded. He proceeded first to Plymouth, and then took up his residence near to Southampton. Here the symptoms increased so rapidly, that it was found impossible to proceed further.—The ill-fated bard continued to linger on till the 18th of December, 1827, when he expired in the arms of his sister. Mrs. Gilmour speaks highly of the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, rector of a parish in the neighborhood, and also of the attention paid to her brother by Mr. Lloyd, of Dublin.—These gentlemen frequently cheered and consoled him by their presence and conversation, and occasionally brought grapes and such other delicacies as were thought most agreeable. Mr. Wilson conversed much with Mr. Pollok on spiritual matters, and seemed to take a deep interest in him. Mr. Pollok, during his illness, as may be supposed, exhibited every symptom of being a devout and sincere Christian. He was buried in the parish of Millbrook, Southampton, according to the English ritual. His mother died two years before, aged sixty-six. Of a writer so popular, and so justly admired as a poet, it is unnecessary to say more than that he holds an eminent place as a man of genius, among the many eminent characters which his native country has produced. But at present, it is our duty not so much to applaud his genius as to state a few statistical facts—all that can be expected in a limited report. His brother, the Rev. David Pollok, is now engaged in preparing memoirs of the poet, to be published in two volumes; the first volume containing the life, and the second, letters, posthumous poems, and other writings. Mrs. Gilmour states that "The Course of Time" emanated from the exuberant fancy of her brother in about two years; and also that the poet, about the period of its publication, destroyed all his moral crude and early productions.—*From the New Statistical Account of Scotland.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, the largest assortment ever offered in this place. *Physicians* are particularly invited to give their stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to undersell any establishment in this section of the State

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLORS Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

This most useful medicine can without presumption be called the "ne plus ultra" of all the thousand medicines now offered to the public for the cure of pulmonary diseases. Hundreds are now living in good health that consumption seemed to have marked for an early grave, who owe their preservation to the use of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.—Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Mobile; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the people! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, and advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the house of most of our citizens.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand ready to testify.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES,
AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.

We have this day been appointed sole agents in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by us are direct from Doct Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

We have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that we have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. We have in our possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which we shall be glad to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMONARY BALM.

One of the best medicines for common colds Influenzas &c. &c. &c., to be found in the whole catalogue of patent medicines. Give it a try, it is first rate, call and read one of his circulars.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

MAGNETIC ODONTICA.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

The Incomparable Tooth Preparation.

THE fact is proved, and the most incredulous and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds. Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished; to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and use administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruc tion of worms.

We also state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that we have the following valuable MEDICINES, among our large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey
Beautifying Lotion
Hair Oil

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.
Vegetable Cream,
Dr. Hitchcocks Snuff,

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in our extensive stock of Medicines.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executedat this office.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer,' has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN COUNTY or STATE.* Most kinds of Produce Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line o business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

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Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY.*

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Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

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De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality is now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at prices 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* in this place by J. N. ELMORE.

Nov 24.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams--Chas. Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
Alfred---James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman —Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.— David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—I. G. Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem---Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport---Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run---Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.---Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville--G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto---Job Tyler.
Tallmadge---Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.—S. B. Brown

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
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L. S. Rogers, 2

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 14.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 118.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,—*The* SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.—*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JUNE 1, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Strictures on Br. T. B. B's Remarks, no 5, current Volume, on the phrase "mia toon Sabbatoon."

MR. EDITOR;—The first thing I shall notice as objectionable in the article above referred to, is the want of a proper expression of the difference between the *singular* and *plural* in Greek by correspondent words in the Roman character. This Br. writes the singular and plural in the same way; viz: "sabbaton," making no difference between the short vowel, "omicron," and the long vowel, "omega," which throws an obscurity over the whole subject. To prevent this, it seems to me highly proper and necessary, that when "omega" occurs in Greek, it should be expressed in Roman by doubling the vowel, viz. oo Hence, the genitive plural of "sabbaton" should be written "sabbatoon," which would distinguish it from the singular as clearly as the nominative plural is distinguished from the singular by being written "sabbata." To an intelligent reader, though unacquainted with Greek, this stricture will appear important.

I will next observe that the remarks of Br. B. on the language used by the New Testament writers, appear to express rather too much. If he had said that *something* of the Hebrew idiom appears in their style of writing, he would have stated the real fact. But it seems to me to be affirming too much to say "the idiom is *essentially* Hebrew." I have a similar objection to the unqualified statement, that "the New Testament is not classic Greek." It would have been saying enough to have stated that it is not *purely* classic Greek." It appears from the 6th of Acts, that the languages commonly spoken in Judea by the Jews, at the commencement of the Christian era, were Hebrew and Greek. And for the accommodation of the latter, together with the multitudes of other nations who spake the Greek language, the New Testament, (with the exception, perhaps, of Matthew's gospel,) was written in Greek.

Again; I think he has failed to show that "mia," the cardinal member in Greek is sometimes used for "*prote*," the ordinal. He admits that it is not ordinarily so used, but claims that is so used sometimes; and hence concludes that *mia* is rightly translated *first* in Matt. xxviii. 1, and other places where the phrase, "the first day of the week," occurs in the common version. In proof of this, he states that "those who are learned in Hebrew inform us, that in the account of creation, we read in the original, "the evening and the morning were one day, two day, three day," &c. I can not think this quite correct, for Professor Bush in his commentary on the Book of Genesis, (which is a learned and very critical work,) renders the passage first referred to, "and there was evening, and there was morning, one day." And he then cites Josephus as observing that "this was indeed the first day; but Moses calls it one day, the cause of which I am able to give even now; but because I have promised to give such reasons for all things in a treatise by itself, I shall put off its exposition till that time." To which the Professor adds, "he evidently considered the phrase as having in this connection something of a peculiar sense," which, from various facts, he supposes to be that of "certain, peculiar, or especial," denoting "a period of indefinite length." However this may be, it will appear from *his* rendering of the Hebrew, and the remarks of Josephus, that *one* is not here used for *first*, although the period of time referred to was in reality the first day. The distinction between the cardinal and the ordinal number is in no wise confounded, but clearly preserved "And there was evening and there was morning, one day."

He further cites an old Syriac calendar, furnished by antiquarians, which expresses the days of the week in the following manner, viz. "one of the Sabbath, two of the Sabbath, three of the Sabbath," &c. But admitting the correctness of this statement concerning the ancient method of expressing the order of the week in that language, it furnishes no proof of the point in question; for the obvious meaning of it is, one day *out of*, or *from* the Sabbath; two days *out of*, or *from* the Sabbath; three days *out of*, or *from* the Sabbath," &c. Although the periods thus marked are otherwise expressed by the first, second, and third days of the week; it will not follow that the cardinal number is properly rendered by the ordinal.

Hence, he offers nothing from ancient usage, as I perceive, of any weight, in favor of rendering the phrase under consideration, "the first day of the week," as in the common version, so long as the literal rendering is, by his own concession, "one of the Sabbaths." If this be in fact the literal rendering, (which none will dare deny,) it ought to be adopted, unless there be an absolute necessity, (which is not the case,) for departing from it.

Br. B. observes that "the expression is evidently used to designate the particular time when the women visited the sepulchre; and thinks this "exactness" is destroyed by the proposed amendment, i. e., by translating the phrase *literally*. This is rather curious, that a strict rendering of the Evangelists words should leave us in the dark as to their meaning! But is it in fact so? Let us look again at the literal rendering of Matt. xxviii. 1. "In the end of the Sabbaths, as it began to dawn towards one of the Sabbaths," &c., alluding, as appears by the connection and the circumstances of the case, to one of the "seven Sabbaths complete" appointed by the law, measuring "seven weeks" from the time of the first paschal Sabbath to the feast of Pentecost. I am not able to see but that the expression, "as it began to dawn towards one of the Sabbaths," i. e., weeks, marks the time of the women's visit to the sepulchre, (to a Jewish ear at least, especially if the first paschal Sabbath that year occurred on the same day with the weekly Sabbath,) as definitely as the common rendering, viz. "as it began to dawn towards the first day of the week." The dawn towards one of the specified Sabbaths, or weeks, was really the dawn towards the first day of the week after the Sabbaths referred to, and is sufficiently designated as such: and if it were not as clearly marked by this as by the other phraseology, we ought to be satisfied, seeing it is the very language of the inspired historian. It will not, therefore, follow, as Br. B. infers, that "so far as any definite information is conveyed by it, we might as well have been told that somewhere between Passover and Pentecost, the women visited the sepulchre, and found their Lord had left it."—The morning marked is obvious the first morning after the Sabbaths to which the writer alludes.

But we shall find a manifest want of explicitness and precision in the language of the Evangelist according to Br. B's explanation of the subject. He would render *sabbaton* which is confessedly the Greek word for *Sabbath* by the single term *week*. And the only example which he gives to justify this departure from its primitive meaning, is that, Luke xviii. 12, in which the Pharisee said, "I fast twice in the week," literally, "twice of the Sabbaths." He thinks the primitive meaning is not admissible here; but he has failed to convince me that it is not. For the Pharisees had their peculiarities. And hence, allowing the Sabbath to have been generally observed as a fast day by the Jews, as he alleges, this austere man might have observed it as a fast, by abstaining from two of the regular meals. But if reference be had to the fasts which are said to have been observed on the *second* and *fifth* days of the week, the word, Sabbath, here may still retain its primitive meaning, without any material difficulty. The sense, in that case, would be that he fasted twice from one Sabbath to another. I can, however, see no reason for relinquishing the first exposition. But if we should relinquish it, and allow that *sabbaton* is rightly translated *week*, this would not warrant us in confounding the *plural* with the *singular* by rendering *sabbatoon*, in the phrase in question, which is *plural*, by the single term, *week*. By this method of translating, which Br. B. advocates, the Evangelists are made to use the *plural* for the *singular* —to mean *week*, when they say *weeks*, or literally *Sabbaths*: Is there not a want here of exactness which we can hardly conceive attributable to them. If there were but a single blunder of this kind, we might, perhaps, account for it, by supposing it to be an error in copying, or an inadvertance. But the *plural* is frequently used, where, according to Br. B's views, and the common version, the meaning is *singular*. *Sabbaths*, or *weeks* are plural in the texts; but they are translated *week*.—This can not appear reasonable. If *sabbaton* may be rendered week, then *sabbatoon* which is plural should be rendered *weeks*. And if *mia* in the above phrase is used for *prote*, then the clause containing it should be rendered, "as it began to dawn towards the first of the weeks." "This is clear and certain, which would be coming to the very point from which Br. B. starts back, as leaving us wholly in the dark as to the real time of the women's visit to the sepulchre. Most evidently, "the dawn towards the first of the weeks," is no more definite than the "dawn towards one of the weeks." Hence, there is nothing gained as to the exactness of the narrative, by departing from the literal rendering, unless we allow that the inspired historians made no difference between *weeks* and *week*, which would be attributing to them a carelessness incompatible with their character and office.

Br. B. concludes that the literal rendering of this phrase "would probably not be very objectionable, if it concerned no other places than Acts xx. 7, and 1 Cor. xvi. 2." And I think I have shown that it is not objectionable as it concerns Matt. xxviii. 1. Neither will it be found objectionable as it concerns Mark xvi. 1, Luke xxiii. 56, and John xix. 31, although mention is made only of the *Sabbath's* being past, (in the singular,) whereas Matthew speaks of the end of the *Sabbaths*. All which can be inferred from this is, that the three first evangelists were not as particular as the last in recording the observance of the paschal Sabbath; but deemed it sufficient to record the keeping of the weekly Sabbath, which was the more important institution. Such an omission creates no more difficulty than the omission of various other events by some of the sacred historians which are noted by others.

I am far from thinking that the proposed correction in the translation of the above phrase is indispensably necessary to refute the argument from the resurrection for the observance of a first day Sabbath. That argument, allowing all which the common version implies, is multiplied by the fact that there is no divine designation of the first day of the week as the weekly Sabbath instead of the seventh, which was originally appointed. Nevertheless, the triumph of truth over error is rendered the more conspicuous by a literal rendering of what the inspired words affirm. Something is hereby manifestly gained. Because the seeming force, or the force which is commonly thought to pertain to the argument from the resurrection, is hereby destroyed.

The commandment is more especially important as it concerns Acts xx. 7, and 1 Cor. xvi. 2, which are the proofs alleged in favor of an apostolical example of keeping the first day of the week; as it goes to show conclusively that the meetings alluded to were held on one of the Divinely authorized weekly Sabbaths; i. e., each was held on the *seventh* day of the week, and not on the *first*. So that all pretence of Apostolic example for a first day institution is removed.

I am happy to find that Br. B. and myself are agreed in observing the Sabbath of the fourth commandment as the only true Sabbath; but I regret that he is disposed to vindicate the common version of the phrase "mia toon sabbatoon," as it is confessedly a departure from the primitive meaning of the original, and as it contributes, not a little, to perpetuate the error which we both abominate—an error which greatly dishonors God—breaks the unity of the church—retards the conversion of the Jews—and hinders the march of the gospel through the earth.

Yours for unadulterated truth,
JABEZ CHADWICK.

Weedsport, May, 1842.

Religious Department.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

Had Sinai, its apparatus of quailing terrors, its sublime blackness of darkness, its thunders, and tempests, and earthquakes, its sound of a trumpet waxing louder and louder, and its hosts of ministering angels—did all this appalling machinery attend the *publication* of the law, a merely national event, a comparatively private scene, and shall the day of judgment, when the law is to assert its high majesty, and man to have his final audit; that day of universal summoning and eternal dispensations, be wanting in circumstantial effect? Had even Bethlehem its sign and wonders, its guiding star and exulting cherubim; when he came, as in labored obscurity, could creation even then be hardly restrained from collecting her glories to grace the scene? and shall she be remiss in her attendance, when he will come on purpose to be glorified, when leave will be given her to pour her splendors in his train? And shall she not come to wait on his throne, and give effect to his triumph? Yes, we believe that the promise which he made, especially to his disciples, is destined to have universal application; that every element and every nature which sympathised in his tribulation, will then be promoted to swell his strain, or enthroned to share his glory.—"He shall come in his own glory," clad in the robe of essential light he had worn from eternity, "and in the glory of his Father," absorbing in his own person all power and office, invested by the paternal hand, with all the insignia of supreme majesty, and girt with the sword of ultimate justice, never till now unsheathed, and crowned with the most convincing signs and glorious demonstrations of paternal love; "and in the glory of his holy angels," all the bright inhabitants of heaven, forsaking their sublime occupations, and descending from their lofty seats, shall encircle his throne and attend his coming. In the presence of that splendor the sun himself shall waive, and all light be swallowed up. The vast procession, sailing on the bosom of the troubled air, filling the concave of the sky, and flanked with prepared thunderbolts of wrath, shall open its [illegible] the astonished world. No interpreter will be necessary; it will flash its conviction on every mind, find a key in every breast, explaining a thousand predictions, and realizing ten thousand apprehensions.

The sound of the trumpet is heard; it is the voice of the Judge calling for the sleeping dead, calling with a voice which is instantly heard, understood and obeyed; they that are in their graves shall come forth. Again it sounds, and unnumbered angels, true to the signal, disperse over the four winds of heaven, and collect the whole human family into the area of the great tribunal. Then shall ensue the conflagration of the globe, forsaken of its inhabitants all its stores of fire shall be unmasked, every mountain shall be a Sinai, and the flame universal, yet who shall heed the sight?—For the great assize will have begun. "Oh may the Lord grant that we may find mercy of the Lord in that day."—*Harris*.

FLEE FROM THE WRATH TO COME.—Oh, what a pitiful thing is it, that man will not consider this, and leave the sin and pleasure of this world, and live godly; but is so blind and mad, that he will rather have a momentary and a very short and small pleasure than hearken to the will and pleasure of Almighty God, who can take away everlasting pain and woe, and give unto him everlasting felicity! That a great many of us are damned, the fault is not in God; "God would have all men to be saved." But the fault is in ourselves, and in our own madness, who had rather have damnation than salvation? Therefore, good people, consider these terrible pains in your minds which are prepared for the wicked and ungodly: avoid all wickedness and sin; set before your eyes the wonderful joy and felicity, and the innumerable treasures which God hath laid up for you that fear and love him, and live after his will and commandments; for no tongue can express, no eye hath seen, no heart can comprehend, nor conceive, the great felicity that God hath prepared for his elect and chosen, as St. Paul witnesses. Consider, therefore, I say, these most excellent treasures, and exert yourselves to obtain the fruition of the same. Continue not, neither abide nor wallow too long in your sins, like as a swine lieth in the mire. Make no delay to repent of your sins, and to amend your life, for you are not so sure to have repentance in the end. It is a common saying, "Late repentance is seldom sincere." Therefore consider this thing with yourself betimes, and study to amend your life; for what avails it to have all the pleasures of the world for a while, and after that to have everlasting pain and infelicity?—*Bishop Latimer*.

MANIFESTATION OF THE SONS OF GOD.—Believers are even now the sons of God, but "the world knows them not." In this respect they are not seen. Their bodies, as well as their spirits, have been purchased by Christ, and they are becoming his members. Their bodies have, however, no marks of this divine relation, but like those of other men, are subject to disease, to death, and to corruption. And although they have been regenerated by the Spirit of God, there is still a "law of their members warring against the law of their mind." But the period approaches when their souls shall be freed from every remainder of corruption, and their bodies shall be made like the glorious body of the Son of God. Then this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and then shall they shine forth as the Son in the kingdom of their Father. It is then that they shall be manifested in their true character, illustrious as the sons of God, seated upon thrones, and conspicuous in robes of light.

THE UNCHANGEABLENESS OF THE SPIRIT.—Philosophy teaches us that no material object upon earth has a color of its own; that whatever the hue which apparently belongs to any object, it may be changed, and the object be made to take the hue of all the prismatic colors in succession. This is true, analogically, of all the things and events of this life; they are not intrinsically good or evil—do not possess a character and complexion of their own. The same dispensation may prove a curse to one and a blessing to another, may be an evil to-day and a good to-morrow, may come as a favor but be perverted and turned into a poison by our depravity, or, may come as a trial and be converted into food and life by transforming touch and smile of God.—But the gracious influence of the spirit is susceptible of no such fluctuation. Impassive itself, it is yet capable of changing every thing else, while able to impress its own character on the universe of being, it remains itself unchanged and unchangeable, the only absolute, eternal and necessary good.—*Harris*.

FAMILY PRAYER.—In binding a family together in peace and love, there is no human influence like that of domestic prayer. Uniting them in a common object, it unites their sympathies and their desires. Raising their hearts to heaven, it brings them altogether in the presence of God. The family altar is an asylum to which they repair from the care and toils of life. Reminding them of the rest reserved in heaven, it unites them in efforts of faith and obedience for its attainment. Earth has no holier spot than a house thus sanctified by prayer; where the voice of supplication and thanksgiving consecrates every day, where the word of God is devoutly read, and all unite to show forth all his praise.—It may be humble, but it is holy, and, therefore, heavenly. Poverty may be there, and sorrow; but its inmates are rich in faith, and joyous in the Holy Ghost. Sickness and death may enter it; but they will come as angels of peace and mercy, and the spirits whom they release from the imprisonment of the flesh, shall be united, free and happy, to worship forever, as earth did not permit them, a family in heaven.

THE EXCELLENCE OF CHRIST.—Jesus Christ is a God to whom we approach without pride, and before whom we are humbled without despair. Both Testaments refer to Jesus Christ; the former as its hope, the latter as its example, and both as their centre. The prophets had the gift of fortelling, but were never foretold themselves; the saints which followed were foretold, but had not the power of foretelling. Jesus Christ both prophesied and was prophesied of. Jesus Christ for all mankind, Moses for a single nation. The Jews were blessed in Abraham: "I will bless them that bless thee;" but all nations are blessed in Abraham's seed: "A light to lighten the Gentiles." "He has not done so to any nation," says David, speaking of the law. He has done so to all nations, may we say, speaking of Jesus Christ.—*Pascal*.

THE SPIRIT OF PRAYER.—It is our want of faith and love that makes our prayers a task and a burden. How often God invites us to pray! How much he promises, in order to encourage us to come to him with a holy boldness and confidence, freely and unreservedly! We need not fear to ask when God himself commands us to do so. Ardent love to God, is indeed the true spring of genuine prayer. Where this is, all other graces will follow. "Love (says one) renders prayer delightful to ourselves, and acceptable to our Maker. It makes us willing to receive."—*Rev. E. Bickersteth*.

THE FULNESS OF CHRIST.—Lord, the condemnation was thine, that the justification might be mine; and agony thine that the victory might be mine; the pain was thine and the ease is mine; the stripes thine and the healing balm issuing from them mine; the vinegar and gall were thine that the honey and sweet might be mine; the curse was thine that the blessing might be mine; the crown of thorns was thine that the crown of glory might be mine; the death was thine, the life purchased by it mine; thou paidst the price that I might enjoy the inheritance.—*Flavel*.

FIVE FACTS.—A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

Children's Department.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform.

WHY DOES GOD MAKE FLOWERS?

Why, my child, He makes them that we may be happy. Don't you always feel happy when you see a beautiful flower?—You know that God wishes to make us all happy. Not content with pleasing our taste through the gratification of one sense, He has provided for the delight of another, by giving to many flowers a delicate fragrance. He who furnished us with sight and smell, has kindly adapted His fair creation to the gratification of those senses.

The flowers give a finish to this beautiful world, just as the paint gives a finish to the dwelling. What a vast variety of objects has God made, calculated to excite emotions of joy and gratitude. Some of them vast, grand, rugged—others delicate, polished, beautiful. Amid all this variety, the finishing, crowning beauty would still be wanting, if God hath not made flowers. Look at the sweet, lovely flowers, and let them talk to you. Listen to them. Do they not tell you much about the God who made you, and requires you to cherish an acquaintance with him? O how forcibly do these little spring visiters, of surpassing beauty and sweetness—how forcibly do they teach us that "GOD IS GOOD."

When we look at any work of taste, how naturally does the mind revert to the artist, and think how perfect the principle of taste must be in the mind in which it originated. I cannot begin to name the various specimens of workmanship existing in this hitherto peaceful and happy land, which draw forth our admiration of the taste and skill which gave them birth. Did you ever thus think of God? Did you ever refer all the beauty and sweetness of flowers, to a principle existing in his mind? How endless the variety of forms of beauty found in the empire of flowers. Oh, look not at the variety only, but the delicacy, the brilliancy of the tints; and while you look, let love and adoration kindle in your bosoms.

Did you ever think how pure flowers are? Not the slightest spot or stain rests upon them. Were you to discover a stain, how soon would you throw them away as worthless. You could not cleanse them—you could not remove the foul spot.—Now, my child, God's mind is just as pure as the flowers he has made. He has made your soul, and looks at it just as you look at flowers. He looks to see whether there is any spot on it. My little girl—my little boy—do you *speak* any improper words? do you write impure words?—or make pictures, such as God does not love to see? Do you indulge any thoughts in your mind, which would look to God, just as a foul spot would look on a sweet flower? Oh, never do any of these things again,—only think how your heart looks to God. Perhaps he will cast you away, just as you would cast away a soiled flower. Perhaps in his infinite goodness, he will wash off the foul spot in the blood of Christ. We know he will do this, if you will repent, ask forgiveness, and do the same thing no more. God can see these spots just as plain on your soul, as you could see them on a flower, and none but God can wash them away. Again, I say, bring not these marks thus early upon your soul, lest in future life they should be followed by deeper stains, which will never be washed away.

A FRIEND TO CHILDREN.

From the Olive Plant.

A HOME-SKETCH.

BY MRS. M. L. GARDINER.

'Was General Washington a good man?' said little George.

'Yes, my son, if there ever was one. I have often heard him pray, and seen him look up when the battle raged, as if to implore divine protection.'

'How did you like the rail-roads?' enquired Mrs. Mason.

'Very much,' replied her husband; 'the cars are very handsome and convenient, and I experienced nothing of the sensation I anticipated, but I would prefer traveling in my own private carriage. I am a great admirer of nature you know, and traveling on the rail-road you loose that pleasure.'

'Rail-roads, Steamboats, Electro-magnetic machines, and all the facilities for traveling, we owe to the immortal Washington,' exclaimed the old man. 'Where had our country been but for that man? Under God, we owe our all to him; my children! my children! you little know what dear bought privileges you enjoy.—You little know what hardships, what privations your patriotic fathers endured!'

'Grandpa,' said little George, 'if they had condemned McLeod, and we should have had another war, are the men as brave, and would they have fought as well as they did then?'

'No doubt there are many brave men, my son, many bold and fearless souls, but I doubt if there is as much genuine patriotism as existed in those days.'

'Grandpa, did you know Patrick Henry, of whom I have heard you speak so often?'

'Yes, my child, I have heard him deliver many of his eloquent speeches, when my heart has beat as if it would fly from my bosom. We were often together; his eye was keen as the young eagle's, and he would throw his whole soul into his face when he spoke; and the fire which was pent up in his bosom, like an electric flash, would illumine all around him.'

Mr. Mason looked at his wife, and smiled as his father kindled with the fire of youth, and his little boy with sparkling eyes sat watching every word and motion.

'He was first in every movement,' continued the old gentleman, 'he was like a shooting star, carrying a train of fire with him, lighting every one to freedom; his words were like matches, kindling a blaze in every direction.'

'Grandpa, did you ever see Thomas Jefferson?'

'Yes, my son, he too was a great and good man. We had a host of worthies.'

'Grandpa, who wrote the Declaration of Independence?'

'There was a committee of five ordered to prepare it.'

'Who were they?' enquired little George.

'Let me think—Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman, and Livingston. It was a glorious day, when it was unanimously adopted; it was received by the army with enthusiastic applause; a great majority of the people welcomed it with joy, which was displayed in every city, by public festivities.'

'My dear father,' said Mr. Mason, 'you are so much excited, you forget it is past your time for retirement.'

'Oh, father,' cried little George, 'I am not sleepy, and Grandpa is bright as a button; do let him tell me more.'

'No, my dear son, we had better retire, and to-morrow we will commence the subject again. Mrs. Mason, will you get the Bible?'

'Aye, do my child,' said her faher, 'and read the 46th Psalm; God was our refuge in those days of trial, let us fly to him still for safety, thanking Him for the past, and implore his mercies for time to come.'

Sag Harbor, L. I., Jan. 8, 1842.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, June 1, 1842.

Old Tomb-Stones.

In the article headed "Old Tomb-Stones," on our last page, an enquiry is made whether there existed so early as 1702, a Society of S. D. Baptists, in Pennsylvania. We are not able to give the precise information. We suppose, however, that there was no such society at that time. The Society of German S. D. Baptists at Ephrata was organized in 1728. The founder of the Society, CONRAD BEISSEL, embraced the seventh-day about three years before, in 1725.

About the year 1694, a controversy arose in the Protestant churches of Germany and Holland, to reform some of the errors of the church. This party was violently opposed, and were finally prohibited from promulgating their views. After this, many learned men left Europe, emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. It is probable that John and Rees Price were of that number as also Conrad Beissel.

Heresy.

There is, perhaps, no greater heresy at the present day than sectarianism; nor a greater hindrance to the progress and triumph of the church. The time has long since past when all professors founded their religious creeds from the Bible. The word of God becomes a secondary concern if used at all, and instead of being the fountain of light and wisdom, is used only as a witness, and this in detached sentences with a forced construction. Sectaries are formed more to suit the fancy and accommodate the carnal heart and feelings than otherwise.—The Bible, of itself, is univocal in teaching but one system, and this is perfectly consistent in all its doctrines and duties. All men, divested of sectarian prejudice, would arrive at the same conclusions with regard to the mind of the spirit expressed in the word. Hence it is that sectarianism is the product, not of the word of God, but of a heart unreconciled to his government.—Anxiety to build up these sects has forced men to alter the requisitions of the gospel, and the condition of membership is often made so easy that a man with an unsanctified heart can rest with perfect ease in the church, and not be called upon to bear the cross of Christ. Alas! how the glory of the church has become dim by such unholy meddling. The plain word of God has been set aside, and the "LAW," given by Him amid the thunderings and awful grandeur of Mount Sinai, as a perpetual law to govern all men in all ages, has been declared non-essential, and rejected as an idle tale. Religion is made a cloak to cover up the dark designs of the carnal heart, and a union with some church is counted a perfect safeguard to shield a man in his iniquity. Of what avail is it to admonish men to obey the voice of God, and amend their ways when the admonition is met with the plea; why, I belong to such a denomination that does not believe that is essential to salvation! How greatly unwise are such characters, and how pernicious their influence! They expose themselves to the wrath of God, and draw others into the fatal delusion. In the Judgment the inquiry will not be made, to what sect did you belong? but, how have you treated my word? The plea of having been a church member of good repute here, and of having done much to increase the numbers of that church, and of having cast out devils in the name of Jesus, will avail nothing. The will of God revealed in the sacred scriptures will be the rule of judgment, and souls will be justified or condemned as they have been obedient or disobedient to it. Away, then, with non-essentials, and men's inventions, and let God's word be *Law*, and let *His* will be done.

Power of Christianity.

One peculiar characteristic of Christianity is the power it possesses of convincing all men who will look at it of its divine character. Eighteen hundred years have the powers of darkness arrayed themselves against it. Wicked men have combined their energies for its overthrow. The fire and the sword have been called into requisition, but it stands in all its glory, increasing in its power, and diffusing far and wide its healthful influences, dispersing the darkness of Infidelity, and shedding forth the light of revelation upon benighted souls. Every effort that has been made to mar its beauty, or restrict its influence by men, or devils, has served to give it new strength and beauty, verifying the Prophet's language, that "no weapon that is formed against Zion shall prevail." Men have talked and reasoned much to cast a shadow over its glory, and make it appear as the creature of the fancy, without effect. The church is destined to stand and triumph gloriously. Its progress is onward, its power is increasing and irresistible.

Its power is irresistible, because it addresses itself to the judgment and not the fancy, the better feelings and not the corrupt passions. There is not a sceptic so lost to all perception as not to see and feel that Christianity exerts a restraining and salutary power wherever it is possessed.—A moment's glance at the reign of infidelity, and the reign of Christianity, makes the Gospel church appear glorious and divine. Wherever Christianity prevails, there all the social and moral virtues likewise prevail. And there is not an individual that comes under the influence of the Church that is not restrained from acting out fully the depravity of the heart, and prompted to some degree to its requisitions.

The power of Christianity is inseparable from the refinement and elevation of society. Just in proportion as any community or association banish from their circle the principles of Christianity, they approximate the native darkness of a barbarous state. Christianity, as it prevails, elevates man in chaste and virtuous principles and actions, and makes him understand his responsibilities, and his true character. Literature, science, and liberty, with all valuable institutions and associations of refined character, and every interesting combination of principles for the government of men in social life, or moral action, depend absolutely upon Christianity for their inception and perfection. There can be nothing refined in society, nothing pure in morals, nothing ennobling and dignified in man, nothing valuable in life, nothing peaceful in death, or glorious in eternity, that does not receive its character from the genial influences of Christianity. Heathenism with all its dire train of unholy feelings and actions, its untold cruelty and misery, its inglorious hopes and impenetrable darkness is nothing more nor less than the legitimate and certain consequence of the absence of Christianity.

It is, therefore, settled beyond the power of a cavil, that Christianity is as necessarily the light of the moral world as the sun in the heavens of the physical world, and that its presence bestows all things that are good in themselves, and influences, and its absence the certain harbinger of every thing impure and unholy, and most of all to be dreaded.

De Ruyter S. D. B. Church.

Last Sabbath Eld. N. V. Hull, who has been laboring in this place a few weeks, baptized seven persons, who became members of the S. D. B. Church in this village.

Rhode-Island.—The latest news from Rhode-Island, as we had reason to expect might be the case, are of a far more pacific character than what we published last week. It is stated, probably on authority which may be relied on as correct, that Thomas W. Dorr, acting Governor under the New Constitution, had left the house of his friend, Anthony, where he had taken up his quarters for battle, and that arrangements are in progress to furnish the people of Rhode-Island a Constitution on liberal principles.

For "*multiplied*" in Br. Chadwick's article, read nullified, 3d col., 43d line from top.

For the Register.

Mental Discipline.

What is here understood by Mental Discipline is, such a treatment of the intellectual faculties, as will give them the strongest tendency to reasonably dispose of every subject which is presented to their consideration. To be convinced of the fact that the mind is not naturally qualified to subject principles to such a process, we need only to refer to our own personal observation; for we at once attach that individual's name to our list of outlaws, who is so regardless of the object of his being, and the force of his responsibility, as to act rather from policy than from principle. Hence the disquietude, dissension, and bickering so prevalent among the great mass of mankind, is attributable for the most part, to an inability to subject principles to systematic mental process.

The characteristics of an undisciplined mind are numerous, corresponding with the ever-varying temperament of different individuals. Thus, it is a prominent tendency of one mind to judge hastily, without inquiring whether there may be other considerations in connection with the subject, which, if noticed, might influence the decision.—Another is not inclined to recognize the real merit of the individual points concerned in a subject, thereby depreciating the entire matter. Others do not properly proportion the bearing which the different points connected with a subject may have in making a decision; overrating some and depreciating others. One, indeed, attributes more weight to those considerations which are favorable than they merit, and to the unfavorable, less than their real objections demand; and having decided, acts accordingly; but he finds, perhaps, when it is too late to make an alteration for the better, that he must encounter difficulties of which he had made no just estimate. Another inverts the optical instrument of his moral vision, and sees the favorable considerations in their most unfavorable, and the unfavorable in their most exaggerated forms; and in the sequel he learns that he was warranted in deciding otherwise; and that by his decision, he has obstructed the avenue through which he might have received a benefit. Another delays a decision till it is too late either to secure the advantages which might have been the result of a timely decision, or to avoid the evils which follow a neglect to decide.

There are numerous characteristics of another species. One is too credulous, often being made the dupe of the artful. Another is rigid, and set in his opinions, and can hardly be convinced by fair reasoning.—One cares for no one but himself; another attends to every one's business but his own. One is frequently pronouncing eulogics upon people in their presence—another is as often exaggerating the faults of people in their absence. One is almost always churlish and morose; another spends as much of his time in nonsense and idle laughter.—One wishes to attract attention by being gay and fashionable—another by being odd.—It is a prominent trait in one character to be haughty—in another to be vulgar—in one to be harsh and unbending—in another, to melt away into affected politeness and flattery.

If we could conceive of a circumstance under which one human being could exist independent of others of his own species, without coming in contact with the unconditional claims of the law of Nature, there would be less importance attached to the subject of Mental Discipline. But to the contrary, every individual is a member of one or more compacts, with whose interests his own are more or less identified. No one, therefore, can arrive at an erroneous conclusion without, not only effecting his own interests, but those of others, in a degree corresponding with the number and character of those compacts of which he forms a part.

There is a great variety of circumstances which govern the results of such errors.—It is therefore always difficult, and sometimes impossible to make a correct estimate of them, without the aid of Prophetic vision with which to scan the future. A person may make a wrong decision under circumstances where the result may most seriously effect the interests of those in whose welfare he ought to, and perhaps *does* feel the deepest solicitude. The errors of one may effect fiscal concerns, those of another, moral character, those of another, religious character. The errors of one may sweep like a tornado, wherever they reach, and then lose their force; those of another may gnaw upon posterity like a canker-worm, while he sleeps in the grave. And in short, upon the decision of one individual may hang the destiny of nations, and the fate of Empires.

A desirable state of Mental Cultivation is something that no one can inherit, neither can it be purchased with money. Our friends, however anxious they may be, cannot accomplish the work *for* us, neither can our dependents, however servile.

What, then, may be done? Must a man, because he finds himself apt to judge hastily, sit down contented under the impression that he, and all those with whose interests his own are identified, unavoidably stand exposed to the dangers of hasty judgment as long as he lives? Must he who is "stirred up to a sudden flood of mutiny and rage," at every insult, conclude that he must always be subject to such demonical fits of madness? Certainly not.

Mental Discipline, which is the only remedy for such evils, may regulate every mind; but the mind which is regulated by it must accomplish the work itself. For this purpose we are endowed with the God-like powers of Reason. In the course of Mental Discipline, (to which there is no particular limit) there are many processes which are humiliating, others are mortifying, but no momentary impulse should be allowed to interrupt them; and vigilance should characterize every exertion, till Reason is seated upon the throne, where she may sway her sceptre over the baser passions, and regulate the mind. T. E. B.

De Ruyter, May, 1842.

For the Register.

Large Calf.

MR. BAILEY,—As it is somewhat customary to publish accounts of "*large*" articles, I thought that it might not be uninteresting to your readers to learn that I am now raising the "*largest*" Calf ever before heard of in this section. He weighed when about 8 hours old, and before having taken any nourishment, 106 lbs! He is well proportioned in every way, and of a cherry red color.

SOLOMON MAINE.

De Ruyter, May 26, 1842.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Daily Mail—Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Acadia left Liverpool on the 4th instant, and arrived at Boston early on Saturday morning.

The Foreign Securities remain firm.

The circular to Bankers, of Saturday evening, says—"The bankers who have engaged to take certain sums of money from the bank at the rate of three per cent., complain of the difficulty of employing it safely. One, in a large town, who is under no such obligation, told us that if offered £100,000 at the rate of two per cent., he would not take that sum on condition of lending it out among the manufacturers. Revival now will not be the same thing as in former years, and that the Minister ought to have known before he disturbed the commercial classes by his tariff.—Money in the discount market is really of lower value this week than it was last, for the bill-holders are offering at the rate of two and a half per cent."

In the British Parliament the public business goes on steadily, notwithstanding the efforts of the opposition. The premier is daily complimented with addreses from public bodies connected with the mercantile interests in the large sea ports, and the great measures of the government become every hour more and more assured of success. The corn importation bill was agreed to in the House of Peers by a majority of more than one hundred on each great division, in the House of Commons there have besn decisive majorities in favor of the income tax bill. Some liberals of the most prominent description, but withal men of common sense, and accustomed to practical business, declared they felt compelled to vote against their party and with the government on this measure, from a firm conviction that it was at once "bold, honest and comprehensive." The spirit of the opposition has heretofore almost wholly evaporated, and the tariff of Sir Robert Peel will shortly be a part of the commercial code of the country. The income tax bill contains 188 classes, 78 of which were disposed of in committee in one evening.

Some excitement existed at the Oxford University, in consequence of two of the professors having embraced Popery.

The number of unemployed poor at Paisley, according to the last accounts made up, was 13,327; being an increase upon the last previous account.

Nearly a whole family of children near Belfast in Ireland, had been eaten up by hogs, who, ferocious with hunger, had broken into the cabin where they were sleeping.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The French government received on Saturday evening an express from their consul at Malta, announcing the arrival there, on the night of the 25th ult. of the Great Liverpool, with important intelligence from India and China. Her dates are to the 1st of March, from Bombay, the 18th of February, from Candar, the 21st of the same month, from Jellaballabad, and the 14th of January from China.

The British in China have captured three other towns, Yapoo, Triskee, and Tunghova, which are situated within a circle, extending from 20 to 40 miles round Ningpo.

Sir Henry Pottinger, who arrived at Hong Kong on the 1st of February, had abandoned the intention of attacking Canton. He was concentrating all his forces with a view of directing them on Pekin, and had refused to negotiate with the commissioners sent to him by the emperor, being determined not to treat but with the sovreign directly.

In Affghanistan, Gen. Pollock seems to have given up all idea of forcing the Kyber Pass until he should have received the reinforcements he expected, or unless Gen. Sale, whose position was unchanged, desired his assistance.

At Ghuznee and Khelat-i-Ghilzee the British still hold the same position.

The Affghans surrounded Candahar with numerous forces, and Major Generol Nott was prepared to repulse them.

Lord Ellenborough, who reached Calcutta on Feb. 28, was immediately proclaimed governor general of India.

News of the Day.

The Lion in the Green Room.—Yesterday forenoon while the new drama, "The Lion of the Desert" was being rehearsed at the Bowery Theatre, the principal actor in the piece, the king of beasts, transcended his sphere of action by marching through the back of one of the scenes unobserved by his keeper, and availing himself of his professional privilege, strutted into the green room. Mrs. Foster, who happened to be the only member of the company at the time in the green room, (the rest being all engaged on the stage in rehearsal of a scene,) was sitting in one corner of the room reading over her part, when his majesty unceremoniously made his appearance there. The lady succeeded in making her escape, and gave the alarm to those on the stage. A great scrambling for the nearest boxes and orchestra immediately ensued, in which, we regret to say, several ladies were ungallantly left by the gentlemen to take care of themselves. Herr Driesbach came promptly to the rescue, and found the lion contemplating his majestic person in a full length mirror, seemingly debating within himself the expediency of giving instant battle to his imperial shadow; but like another great character that we have recently heard of, he so astonished himself that he actually endeavored to run away from his own presence. After two or three ineffectual attempts to make a descent from the windows, upon Elizabeth street, he was secured by his master and reduced to obedience. Perhaps there can be no better illustration of the perfect command which Herr Driesbach has over these remarkably well trained animals, than the address with which he recaptured the fugitive beast, who, on hearing the authoritative words of his tamer, instantly crouched at his feet and suffered himself to be reconducted to his den.—*Courier.*

A Monkey's Memory.—Authors generally seem to think that the monkey race are not capable of retaining lasting impressions; but their memory is remarkably tenacious when striking events call it into action. A monkey, which was permitted to run free, had frequently seen the men servants in the great country kitchen, with its huge fire place, take down the powder horn that stood on the chimney-piece, and throw a few grains into the fire, to make Jemima and the rest of the maids jump and scream, which they always did on such occasions very prettily. Pug watched his opportunity, and when all was still, and he had the kitchen entirely to himself, he clambered up, got possession of the well filled powder horn, perched himself very gingerly on one side of the horizontal wheels placed for the support of saucepans, right over the waning ashes of an almost extinct wood fire, screwed off the top of the horn and reversed it over the grate. The explosion sent him half way up the chimney! Before he was blown up, he was a snug, trim, well conditioned monkey as you would wish to see in a summer's day; he came down a black, carbonated nigger in miniature, in an avalanche of burning soot. The thump with which he pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare up, aroused him to a sense of his condition.—He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house close singed, and looking scared.—He recovered with care, but, like some other personages, he never got over his sudden elevation and fall, but became a sadder if not a wiser monkey. If ever Pug forgot himself and was troublesome, you had only to take down the powder horn in his presence, and he was off to his hole like a shot, screaming and chattering his jaws like a pair of castanets.

An Earthquake.—The Van Buren (Arkansas Intelligencer,) of the 22d ult., says: "We understand that two or three distinct tremblings of the earth was felt in our neighborhood on Wednesday morning, and that some rocks had left their whereabouts on the mountain above us, and came tumbling to the base below."

Cats.—A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle estimates the number of cats in England at 2,732,000 and proposes that they be taxed eight shillings each, which would increase the revenue £1,087,800.

Military Greatness.—The last number of the Port Gibson, (Mississippi) Correspondent says:

"John C. O'Neil, a gentlemanly Hoosier, confined in the jail in this place for taking sundry bales of cotton which, it was strongly suspicioned belonged to some one else, has just received the gratifying intelligence that the sovereigns of his district in Indiana, have elected him Brigadier General."

Myriads of locusts have appeared within two weeks in some of the middle counties of South Carolina; their noise is almost deafening. There is an old notion there that they make their advent once in thirteen years, which it is said is the case at this time.

Canal Tolls.—The tolls collected on all the New York State Canals in each of the last four years, up to the 14th of May inclusive, in each year, are as follows:

1839,	canal opened	April	20,	$234,985
1840,	"	"	20,	190,834
1841,	"	"	24,	250,921
1842,	"	"	20,	253,734

Maine—The Boundary Question.—The Boston and New York papers of Saturday contain favorable accounts of the opening of the Maine legislature, and publish Gov. Fairfield's message. So far certainly the aspects favor an early and satisfactory adjustment of the boundary difficulties.

A letter in the Boston Atlas, dated Hallowell, May 19, says:

"The legislature of Maine met yesterday. The members manifested a good spirit. A committee of nine on the part of the Senate, and thirteen on the part of the House, were appointed to take into consideration the Governor's message. The committee voted *unanimously* to choose Commissioners; and by a vote of 19 to 3, adopted a resolve, offered by Col. John Otis, of the Senate, to give them *full powers*. The doings of the committee will be ratified by the legislature. Four Commissioners are to be designated—two from each of the political parties. *Every thing is as it should be.*"

Wool.—The Lowell Courier says, to supply the Middlesex mills one year with wool, it requires the fleeces of 374,400 sheep! 1,200 are required every day that the mills are in operation.

Sale of Rail Roads.—Yesterday, pursuant to public notice, the sale of the Catskill and Canajoharie rail road, and the Ithaca and Owego rail road, took place at the Capitol, under the direction of the Comptroller.

The Catskill and Canajoharie rail road was knocked down, after considerable competition, for $11,600, to Mr. Amos Cornwall, of Catskill, and his associates. This road is completed for 28 miles, and is in operation to Cooksburg, 26 miles. It will undoubtedly be kept in operation as far as completed; and if not, the iron is believed to be worth more than the amount bid.

The Ithaca and Owego rail road was sold, without competition, for $4,500, to Archibald McIntyre, Esq., of this city.—This road is completed, and has been in operation for several years. Mr. McIntyre is a large stockholder in the company, and will, it is believed, repair and improve the road.

The amount loaned by the state to the Ithaca and Owego rail road, was $315,700, and to the Catskill and Canajoharie $200,000.—*Albany Argus.*

Mr. Saltonstall and Gov. Poindexter.—We learn by the Washington correspondence of the Boston Mercantile Journal, that Mr. Poindexter became so excited the other day, by some remarks of Mr. Saltonstall in the House of Representatives, as to write a very silly and insolent letter to Mr. S. calling him to account for an allusion made to the Custom House report.—Mr. Saltonstall said "that he should receive the statements in the report with great caution, and that he should wish to see the *evidence* on the subject before he placed reliance on said statement." These remarks Mr. P. took in dudgeon and wrote to Mr. S., demanding to know what he meant, and whether *if* he meant to insult him he intended to screen himself under the plea of being a member of the House, and that the words were spoken in debate? Mr. Saltonstall showed the letter to some of his friends; part of whom advised him to communicate it to the House, and have the writer expelled from it, that is deprived of the favor of a seat on the floor—while others advised him to take no notice of the letter or its writer, but treat both with the contempt they merited. The latter course, very wisely, Mr. S. has taken.—*Salem Gazette.*

Accidents.—A little boy, son of Mr. S. Pierce, of this place, was drowned yesterday noon by falling into a pork barrel at his residence on Clinton street.

It is feared that the daughter of Mr. P. T. McCollom, of Commercial street, was also drowned in the canal, as she has been missing since yesterday afternoon. She was a sprightly little girl, nearly eight years of age, and had been on board of a canal boat near her father's store to see an acquaintance, where she was missing. Her shawl and bonnet were found on board of the boat and the canal has been dragged, but she has not yet been found.

The lower floor of Messrs. Hunter, Palmer and Co's warehouse gave way yesterday evening under the pressure of 1000 bbls. of pork, which landed below without injury.—*Buffalo Daily Journal.*

Longevity.—Madam Wingate, of Straitham, widow of the Hon. Paine Wingate, has commenced the second century. She was born May 1st, 1742. On Monday, May 2, she received company, appeared cheerful during the afternoon, took tea with her visitors, and seemed to receive pleasure from their society as well as afford gratification to her friends.—*Exeter News Letter.*

Bermuda papers state that at the Court of General Assize, there was not an indictment or civil suit for the jury to try. This is the first instance of the kind on record. An immense majority of the inhabitants of this Island were emancipated from Slavery in 1833, the planters preferring immediate emancipation to the apprenticeship system.

In a manufacturing town of New England, a learned shoemaker adopted as his motto, and had inscribed upon his sign, the familiar latin quotation, "*mens conscia recti.*" A competitor who lived opposite, seeing that the sign of his rival attracted much curiosity and custom among the literati of the town, and not to be outdone in keeping up with the latest fashions, threw the whole population one morning into convulsions of laughter, by having placed over his shop door in glaring capitals—"*men's and women's consci recti.*"

Mr. Van Zandt Acquitted.—We learn that the Ecclesiastical Tribunal, which had the case of Mr. Van Zandt under consideration, has *acquitted* that personage of the crime for which his connection with Grace Church was severed, and of which he was convicted by the Circuit Court in Rochester. The Ecclesiastical Court is thus in conflict with the civil tribunal; and what the upshot may be, it is difficult to determine. Guilty or innocent, his punishment in exposure to the world is severe enough.—*Roch. Eve. Post.*

Arrival of Missionaries.—Intelligence has been received (by a letter from Miss Miranda Vinton to her father at Wilmington,) of the safe arrival of the ship Louvre at Maulmein, with the company of missionaries consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Miss Vinton, and the Chinese, Avung. They sailed from Boston on the 14th of Sept. last, and arrived at Maulmein on the 11th of January, having had an unusually short and pleasant voyage. The missionaries were all well.—*Christian Sec.*

Failure of the Niger Expedition.—The brig Uncas, at Boston on Wednesday evening from Sumatra, touched at Ascension March 22d, and left steamer Niger, one of the British Government vessels employed in the Niger Expedition, which, it appears, had totally failed, after two separate attempts, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate. The crews of most of the vessels were sick or dead.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Large Proprietor.—Stephens, the traveler, mentions in his work on Central America, a planter who owns 200,000 acres of land, 10,000 head of cattle, 1,000 mares and mules, 700 horses, 4 volcanoes, 7 large rivers, and 300 boiling springs. From the top of the volcanoes, the owner can light his pipe, and see the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans at one view!

Female Moral Reform Society.—The following is the substance of the Annual Report made to this society:—

The annual report was read, and it stated that 15,569 Advocates were printed monthly, and 209,000 in the last year.—Since the society started, they had printed 2,400,000 pages, warning women against seduction, and men against that vice and impurity. There were 560 auxiliary societies, but they were not so active as they had been. They had sent 40,000 petitions to the New York Legislature, and at last got a response in the shape of an able report from the Judiciary Committee, condemning the shocking violation of the 7th commandment carried on all over the country, but particularly in New York, Albany, and Washington! And next year, no doubt, the Legislature of this State, and perhaps Congress, would pass wholesome laws to punish and put a stop to this vice for ever. The committee in reporting had deep cause to deplore the alarming increase and extent of this vice in this city. In the eighth ward alone there were ninety-seven houses of ill fame; these, allowing an average of seven abandoned females to every house, gave an aggregate of 679 depraved public women in that ward alone. Carrying out this calculation through the seventeen wards, would give an aggregate of 1649 dwellings devoted to this most horrible vice; and 11,543 young women of ill fame, fellow beings whose mode of livelihood was a loathing and a curse. And this, the report went on to say, was a very low estimate; for in four other wards, the 3d, 5th, 6th, and 15th wards, (as we understood it,) the average of these dens of iniquity, and these shameless women, were as three to one when compared with the 8th ward. (Great sensation.)

The following statistics were then given:

Families visited,	6,507
Advocates published,	16,115
Pages distributed,	47,052
Signed the temperance pledge,	710
Signed the petition to the Legislature for the suppression of this vice,	2,783
Hopeful conversions of young women,	65
Hopeful conversions of young men	3
Back-sliders,	4

Treasurer's Report.

Received during the year,	$9,082 85
Paid out,	9,053 35
Balance in the treasury,	$54 50

Large Towns of the United States.—The following table is intended to embrace all the towns of the United States containing a population of over 8,000, according to the census of 1840. It is taken from the official returns as published under the direction of the Secretary of State.

New York,	312,710
Philadelphia,	228,691
Baltimore,	102,313
New Orleans,	102,193
Boston,	93,383
Cincinnati,	46,338
Brooklyn,	36,233
Albany,	33,721
Charleston,	29,261
St Louis,	24,585
Washington,	23,364
Providence,	23,171
Louisville,	21,120
Pittsburg,	21,115
Lowell,	20,796
Rochester,	20,191
Richmond,	20,153
Troy,	19,334
Buffalo,	18,213
Newark,	17,290
Portland,	15,218
Salem,	15,082
New Haven,	14,390
Hartford, Ct,	12,793
Utica, N. Y.,	12,782
Mobile, Ala.,	12,672
New Bedford, Mass.,	12,087
Charleston, "	11,484
Savannah, Geo.,	11,214
Petersburg, Va.,	11,136
Salina, N. Y.,	11,013
Springfield, Mass.,	10,985
Norfolk, Va.,	10,920
Fishkill, N. Y.,	10,437
Watervliet, N. Y.,	10,141
Alleghany, Pa.,	10,089
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	10,006
Smithfield, R. I.,	9,534
Lynn, Mass.,	9,367
Lockport, N. Y.,	9,125
Detroit, Mich.,	9,102
Roxbury, Mass.,	9,089
Nantucket, Mass.,	9,012
Newburg, N. Y.,	8,933
New Brunswick, N. J.,	8,663
Bangor, Me.,	8,627
Alexandria, D. C.,	8,459
Lancaster, Pa.,	8,417
Reading, Pa.,	8,410
Cambridge, Mass.,	8,409
Wilmington, Del.,	8,367
Newport, R. I.,	8,333

Thus it appears we have now in the U. S. thirty-seven towns containing over ten thousand inhabitants, and fifty-two towns containing over eight thousand.—*Ohio Observer.*

Old Newspapers.—The oldest living paper in America is the New Hampshire Gazette. It was established by Daniel Fowle at Portsmouth in August, 1757. It was originally printed on half a sheet of foolscap, quarto, as were all the papers of that day; but was soon enlarged to half a sheet crown folio, and sometimes appeared on a whole sheet of crown. It is now in its 88th year, and is a well conducted paper of goodly dimensions.

The oldest living newspaper in England is the Lincoln Mercury, first published in 1695. The oldest paper in Scotland is the Edinburg Evening Courant, of 1700. The oldest in Ireland is the Belfast News Letter of 1737.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

It seems remarkable to this generation, which is so accustomed to the agency of newspapers, that the world would have gone on, from the beginning of time down to the revolution which subsided into the English commonwealth, without their aid. The first thing of the sort, of which we have any notice, is said to have been issued at Venice in the year 1531, being 90 years before the Plymouth settlers came over; and one of the etymologies of the word Gazette refers it, as we learn by a recent history of periodical literature, to the name of Venetian coin, gazette, for which the sheet was sold. It was issued monthly, in manuscript, by the Government. The first English periodical of the kind is said to date from 1588, when the Spanish Armanda was in the channel, and this was the only periodical publication in England for twenty-five years. In the year 1642 no less than 20 were established, with such titles as these, viz: "News from Hull," "Truths from York," "Warranted Tidings from Ireland," the "Secret Owl," and Mercuries of all sorts.

There is in the Cabinet of the Antiquarian Society at Worcester a specimen of an English newspaper published in 1660, the year of the Restoration. It was issued weekly in London on two small quarto sheets, entitled, *Mercurius Publicus, comprising the sum of Foreign Intelligence; with the affairs now in agitation in England, Scotland, and Ireland. For information of the people. Published by order.* According to the foregoing note, the Lincoln Mercury, which is still living, was established about thirty years afterwards. The first paper appears to have been established in France in 1631.

In the year 1703, a weekly paper was established in Boston called the "Boston News Letter, published by authority," by Bartholomew Green; which appears to have been the first newspaper published in this country. 1719 the Boston Gazette was established. A third paper, the New England Courant, was issued in Boston in 1731 by James Franklin, in which office "our Ben" served his apprenticeship, and made his first appearance as a writer.—Soon after the New Hampshire Gazette was established, and we are surprised to learn by the above notice that it still continues to be published. The first American newspaper published out of Boston, however, was the American Weekly Mercury, established in Philadelphia by Andrew Bradford, in December, 1719. Wm. Bradford established the New York Gazette in October, 1728.

Up to the year 1750, besides the seven papers in Boston, the whole number in the country was thirteen. The first paper south of Philadelphia was the Maryland Gazette, printed at Annapolis in 1728.—The South Carolina Gazette was established in Charleston in 1731, and the Virginia Gazette was published in 1736. The first periodical published in New Jersey was the New American Magazine printed at Woodbridge for two years from 1759, under the editorship of Judge Nevil, of the Supreme Court. But we have not room to pursue the subject to-day. The rapid increase of the country may be estimated in some degree by the fact that the number of newspapers now published in the country is said to be rising of fifteen hundred—double the number actually wanted or properly supported.—*Newark Sentinel.*

The Creoles Liberated.—The following paragraph is from the correspondence of the Express, dated

Nassau, N. P., April 16, 1842.

A special session of the Admiralty Court convened this day to hear the charge of piracy against the seventeen negroes imprisoned from the Creole. The Attorney General made his motion for delay of trial, on the ground that it was impossible to obtain the necessary evidence here, and offered for the perusal of the Court a number of affidavits of the captain, mate, crew, and passengers of the Creole, showing that sufficient evidence could be procured from the United States, if time was allowed.

After an examination of the testimony offered, the Court replied that were the captain, crew, and passengers, as set forth in the affidavits, here present to testify in this case, they should not consider them as entitled to belief or credit, and should charge the jury to that effect; and that no evidence could be procured to convict the prisioners at the bar, for they were perfectly justified in the course pursued on board the Creole, and was about to be set free.

The Chief Justice then addressed the negroes something in this style:—It has pleased God to set you free from the bonds of slavery—may you hereafter live the lives of good and faithful subjects of her Majesty's Government. They were then set at liberty by proclamation.

Exhibition of the Pupils of the New York Institution for the Blind.—The exhibition of the pupils of this noble charity, held at the Tabernacle on Friday afternoon, was of a highly interesting character, and was witnessed by an immense audience. The children were ranged on seats on the rostrum, neatly dressed, and appearing healthy and happy. A piece of music was finely executed by an instrumental band, composed of the pupils, after which the pupils were examined in reading, geography, and grammar, in all of which they manifested great proficiency. The exercises in reading excited much interest—the pupils reading portions of Scripture from an embossed Bible, with great readiness and facility.—Several pieces of music were also executed upon the piano with great beauty and precision. A great variety of articles manufactured at the Institution—baskets, hats, bandboxes, &c., were exhibited, executed with much taste and neatness.

The exhibition, as a whole, was highly creditable to the managers and pupils, and we were gratified to see so much interest manifested in the Institution, as was shown by the vast concourse on the occasion.—*N. Y. Express.*

Mormonism in all ages, or the rise, progress and cause of Mormonism.—With the Biography of its Author and Founder, Joseph Smith, Jr.—A volume of 305 pages giving a detailed account of Mormonism from its origin till the present time. The absurdities of the system which meet us at every step, are fully exposed, and the profligate character of its founder made most manifest. The various publications of the Mormons are examined, and their inconsistency and silliness clearly exhibited.—The reader is compelled to ask, as he proceeds, how such a company of arrant fools have ever been collected together, as the multitude who have become the dupes of Joe Smith and his coadjutors. This question and others of similar character, the author endeavors to answer by explaining the various causes that have contributed to foster the lying inventions of the Mormon prophet.

We recommend the book to all who wish to acquire a complete acquaintance with this modern heresy.—*Bap. Adv.*

Infamous Outrage.—On Sunday afternoon, two men named Richard Campbell and Edward Emmons, or one of them, hurled two large stones through the glass door of the confectionary store, and ice cream and soda water establishment of Henry Luer, No. 49 Bowery, breaking the glass and sash, and endangering the life of a young lady, who was partaking of some ice cream, and near whose head one of the stones passed. The accused were arrested as acting in concert, although Campbell threw the stones—and Justice Stevens inflicted upon them the utmost penalty of the law, viz: fining each $25 and costs, which they refused to pay, and were committed to prison until they shall pay the fine.—*Jour. Com.*

Railroad Baggage.—The traveling public will be glad to learn that the different rail road companies from Albany, west to Rochester, have combined to effect a very desirable reform in the arrangement of baggage.

A crate is provided for each city and village upon the route, which is locked and remains unopened until it arrives at its destination, thus avoiding transhipment and risk of loss.

Plagues of a small Town.—A celebrated French writer says that the six plagues of a small town are—a lawyer with great knowledge, great sophistry, and no sense of justice; an eminent physician with little skill or manners; a preacher without any conscience; a quarrelsome soldier; a politician without principles; and a man of letters who eternally dogmatizes.

The referees in the case of Brewer vs. The Western Rail Road Company have awarded Mr. Brewer $5,650 as compensation for the injuries sustained by him in the collision of the cars on the Western Rail Road last fall, between Westfield and Chester.

House of Representatives, May 21, 1842.

Settlement of the Difficulty between Messrs. Stanley and Wise.—Dear Sir—It gives me great pleasure to say that the difficulty between Messrs. Wise and Stanley has been arranged by the kind offices of friends. The terms of the settlement have not been made public. Wise is in the House this morning, and wears a more cheerful aspect. Stanley will now return to Washington, and I hope both gentlemen will avoid forcing their difficulties upon the public again. They will not now resort to that bloody code which can meet an insult only by murder.—*Corres. of Eve. Jour.*

Hon. John M. Niles has received from the Connecticut Legislature the appointment of a U. S. Senator, to succeed Mr. Smith.

The 36th regiment, which embarked for England, a few days since, at St. John, N. B., has been absent from home twelve years, and out of 700 who constituted the regiment when it left England, only forty lived to return.

There were 128 ships and barks, 105 brigs, 3 men of war, and 2 English steamships, in our port on Wednesday morning, 30 ships and barks, and 33 brigs, are laid up, and 98 ships and barks, and 72 brigs, taking in and discharging cargo.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The trial of Wm. L. Stone, of the Commercial Advertiser, on an indictment for libel, has ended in smoke,—the Jury having been unable to agree on a verdict after being out ten hours.

The first Episcopal Clergyman ordained in this country is still alive, and passed through this city a few days ago, on a journey to Buffalo. He is ninety-one years old.

Judge Baldwin has overruled the motion in behalf of the government, in the suit in which Land Admiral Reeside, a few months since, obtained a verdict for about $100,000.

Daniel Thompson, one of the prisoners who attempted to escape from the Michigan penitentiary, had but six months to stay when the attempt was made. He was tried last week, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment for the attempted escape, and for assaulting the Sheriff.

The bad law enacted by the last Legislature respecting the public schools, taken in connection with the questionable character of the Common Council, have involved our public schools in so much confusion that it will be very difficult to continue them another month, or in fact to make any payments unless at the personal risk of the Commissioners.

A hundred men from St. Louis for Texas, arrived at New Orleans on the 9th.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, at their business meeting in this city last week, had under discussion the expediency of dissolving the Union in case they could not succeed in abolishing slavery. The subject was finally laid on the table.

The Grand Jury of Schoharie, at the May circuit for that County now sitting, has presented the newspaper called the "Helderbergh Advocate," as a public nuisance, for its seditious and libellous articles, tending to foment disturbance among the tenantry of the manor lands in the country, and defaming the tribunals of justice.

The boot of the stage was cut at Columbus, Ohio, on the 12th inst., and a trunk stolen and rifled of its contents, among which was $117 in gold. The fellow who stole the money was on horseback and pretended to be drunk.

A mistake.—Some of the Texian hunters who left here yesterday, it is reported, intending to supply at least a portion of themselves with camp equipage, made an entry into the military store house of Uncle Sam, on Friday night, and possessed themselves of three of his tents, including a hospital tent, sufficient to accommodate about 50 persons. The military storekeeper, (Mr. Kingsbury) or whatever other title he bears, not thinking their receipt a sufficient voucher, arrested the goods and some of the men on Saturday morning.—The goods, however, were restored and the men discharged.—*Com. Jour.*

Williams College.—This institution, located in a distant secluded corner of Massachusetts, is little known, compared with its merits and usefulness. Its faculty is not exceeded by any in New England in point of talent and scholarship, nor is there a college in the Union where a more thorough moral and intellectual training is obtained. Repeated and pure revivals have visited it, and not a few of the leading christian philanthropists and missionaries of our country have gone from it to enlighten and redeem the world. At the present time it is enjoying a precious work of divine grace! Such an institution is more than a national blessing.—*Com. Jour.*

One hundred and fifteen Texian Bear Hunters from this city, and eight from Iowa, left yesterday morning on board the steamboat Alton, for New Orleans and Texas. They are chiefly young men and the right sort to make good hunters.—*St. Louis Rep.*

Notices.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the De Ruyter Band Association will be held in the Band Room, (Lafayette Block,) on Monday, the 6th inst., at half past 7 o'clock, at which time officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and such other business transacted as may come before the Association.

A. H. BURDICK, Sec'y.

De Ruyter, June 1, 1842.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The S. D. B. Central Association will hold its next annual session with the 2nd Church in Brookfield, on the 4th day of the week before the 2d Sabbath in June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by Rev. James Bailey, or Rev. C. M. Lewis, alternate.

E. S. BAILEY, *Cor. Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. Dellay, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n5tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

NOTICE,

Is hereby given to the subscribers, to the funds of De Ruyter Institute, that the annual meeting of the stockholders will take place on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Institution, for the purpose of electing four trustees, to hold their office three years, in the place of Henry Crandall, Ira Spencer, Ephraim Arnold, and Willard D. Wilcox, whose term of office expires at that time, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of $25, those wishing to vote by proxy, can do so, by forwarding their votes to some one of the stockholders; naming the persons whom they wish to elect, and requesting such individual to act for them, noting also their number of shares.

JOHN R. BUTTS, *Sec'y.*

De Ruyter, April 27th, 1842.

DIED,

In Scott, on the 25th ult., JAMES WHITMAN, son of Alanson and Anna Tabor, aged 4 years and 7 months.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Mason Sheldon, P. M., R. Corrington, P. M., H. S. Babcock, P. M., W. P. Langworthy, P. M.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of M. Sheldon, $2, cr. Abel Saunders, of W. P. Langworthy, $8, cr. John Edwards, Geo Potter, $2, each, Asa Langworthy $4, vol. 2 and 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

How to make money,

Is the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S, whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

The subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

Has received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

The undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store. SUTTON & QUINBY.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

Is the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

May 24 SUTTON & QUINBY.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!!

At the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

School BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

Lots OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

Flour, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf

May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

James M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spencer's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

☞IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc N. Germ. Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

This is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community.* The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practisal school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51t12

BOOK BINDING.

The subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,

October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

Those wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

Would return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscribers have been appointed sole agents for this place.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

Justices Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c., just printed, and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

Superfine Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Z. T. BENTLEY having been admitted as Attorney, Solicitor, Counsellor, Proctor and Advocate in the United States District and Circuit Courts, tenders his professional services to all who are desirous of obtaining the "benefit" of the Bankrupt Law.

April 25th 1842. 9w3

TEAS, SUGARS.

Call and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

The FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

POETRY.

From Bentley's Miscellany for February.

Belshazzar's Feast.

The king sat in his regal pride,
Proud nobles thronged the festal board,
High foamed the wine, whose purple tide
Was from God's sacred vessel's poured

Music and minstrelsy were there,
Loud echoing to the vaulted roof;
And qeenly dames whose jewels rare
Blazed in the torch-light far aloof.

With revelry the palace rung;
Yet sudden 'midst the banquet's cheer
Alarm hath hushed each tuneful tongue,
And every eye glares wild with fear.

Why start ye proud in mute amaze?
Why quail ye mighty? shriek the fair?
Why on one spot in horror gaze,
With features marbled by despair?

What hand is that whose fingers mark
With awful characters the wall!
Whose hidden mysteries, stern and dark,
Can e'en Belshazzar's soul appal!

Stand forth Astrologers! and read
That scroll, with dreadful import fraught;
Wealth, fame, and power shall be his meed
By whom the interpretation's taught.

What! silent all? And is there none
That fearful secret to unfold—
'Lo!' cried the seer, 'the holy One
To me its mystery hath unrolled.

'Tremble proud King! thy reign is o'er,
Thy sceptre shall the Median sway,
Thy pomp and glory are no more,
Thy kingdom it hath passed away.

'Thou hast lifted up thy haughty brow
Against the Lord of earth and heaven;
That God, O King! hath weighed thee now,
And judgemnt is against thee given.

'Hark even now the voice of war
Is thundering against thy brazen gates;
I hear the battle shout from far—
Destruction, Monarch, on thee waits.'

The prophet ceased—That very night
Belshazzar's power and life were gone,
And ere the morning star was bright,
Darius reigned in Babylon.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

"The stork in heaven knoweth her appointed times; and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow, observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lord."

The sense of these striking lines evidently is, that these birds know the seasons when to return to their former abodes; but the Jews did not think of returning to their former, and only true God. They also refer to that remarkable custom in the history of many birds—their migration.—Storks are birds of passage; and it is uncertain whence they come, or whither they go. Assembling on a particular day, they are said never to leave one of their company behind; and take their flight when they leave Europe in the night time. They return in March. In Holland especially they are favorite birds, and protected by law from injury or molestation. An intelligent friend, who has traveled through that country, informs me that these birds are thus carefully preserved, in consequence of their destroying a small insect which is most fatal by undermining their dykes.—The Egyptians, it is well known, adored the ancient *Ibis*, which it is supposed by some was the stork.

The *crane* is also a great wanderer, spending the autumn in Europe; then he visits some more southern climate, and returns again in the spring; crosses over to the north in summer, and comes back to the cultivated grounds once more by the autumn. In these journeys they fly to an astonishing height; and their note, which is uncommonly loud, is often heard in the clouds when the birds are not seen at all. The stork is silent; but the crane has a loud piercing voice, which governs his and the flight of others in their migration.

At the end of September, the European swallows direct their flight towards Congo, Senegal and the whole Morocco shore, performing their fatiguing journey in seven days. It is not asserted that all swallows migrate. Some probably are so formed as to be very differently affected by the approach of winter, and find safe retreats with a sufficiency of warmth, in caves and holes of the earth. Such are awakened from their torpor by the genial influence of spring; while a secrete instinct brings back those which in the previous autumn had undertaken the long voyages referred to. The swallow comes back to the nest constructed the previous summer; and the stork will seek again the very house which she forsook at the beginning of winter.

In the United States, the barn swallows (*Hirundo Americana*) are seen in great numbers, skimming along near the earth, and directing their course toward the south, during the month of September. They probably winter with other American migratory tribes about the Gulf of Mexico.—In the winter of 1840, I noticed almost daily amid the cultivated ground and woods of Florida, flocks of doves, robins, black birds, wild turkeys, the bluebird, and the redheaded woodpecker, all well known inhabitants of more northern latitudes. The bluebirds most likely winter in the West Indies, where they are more common at that season. What an extraordinary flight for so small a bird! He is known to fly a mile per minute; and at this rate, allowing time for rest, in less than half a day he would reach the Bermudas, 600 miles distant from the nearest part of our continent!

Few subjects of natural history have excited more curiosity than these annual migrations of the feathered tribes. It is generally believed that the cause of their retreat arises from fear, climate or hunger. Thus the starling, when he finds substance no longer in Sweden, yearly descends into Germany. And the quails forsake the burning heat of Africa for the milder sun of Europe. Here they pass the summer, and then direct their course back to the temperate air of Egypt. The whole a daring journey, yet easily accomplished.

In our own country as well asin Europe this migration usually commences about the end of September, when the birds flock to southern latitudes. It is interesting to notice the order of the flight. Those of the duck species generally range themselves in a long line; or sometimes makes their march angularly, uniting two lines in the centre, like the letter > reversed.—The leader at the point seems to cleave the air, and aid the passage of those behind; and when fatigued, he falls back into one of the files, while another takes his place. On Staten island, two weeks ago, I observed about sunset, high in the air, a flock of wild geese thus wending their way across New Jersey towards the south.

The Columbia Migratoria, the wild pigeon of our country, is one of the most extraordinary birds known. Wilson, the great American ornithologist, while descending the Ohio, saw a column of these migratory pigeons, passing from Kentuky over Indiana, eight or ten miles in length. Sometimes they swept the heavens in one vast extended line; and then again the pilots would vary their course, until with shining undulations, the body filled a space resembling the windings of some majestic river. Their journeys are known to extend as far as the Bahama Islands. With some species of the wild duck they travel at the rate of forty miles an hour. The structure of migratory birds is admirably calculated for rapid and long-continued flight. Their feathers being very light, they can float many hours in the atmosphere, requiring scarcely any support; and their bones, filled with air instead of marrow, are of a lighter substance than those of quadrupeds.

Two things are peculiarly striking in these migrations of the feathered race.

First. They know the precise time when they should go, and when to return. "The stork in the heavens knoweth her appointed times; and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their coming."

We cannot suppose that they have any memory of the region they formerly visited; nor that they can see it while traveling at so great a height in the air. Doubtless they fly onward, as they continue to find the atmosphere suitable to their necessities and feelings; but it is nevrtheless in other respects a singular and inexplicable instinct.

Secondly. It is equally astonishing that these birds, without reason, can know the exact path they should take, and how far they should go! Without a guide or provisions, they will accomplish a journey of more than a thousand miles long, in the most regular order, and usually flying against the wind, and often by night! The humming bird, for instance, the most minute of the migratory tribe, late in September leaves our trumpet, and other tubular flowers, and by a rapidity of flight which almost eludes the eye, soon luxuriates again amid the ever green orange groves of Florida.

How can all this be explained, except in the wise provisions of a gracious Providence! "Behold the fowls of the air; for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them." Being of beings! God of love! the provision which thou hast made for all thy creatures is adequate to his wants. How inexpressible and great are thy tender mercies! Especially art thou good to man. "Even the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings? and not one of them is forgotten before God. Fear not, therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows." G. P. D.

New York, *Oct.* 14, 1841.

A TEMPERANCE STORY,

One of the Washingtonians relates the following quizzical story about himself:

I used to drink, and my wife used to jaw me about it. What do you get drunk for? said she. What do you jaw me for? said I. So we agreed and made a firm bargain that I would not drink and she would not scold. For three long days we held on firm—no drinking nor scolding—but, on the third evening, being in company with some good fellows, I took a horn, and when that was down I right off wanted another, and in a short time I found myself about 'how fare you?' with twenty horns safe and snugly in my bread basket. (Tremendous laughter.) By and by it got to be time to go home; but, as you may well suppose, I dreaded to meet my wife like the toothache, (laughter.) However, go I must, and so I staggered along, hoping to find my wife abed, (laughter.) When I reached the house I found it still lighted, and through the window I saw my wife up and waiting for me, (laughter.) Thinks I, I can't go in yet, but I must wait till she goes to bed;—so there I stood half freezing in the cold rain for two hours, (tremendous laughter.) At last she went to bed and I crept in at the back door, stumbling over pails and chairs, but finally succeeded in getting to bed without disturbing her, (laughter;) but, after dozing awhile, I awoke and found myself as dry as a fish, (laughter.) You know, brethren, how dry we used to be in the night after a spree, (tremendous laughter.) My wife always knew what was the matter with me when I got up in the night to drink cold water, (laughter.) I had hardly dared to get up for fear of my wife; but my thirst was greater than I could bear, (laughter,) so out I crawled and groped very softly after the water-pail, (laughter,) but no water was there, (laughter;) I then felt round in the dark on the tables and shelves for something to cool my burning thirst; soon I found a tin pan full of something liquid; I seized and put it to my mouth and took a long and hearty draught—the liquid at the same time running out at each side of my mouth down my cheeks—(tremendous laughter;) I thought that the liquid tasted odd—and at that instant it flashed on my recollection that I had fixed some poison a few days before to kill rats with, (tremendous laughter for five minutes.) Horror struck I stood, my hair standing on end—it was death to scream out, for my wife would jaw me if she waked, (laughing and stamping;) and surely it would be death to hold still, but scream I must, and scream I did, (riotous laughter.) 'What was in that pan?' 'You are dry, are you?' said she. 'What was in that pan?' shouted I, still louder. 'What makes you dry?' screamed she. 'What was in that pan?' yelled I, in a perfect agony of fear. 'What pan?' 'Why, the pan on the shelf.' 'Oh, you brute, you have drunk up all my starch.' (Tremendous laughter for over five minutes, and cries of order from the chairman.) The next morning my shirt collar was pasted fast to my neck and cheeks, and it took half an hour to clear it off. (Here Mr. Brown sat down amid the cheers of the whole Society.)

FAMILIES OF LITERARY MEN.

The Quarterly Review, in discussing an objection to the Copyright Bill of Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, which was taken by Sir Edward Sugden, gives some very curious particulars about the progeny of literary men. "We are not," says the writer, "going to speculate about the causes of the fact—but a fact it is—that men, distinguished for extraordinary power of any sort, very rarely leave more than a brief line of progeny behind them. Men of genius have scarcely ever done so. Men of imaginative genius, we might say, almost never. With the one exception of the noble Surrey, we cannot, at this moment, point out a representative in the male line, even so far down as the generation of any English poet, and we believe the case is the same in France. The blood of beings of that order can seldom be traced far down even in the female line. With the exception of Surrey and Spencer, we are not aware of any great English author, of at all remote date, from whose body any living person claims to be descended.—There is no other real English poet prior to the middle of the eighteenth century, and we believe no great author of any sort—except Clarendon and Shaftesbury—of whose blood we have an inheritance amongst us. Chaucer's only son died childless. Shakspeare's line expired in his daughter's only daughter. None of the other dramatists of that age left any progeny—nor Raliegh, nor Bacon, nor Cowper, nor Butler. The grand daughter of Milton was the last of this blood. Newton, Locke, Pope, Swift, Arburthnot, Hume, Gibbon, Cowper, Grey, Walpole, Cavendish, and we might greatly extend the list—never married. Neither Bolingbroke, nor Addison, nor Warburton, nor Johnson, nor Burke, transmitted their blood. M. Renouard's last argument against a perpetuity in literary property, is, that it would be founding another noblesse. Neither jealous aristocracy, nor envious Jacobinism need be under much alarm. When a human race has produced its 'bright consummate flower' in this kind, it seems commonly to be near its end."

Poor Goldsmith might have been mentioned in the above list. The theory is illustrated in our own day. The two greatest names in science and literature of our time, were Davy, and Sir Walter Scott.—The first died childless, Sir Walter left four children, of whom three are dead, only one of them, (Mrs. Lockhart,) leaving issue, and the fourth (his eldest son,) though living, and long married, has no issue. These are curious facts.

Perils of St. Petersburgh.—It is melancholy to contemplate the constant danger in which this brilliant capital is placed. If Mr. Kohl's picture is not overcharged, the concurrence of a strong westerly wind and high water, just at the breaking up of the ice, would at any time suffice to occasion an inundation sufficient to drown the whole population, and convert the entire city, with all its sumptuous palaces, into a chaotic mass of ruins. The Gulf of Finland runs to a point as it approaches the month of the Neva, where the most violent gales are always those from the west, so that the mass of waters, on such occasions, is always forcibly impelled towards the city. The islands forming the delta of the Neva, on which St. Petersburgh stands, are extremely low and flat, and the highest point in the city is probably not more than 12 or 14 feet above the average level of the sea. A rise of fifteen feet is, therefore, enough to place all St. Petersburgh under water, and a rise of thirty feet is enough to drown almost every human being in the place. The poor inhabitants are, therefore, in constant danger of destruction, and can never be certain that the whole 500,000 of them may not, within the next twenty-four hours, be washed out of their houses like so many drowned rats. To say the truth, the subject ought hardly to be spoken of with levity, for the danger is too imminent, and the reflection often makes many hearts quake in St. Petersburgh. The only hope of this apparently doomed city is, that the three circumstances may never occur simultaneously, viz: high water, the breaking up of the ice, and a gale of wind from the west. There are so many points of the compass for the wind to choose among, that it would seem perverse in the extreme to select the west at so critical a moment; nevertheless, the wind does very often blow from the west during spring, and the ice floating in the Neva and the Gulf of Finland is of a bulk amply sufficient to oppose a formidable obstacle to the water in the upper part of the river. Had the ancient sages of Okhta kept meterological records, one might perhaps be able to calculate how often in a thousand years, or in ten thousand years, such a flood as we are here supposing might be likely to occur. As it is, the world need not be at all surprised to read in the newspapers one of these days that St. Petersburgh, after rising like a bright meteor from the swamps of Finland, has as suddenly been extinguished in them like a mere will-o-the-wisp. May heaven protect the city!—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

From the Presbyterian.

OLD TOMB-STONES.

At the country seat of Mr. James N. Dickson, in Bristol township, near Crescentville, and about six miles from the city of Philadelphia. may be seen some interesting relicts of the olden time, which have also some connection with the early religious history of the colony of Pennsylvania.—These are three tomb-stones, nearly a century and a half old, in a pretty good state of preservation. They were found under a tree in an orchard, but are now placed in a more secure situation. As the inscriptions on them are curious, and posses a peculiar interest to those who are fond of tracing back the history of the state, I have carefully copied them, and present them to your readers. Where one of the stones is mutilated, I have supplied some letters from conjecture, which are enclosed in brackets.

The names of the deceased led me to suppose that they were Welsh. The errors in orthography, especially so gross a one as FOE for OF, seems to show that English could not have been the native language of the stone-cutter.

Can any of your readers inform us whether there existed at so early a date a society of Sabbatarians, or Seventh-Day Baptists, as they are now called? Elizabeth Price, probably the mother of John and Rees, must have been among the first emigrants to the province, as her death occurred fifteen years after Penn's first landing. In connection with this, I deposit at your office, for the inspection of the curious, a deed conveying to "Robert Turner, of the city of Dublin in the kingdom of Ireland merchant," 5000 acres of land "in the province of signory or Pennsylvania," for the consideration of £109 sterling "in hand paid," and a quit-rent of one shilling a year for every hundred acres. It is signed with William Penn's autograph.

J. P. E.

No. 1.

FOR THE
MEMORY FOE
ELIZABETH PRICE
WHO DIED
AVGVST THE 2st
1697

No 2.

FOR
THE MEMORY
OF JOHN
PRICE WHO
DIED JVNE THE
11th DAY 1702
AGED 20
YEARS

Back of No. 2.

[Thi]s YOVNG man was
[So m]uch with sence indved
[Th]at of his own and
[Br]others Death conlvde
[Sa]ying Dear Brother
This know well Do i
T'will not be long
Before we both must die

No. 3.

FOR
THE MEMORY
OF REES
PRICE WHO
DIED JVLY
THE 17 DAY
1702
AGED 23
YEARS.

Back of No. 3.

These are first
Thats in this Dust i say
Gods sabbath kept
To wit ye seventh Day
in faith they DY'D
Here side by side remain
Till Christ shall come
To raise them up again

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, the largest assortment ever offered in this place. *Physicians* are particularly invited to give their stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to undersell any establishment in this section of the State

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLORS Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

This most useful medicine can without presumption be called the "ne plus ultra" of all the thousand medicines now offered to the public for the cure of pulmonary diseases. Hundreds are now living in good health that consumption seemed to have marked for an early grave, who owe their preservation to the use of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.—Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Mobile; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the people! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, and advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the house of most of our citizens.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand ready to testify.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES, *AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.*

We have this day been appointed sole agents in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by us are direct from Doct Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

We have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that we have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the [illegible] used than any other medicine ever [illegible] public. Those upon the brink of the [illegible] been called to health by its powerful [illegible] weak have become strong, [illegible] man has been cured of his pale [illegible] look and racking cough. [illegible] doubt, let them try it and [illegible] shall have it free of expense. [illegible] session recommendations [illegible] distinguished men of the age [illegible] to show at any time.

PARKER'S PULMO[illegible]

One of the best medicines [illegible] fluenzas &c. &c. &c., to [illegible] catalogue of patent medicines [illegible] first rate, call and read one of [illegible]

H. A. & F. [illegible]

MAGNETIC ODONT[illegible]

THE TEETH! THE TEE[illegible]

The Incomparable Tooth Prepar[illegible]

THE fact is proved, and the most [illegible] and doubting are fully convinced of its great utility, as we have the evidence from the sale of 25,000 boxes of the Odontica, within the past year. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear; and more—in thousands of cases, nervous toothache, (that climax of pain) has at once been effectually cured by this most popular dentrifice in America. And in conclusion, where, or who is the young lady or gentleman, aye, the individual that values a beautiful set of teeth, sound gums, and a sweet breath more than fifty cents, that will be longer destitute of a box of Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica.

WINSLOW'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond eproach.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c.☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and use administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

We also state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that we have the following valuable MEDICINES, among our large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills,
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arab'n "
Dr. Phelp's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Billious "
Harlæm Oil,
British "
Pectoral Bal'm Honey
Beautifying Lotion
Hair Oil

Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.
Vegetable Cream,
Dr. Hitchcocks Snuff,

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in our extensive stock of Medicines.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr. Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executedat this office.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer,' has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore* (*La Fayette Block*,) where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN COUNTY or STATE*. Most kinds of Produce Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY*.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonabl prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy wil please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street.*

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment of superior quality [illegible] now offered in lots to suit purchasers, at [illegible] 10 per cent less than is offered by any *Dellay* [illegible] J. N. ELMORE.

[illegible] FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible] Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
[illegible] R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran [illegible] Russell P. M.
[illegible] Whitford.
[illegible] Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adm [illegible] H. Crandall.
[illegible] Asa Babcock, J. L. Scott.
[illegible] Nathan V. Hull.
[illegible]—[illegible] Saunders.
[illegible]—Dea. Joseph Potter.
[illegible]—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
[illegible] Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Linckiaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson,
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—L. G. Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church,
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.—S. B. Brown.

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☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*

James Viene

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 15.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—— A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 119.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JUNE 8, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

ETERNITY.

"When I endeavor to represent eternity to myself," says Saurin, "I avail myself of whatever I can conceive most long and durable. I heap imagination on imagination, conjecture on conjecture. First, I consider those long lives which all men wish and some attain. I observe those old men who live four or five generations, and who alone make the history of an age. I do more; I turn to ancient chronicles, I go back to the patriarchal age, and consider life extending through a thousand years; and I say to myself, all this is not eternity, all this is only a point in comparison of eternity. Having represented to myself real objects, I form ideas of imaginary ones. I go from our age to the time of publishing the gospel, from thence to the publication af the law, from the law to the flood, from the flood to the creation; I join this epoch to the present time, and I imagine Adam yet living. Had Adam lived till now, and had he lived in misery, had he passed all his time in a fire, or on a rack, what idea must we form of his condition? At what price would we agree to expose ourselves to misery so great? What imperial glory would appear glorious were it followed by so much woe? Yet this is not eternity; all this is nothing in comparison of eternity! I go farther still, I proceed from imagination to imagination, from one supposition to another. I take the greatest number of years that can be imagined. I add ages to ages, millions of ages to millions of ages. I form of all these one fixed number, and I stay my imagination. After this I suppose God to create a world like this which we inhabit. I suppose him creating it, by forming one atom after another, and employing in the production of each atom the time fixed in my calculation just now mentioned! What numberless ages would the creation of such a world in such a manner require!—Then I suppose the Creator to arrange these atoms, and to pursue the same plan of arranging them as of creating them.—What numberless ages would such an arrangement require! Finally, I suppose him to dissolve and annihilate the whole, and observing the same method in this dissolution as he observed in the creation and disposition of the whole. What an immense duration would be consumed! Yet this is not eternity; all this is only a point comparison of eternity!"

It was a question asked of the brethren, both in the classical and provincial meetings of ministers, twice in a year, if they preached the duties of the times? And when it was found that Mr. Leighton did not, he was censured for this omission, but said, "If all the brethren have preached to the times, may not one poor brother be suffered to preach on eternity?"

A lady having spent the afternoon and evening at cards, and in gay company, when she came home, found her servant maid reading a pious book. She looked over her shoulders and said, "Poor melancholy soul, what pleasure canst thou find in poring so long over that book?" That night the lady could not sleep, but lay sighing and weeping very much. Her servant asked again and again, what was the matter? At length she burst out into a flood of tears, and said, "O! it was one word I saw in your book that troubles me: there I saw that word *eternity*. O how happy should I be if I were prepared for eternity!" The consequence of this impression was, that she laid aside her cards, forsook her gay company, and set herself seriously to prepare for another world.

A religious man, skilled in all literature, was so ardently bent to impress eternity on his mind, that he read over carefully seven times a treatise on eternity, and had done it oftener, had not speedier death summoned him into it.

Awful as the consideration of eternity is, it is a source of great consolation to the righteous. An eminent minister, after having been silent in company a considerable time, and being asked the reason, signified that the powers of his mind had been solemnly absorbed with the thought of everlasting happiness. "O, my friends," said he, with an energy that surprised all present, "consider what it is to be forever with the Lord—forever, forever, forever!"

From the Banner and Pioneer.

TWO THINGS TO BE LAMENTED.

It is to be lamented—greatly lamented—that some churches and many church-members, set so little value to the gospel and its ministry. Often has our heart been pained to see the devoted, self-denying, and disinterested minister, spending his time, employing his talents, and exhausting his strength and property in the service of his brethren, while few or none sympathize with, or help him or his family, who are daily sinking into poverty and helplessness, as he descends to the grave. He has spent all in their service, dies, and leaves his widow and orphans in poverty and beggary, or doles out his old age in penury and want. And yet his brethren, while they extol his talents, and admire and love him for his piety and devotion, seem to be unconscious that they have robbed him of his wages, beggared his widow and orphans, and dishonored and insulted God by their parsimony and injustice. O! this is a dark spot upon our escutcheon—a blight upon the church; it is lamentable, and should be corrected.

Once more: it is to be lamented, that so many, especially young men in the ministry, should spend so many months of their precious time traversing the country in search of vacant churches, while sinners are perishing in every direction around them for lack of knowledge. To our mind, they must entertain wrong ideas of the true design, and character of the gospel ministry; or else they have greatly misjudged the better way to get into a successful and useful course of ministerial labor. The design of the ministry is, first to convey the good news of salvation to sinners; and when they are converted, to feed the sheep and lambs; but these want to begin their career by feeding the old sheep first. The first work of the gospel minister is to lay the foundation, & then build; but these prefer to build on foundations laid by others. The character of the gospel ministry should never be tarnished by the love of place, or a chief seat. It should ever be the object of the minister to hide himself behind his office, and never should he dishonor his office, and defile his ermine, by using it as a stepping-stone to ascend to places of honor and profit. We have intimated that this mode of traversing the country in search of vacancies, besides being wrong in itself, is not the best way to get into a useful field of labor; for, aside from the fact that it savors of egotism, or seems to say that the man thinks more of himself than others do, the preacher will soon be regarded as a place hunter, or a sort of religious loafer, caring more for the place than the flock. Moreover, it shows that the man is improvident, and does not provide for his own; and, whatever churches may think of Paul's other lectures, they are thoroughly indoctrinated into this, that he that does not provide for his own house has denied the faith; and that if a man cannot govern his own family, he should not have the church committed to his care.

The truth is, that churches are generally too calculating, to tax themselves with the support of a man who is determined to do nothing towards supporting himself. It is to be lamented, therefore, that brethren who might be useful, should spend so much time in hunting places to preach at; when, if they would go to work immediately, in the very way that Providence seems now to point out, they would be useful, and that usefulness would be seen; and instead of spending their time and little money in search of places, they would soon be sought for by the churches, as suitable pastors and bishops.

We most affectionately recommend this course to all our unoccupied brethren, as the most honorable, Christian and profitable mode of procedure.

RETROSPECTIONS FROM ETERNITY.

What is this transient life! It is stealing noiselessly, but most rapidly away!—How soon shall we all sleep in death! We now look forward to the dying scene, knowing that it must come. We shall feel that we are dying; we shall go through the scene, now shrouded in so much mystery. What, then, will the remembrance of earthly joys or woes avail to us?

How soon shall time sweep away in its wrecks every vestige of our earthly existence—crumbling these houses to the dust—burning up the earth on which we tread—and rolling away the blue firmament which canopies it. Ah! how soon shall we be looking back from the remote periods of eternity, through the long lapse of ages, to the few moments we passed in this rebellious world, in this infancy of our being. Oh! man, man—are you a thinking, rational, immortal being! And can you be regardless of such awful truths. Can you cling to this world, and chain your soul to earth, and clog it with all the vanities of time, when it struggles to be free from such trammels, and to soar to its native skies?

Oh! what will touch the heart of man. What will convince him that eternity is worth more than the fleeting moments of life?—that the redemption of the soul from endless sin and suffering demands a thought? Oh, God! send, send thy Spirit;—interpose in mercy, or he is lost forever!

Time rolls on! centuries glide away.—Ere long, we shall look back from our remote position in the eternal world, as the associates of Noah now look back to the scenes they witnessed while on earth.—Think of these spirits now in prison; think what must be their reflections in view of the fact, that they have bartered eternal joy for the sins of a moment on earth. Oh! how must remorse prey upon them as they at this moment lift up their voices in wo, exclaiming, "the harvest is passed, the summer is ended, and we are not saved."

And is it so? Have thousands of years already elapsed, while they still continue the victims of sin? So says unerring truth. They wearied out the long suffering of God, and grieved away his Spirit. And shall eternity still roll on while they remain in their abode of sorrow? Nothing can be more sure. Their own hand has planted thorns in the pillow upon which they will forever in vain seek repose.

And is this our danger? Are we exposed to so fearful a doom! "Verily," saith the Scripture to us, "unless ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." Yes, very soon the graves, in which our bodies have mouldered to the dust, will disappear under the influence of time. Centuries will pass away, and not an individual shall know our names; not a vestige shall remain of our ever having existed. The world shall be busy; the hum of business and the notes of pleasure shall be heard.—The sun shall shine; the rain shall fall; the storm shall rage;—but we shall be far, far away;—the veteran souls of many centuries Oh! what is life, when we look forward to explore those regions where we must forever dwell? What are earth's joys, when we think of Heaven's undying glory? What are earth's trials, when we think of banishment eternal from the presence of God? But Heaven's gates are now open wide. Heaven's smiling fields now invite our steps. The angels' cordial welcome now bids us enter. The Father pleads; the Savior invites; the Spirit strives. Oh! let us all hear, and accept, and live.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS AND TRACTS.

The following is an extract from Mr. Kirk's speech at the recent anniversary of the Amer. Tract Society.

When we reflect upon what remains to be done, in conquering the world for Christ, it seems that the church sleeps where her every energy ought to be roused into action. The church is but half possessed of the spirit of the gospel. There are too many of the professed people of God in whom selfishness has never been destroyed. Too many are hoping for heaven who have not caught the first breathings of heaven; for that is full of God, and God is love: God could give his son. But these, O how little they give, how earnestly they make that little plead for the much that they keep! How few the hearts that beat in unison with that of Christ! Do you love the Saint's Rest? Have you been quickened by the unction of Flavel? Has intercourse with those noble spirits purified your mind, softened your heart, removed your difficulties, smoothed your spiritual pathway? They will do this for your fellow. They are as valuable to him as to you. And will you not give them to him? Have you thought that the Bible is sufficient for you? But you forget the fibres of the web of your Christian experience which have been woven by these. O, that we had the spirit and the love which we shall have to-morrow, if we die! These harpers that soon are to hymn the praises of God and the Lamb, O that they had a portion of that love now! O that those who, when they have tasted one drop of the love of the saints in glory, would fly to the remotest corner of the world to do the meanest errand of benevolence, had now something of that with which so shortly they shall glow and burn. We should hear no more of hard times, of commercial embarrassments, of failures of banks and of firms.

How God has honored the business in which this Society is engaged! It is preaching the word. His own mouth has spoken its praises. "How beautiful are the feet of them that bring glad tidings of great joy." It is more precious than gold. Tracts? who wrote them? Blessed men. We do not canonize them, but they have gone up to heaven, and have left behind them their mantle. Blessed men. They have walked with God, and wrote under the impulses of the love of Christ. God taught them. Some in prison. Baxter in sickness—keeping him on the verge of heaven, so that he might portray its bliss, and breathe forth its music. Blessed books! O give them wings, golden wings. The church, the country, the world needs their influence. The crisis-hour draws nigh. This land, I believe, is to be the theatre of the great contest with Antichrist. Let it come. Back it with Rome, with learning, with wealth, it can do no harm; it can work no evil issue.

RENUNCIATION OF UNIVERSALISM.

The instances of renunciation of the doctrine of universal salvation, seem to be greatly increasing in number. Another minister of the denomination holding to that sentiment, has been brought to see his errors, and has had the moral courage and independence to declare his convictions to the world. He wrote a letter, remarkable for the candor and kindness of its style, to the editors of the Western Luminary, (a Universalist paper,) desiring its publication in that paper. But they have shown their candor, in return, by refusing to publish it. It appers, in consequence, in the N. Y. Baptist Register, and will, we doubt not, deeply interest our readers. The following is a copy.—*Christian Reflector.*

MT. MORRIS, March 31, 1842.

Messrs. Editors of the Western Luminary:

BRETHREN—For some time past I have had strong convictions produced by reflection and prayerfully reading the word of God, that the system of Universalism is false, and founded in error. Those convictions I have endeavored to overcome. I have fought against them; I have prayed Almighty God to strengthen me in what I have formerly believed to be truth; I have thrown myself at the foot of the cross and sincerely asked God to direct me; I have cried to the Lord in the language of Paul, "What wilt thou have me to do?" I have kept these feelings a profound secret in my own bosom, until God has seen fit to convince me that I have embraced in my religious faith some important errors, which have neutralized in a great measure all my efforts to reclaim sinners. The greatest error which I have believed and preached, I conceive to be the doctrine that there will be none finally lost, (that is to say, eternally lost.) I feel it my duty, therefore, to say to the world through your publication, that I am no longer a Universalist. I cannot be willing to own that I am, without giving my conscience the lie, and ruining my own soul.

Brethren, I pray you in Christ's stead to ponder well your footsteps: stop one moment and reflect.

Behold the difference between our preaching (as a denomination,) and the preaching of the primitive disciples of our Redeemer. I know there are feeling hearts among you, sincere Christians, honest, worthy men. There are talents, which, if rightly directed, would advance the Redeemer's kingdom on earth. We have prayed together, we have tuned our voices in unison while singing the songs of redeeming grace. My prayer is, that God would give you the same convictions that I have experienced, and that you might be brought to the same result, and that our labors may be labors of love in the Lord, for the conversion of sinners, lest we lie down in sorrow and mourn when our hearts fail us, and our flesh wasteth away, Prov. v. 11, 12, and we be found naked, not having the righteousness of Christ.

My ministerial credentials I am ready to give up whenever a favorable opportunity presents.

I trust I shall ever be happy to have any of you call on me when you can make it convenient. Do not consider me your enemy for this step. I feel more true love for your welfare than ever I did before. I intend this for all my ministering brethren and friends, and say to you all in the sincerity of my heart, farewell.

M. L. WISNER.

THE JEWS.

The present physical, moral, and social condition of the Jews must be a miracle. We can come to no other conclusion. Had they continued from the commencement of the Christian era down to the present hour, in some national state as that in which we find the Chinese, walled off from the rest of the human family, and by their selfishness on a national scale, and their repulsion or alien elements, resisting every assault from without, in a shape of hostile invasion, and from an overpowering national pride, forbidding the introduction of new and foreign customs, we should not see so much of miracle interwoven with their existence. But this is not their state; far from it. They are neither a united and dependent nation, nor a parasitic province. They are peeled, and scattered into fragments; and like broken globules of quicksilver, instinct with cohesive power, ever claiming affinity, and ever ready to amalgamate. Geography, arms, genius, politics, and foreign help, do not explain their existence; time and climate, and customs equally fail to unravel it. None of these are or can be springs of their perpetuity. They have been spread over every part of the habitable globe; have lived under the reign of every dynasty; they have shared the protection of just laws, the oppression of cruel ones, and witnessed the rise and progress of both; they have used every tongue, and have lived in every latitude. The snows of Lapland have chilled, and the suns of Africa have scorched them. They have drank of the Tiber, the Thames, the Jordan, the Mississippi. In every country and in every degree of latitude and longitude, we find a Jew. It is not so with any other other race. Empires, the most illustrious, have fallen, and buried the men that constructed them, but the Jew has lived among the ruins, a living monument of indestructibility. Persecution has unsheathed the sword, and lighted the faggot; Papal superstition and Moslem barbarism have smote them with unsparing ferocity; penal rescripts and deep prejudice have visited on them the most unrighteous chastisement, and notwithstanding all, they survive. Like their own bush on Mount Horeb, Israel has continued in the flames unconsumed. They are the aristocracy of Scripture, reft of their cornets—princes in degradation. A Babylonian, a Theban, a Spartan, an Athenian, a Roman, are names known in history only; their shadows alone haunt in the world, and flicker on its tablets. A Jew walks every street, dwells in every capital, traverses every exchange, and relieves the monotony of the nations of the earth. The race has inherited the heir-loom of immortality, incapable of extinction or amalgamation. Like streamlets from a common head, and composed of waters of a peculiar nature, they have flowed along every stream, without blending with it, or receiving its color, or its flavor, and traversed the surface of the globe, amid the lapses of many centuries, peculiar, distinct, alone.—The Jewish race, at this day, is perhaps the most striking seal of the truth of the sacred Oracles. There is no possibility of accounting for their perpetual isolations, their depressed but distinct being, on any grounds save those revealed in the records of truth.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

BARTIMEUS.

Beneath a wide-spreading palm tree, in the vicinity of Jerusalem, there was seated a man who was blind—who from his birth had been dead to all the attributes of existence. There he sat, all motionless; the staff which guided him, and the hat which held the alms of the charitable, laying by his side. And as he sat there he could feel the warm breath of the summer zephyr upon his cheek—the rays of the great centre of light shed down upon him—the breeze at play with his locks, and cooling the sweat from his fevered brow. He could hear the sweet tones of music wafted from the woods and tree tops of the groves—he could hear the breathing melody of Nature's feathered songsters—but he could not see them. His ear was alive to every sound, but ah! the sight, which stamps hearing with reality, and adds to it a two-fold enjoyment, *that* was absent. And, save when the voice of friendly greeting met his ear, he seemed to himself to be the only creature of existence.

Presently the sound of approaching footsteps struck upon his ear, and as they came nigh he could distinguish among their jarring voices, one so soft and musical, that it almost seemed to inspire his soul. He turned his eyes toward it, but the balls were sightless, and that dreary void which had so long filled his mind, was there still. He sank back against the tree, which for many weary months had been the companion of his solitude, and his support whilst receiving the gifts of charity. But that voice again aroused him, and as he heard its silvery tones, he knew it was the voice of more than mortal man which spake before him. He had heard of heaven, he had heard of its being beyond the sky, which men told him was above his head; he had heard too, that within it there lived the God of earth, of whom Moses, the great father of his race, had spoken in time before; but above all, he had heard of that God's being then upon the earth, and nigh to his paternal home, and now when he heard the being before him speak, he thought if it could be Him. From his own countrymen he had heard of the miracles which this Holy One had performed—he had heard of his healing the sick, of restoring the blind, even such as he was now; he had heard how, with a single command, he had caused the dumb to speak, the deaf to hear, the lame to leap, and the dying to be whole; and could it be that that the same One was now near him? Yes, it was possible. *He* was nigh, and nigh to heal and save. Upon him the God of mercy turned his eyes, and with a touch, he says, "*Be thou whole.*" The word has been spoken—the deed is done, the iron bands which had bound him to eternal darkness, are unlocked—the scales are loosened from his eye-lids—his sight is restored—the blind sees. And oh! what a glorious prospect meets his view. The whole of creation bursts upon his view at a single glance, as if done by magic. And it was magic that did it, the magic of divine mercy, than which there is none more powerful. He now sees Nature, and Nature's children. Her magnificent works, the works of her grateful servants, all lay before him. That which for years and years has only existed in the fancy, now is presented in the coloring of reality, and how unlike that he had held before in his mind. The heavens—their glorious architecture and their governor, the sun, who lights them up in rays of gold—they were there, and written upon them, as with the pen of prophecy, he sees, 'twas God who made them. He sees too, the mountains, those giants of earth, those nurslings of the sky, with their thousands of trees, painted with alternate hues of brown and green; the plains below them, its herbage, on whose velvet carpeting he had often trodden—they were all there. And before him stood the cause of all this turning of darkness into light, with a form

——————"So like his own,
Save where the beams of mercy shone."

With joy he surveys him, and then in gratitude exclaims, "Blessed be he who has made me thus a new creature."

CLOSE OF THE WEEK.—A week! It is but a short time indeed, but its events are a host, its changes many. To whom has the week just about to close brought joy?—to whom sorrow?—to whom riches?—to whom poverty?—to whom enemies?—to whom love?—to whom hatred?—to whom misery?—to whom happiness?—to whom sickness?—to whom health?—to whom life?—or, to whom DEATH? What! all these in *one week?* Yea, and a host more numerous than the sands of the sea.—Many who saw the dawning of the present week, will be in another world before it closes; many upon whom fortune smiled but a week ago, are now groaning beneath the withering frowns of poverty; many who were floating gently on the bark of life, o'er the unruffled sea of happiness, a week ago, are now the wrecks of ruin on the shores of affliction; many upon whom the sun of the last Sabbath shone propitiously, have, ere this time, met with some misfortune, and are turned upon the world, the children of poverty; and many whose expectations and hopes were beaming forth bright and prosperous at the dawn of the week, find themselves at the close the sad and miserable beings of cruel disappointment.

And such is the fate of man! It is subject to changes in a week, a day, nay, even an hour. The world is still in commotion, revolution succeeding revolution; time whirling in its rapid progress, leaving behind its trace of destruction. And even in a small community many thrilling and exciting circumstances might be summed up and recorded at the close of each week.

THE PRAYER MEETING.—The social prayer meeting is no place for coldness.—It is a sin to go there with a cold heart.—The revival must commence in the closet. If any one is cold, let him humble himself before God, and pray and fast if necessary, till his "heart burns within him." Then let him go to the prayer meeting, and unite his heart with those who are already revived, in pleading for the outpouring of God's Spirit. When a brother comes to a prayer meeting with a cold heart, & is called upon to pray, he does not lead the devotions of others. He has no errand but his own, to the throne of grace. He does not feel in unison with his brethren. He feels intensely on no point. He wanders over the world; embraces a multitude of objects, entirely foreign from the particular one for which special prayer is to be made; prolongs the exercises to a tedious length; introduces vain repetitions in reference to almost every object embraced in his petition, amplifying upon every idea, expressing it in several different forms of speech. Then, perhaps, he begins to feel a little warm, and returns and goes over the same ground the second time. In this way, he chills the feelings of others, and diverts their attention also from the special object for which they were assembled. A few brethren, who come to prayer meetings, with cold hearts, may thus become chilled to others, and a great hindrance to a revival.—*Ch. Reflector.*

THE BELIEVER'S VIEW OF DEATH.—To encounter death the faithful are prepared, both by their knowledge and experience. "They know in whom they have believed, and that he is able to keep that which they have committed unto him." They know that their Redeemer is the mighty God, and that part of the everlasting covenant between the Father and him, insures their victory over the grave; for it is written: "Thy dead men shall live; with my dead body shall they arise." "Awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust; for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, and the earth shall cast out the dead." These wonderful things of God's law being certified to them by the Holy Ghost, become the object of their admiration, the foundation of lively hope, and their richest treasure. Hence death grows familiar to their minds, as a translation to enjoy spiritual life in perfection, in the presence of their beloved, the sweetness of which they have imperfectly known already. Answers to their prayers, and a change of state in passing from darkness to light, from death to life, in their conversion, alters the visage of death, and its nature too. Instead of seizing upon them, to root them out of the earth, and pluck them out of their dwelling, it comes to exalt them to glory, and honor, and immortality.—*Rev. H. Venn.*

NATURE'S VOICE.—There is religion in every thing around us—a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence, stealing in as it were, unawares upon the heart. It comes quietly and without excitement. It has no terror, no gloom in its approaches. It does not rouse up the passions; it is untrammeled by the creeds, and unshadowed by the superstitions of man. It is fresh from the hands of its author, and glowing from the immediate presence of the Great Spirit which pervades and quickens it.

It is written on the arched sky. It looks out from every star. It is among the hills and valleys of the earth—where the shrubless mountain-top pierces the thin atmosphere of eternal winter—or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its dark waves of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the unsleeping ocean. It is the poetry of nature. It is this which uplifts the spirit within us, until it is strong enough to overlook the shadows of our place of probation;—which breaks, link after link, the chain that binds us to materiality; and which opens to our imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness.

THE MERE PHILOSOPHER'S HEAVEN.—Glorious empire! what can animate us, if a prospect such as this move us not to the "laying aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us!" Nevertheless let us see to it that we do not conclude ourselves on the high road to the celestial city, just because we have some tastes and feelings to which we expect to find there the counterpart objects. We must warn you against mistaking an intellectual for a spiritual longing, the wish to enter heaven, because there "we shall know even as we are known," for the wish to enter it because God himself will be there "all in all." I am sure that many a man, in whose heart is no love of the Creator and Redeemer, might pant for a state in which he shall no longer see darkly through a glass, but have full sway over universal truth. The mind may struggle for emancipation, and crave a broader field, whilst the soul is the bondslave of Satan, and has no wish to throw away her chain. Aye, it is just as easy to dress up an intellectual paradise as a carnal, and to desire the one, as well as the other, without acquiring any meetness, "for the inheritance of the saints in light." The heaven of the Mohammedan is full of all that can gratify the senses, and pamper the appetites. The heaven of the philosopher may be a scene in which mind is to reach all its vigor, and science all its majesty. But neither is the heaven of the Christian.—The heaven for which the Christian longs, is the place in which God himself shall be his "strength and portion forever."—*Melville.*

RENUNCIATION OF UNIVERSALISM.—We learn from the Christian Soldier that a number of Universalists at Attleborough, Mass., have lately renounced Universalism. The good work is advancing, and truth is gaining ground.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruytor, June 9, 1842.

Value of Religion.

Men place a true or false estimate on religion as they are possessed or destitute of it. The carnal mind understandeth not the things of the Spirit, and therefore is not prepared to judge of its intrinsic excellence. The christian system is so entirely different from any thing that comes under the range of the sinner's thoughts that he is not prepared to speak of it only as he sees it exhibited in the lives of its professors; and here, if he judge from appearances, he is more likely to judge wrong than right, because, while the christian is tabernacled in the flesh, he is more or less, as his natural temperament excites, under the influence of his unsanctified nature; and he finds, as the Apostle to the Romans, that when he would do good evil is present with him, and that there is a law in his members warring against the laws of his mind, and bringing him into captivity to the law of sin and death. Thus the christian's external conduct is not an absolute index of his heart, because every child of God that falls into sin by unholy influences, is ready to cry out, O, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?—He allows not that which he does, and mourns that he is not free from those influences that bring him into bondage. Thus it is that the value of the christian religion cannot be determined from the external conduct of its professors. Therefore, the man of this world has no means by which he may judge accurately of its value, save the representations made of it by God's word, and his children.

The christian is prepared to judge correctly of its absolute and relative excellence, for he has himself known what is the value of the sinner's pleasures, and now he knows the pleasures that flow from union with God. His decision is true, for he knows of what he speaks. When he speaks of the absolute value of religion, he says, what the scriptures declare of it, that it is all that heart could wish or enjoy, that it is a balm for every wound; that it is suited to all circumstances and places, and makes its possessor infinitely rich, honorable and happy, and provides an ample antidote for all the ills of life, a comfort in affliction—strength in weakness, wisdom in folly—help in adversity—a never-failing friend through life. It gives peace and hope in death, and endless life and bliss in heaven, where it shall unfold its ever-increasing glories to the enraptured vision of the saints that surround the throne of God.

When he speaks of its relative value he adopts the Apostle's sentiments and glories in nothing save the cross of Christ, and counts all things else dross; and with the Psalmist he says, I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of the Lord than to dwell in the tents of wickedness, and one day in the courts of God is better than a thousand elsewhere. And when he feels the divine influence in his heart, he despises the brightest scenes of sinful pleasures as too base, too grovelling for an immortal mind. The joys of religion are pure and rational—the joys of sense are carnal.—The joys of religion are as abiding as the throne of God. The joys of sense are as unstable as the restless ocean, and fickle as the varying winds, and in their change leave an aching void or a real sting. Well may the christian say, "Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee. Thus religion is proved to be a priceless treasure. All the cavillings of sceptics, and all the efforts of ungodly men to depreciate its value and cast a shade over its effulgent glory are vain efforts. It stands in its own glory as the light of the world, giving life, peace, and joy with every good thing.

Some idea of the value of religion may be gained from the language of the Lord Jesus Christ, when he inquired, 'What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? or what shall he give in exchange for his soul?' By this form of expression he clearly shows that all the concentrated good of every kind and nature of this world is lighter than nothing and vanity, when compared with that religion that saves the soul from death, and gives it life, and peace, and heaven.

If religion is thus valuable, he is unwise who does not possess himself of it. He grasps at a shadow while he forsakes the substance; he seeks a fancied while he neglects a real good.

Moral Excellence.

Every true Christian has one object in connection with his other duties for which he is bound both from regard to his own peace and his profession as a Christian, to labor. This is to labor for the greatest possible moral excellence. Jesus Christ who is his pattern, exhibited the perfection of moral excellence in his whole character. The Christian should pursue this object from regard to his own peace, for there is no peace worthy of the name to those who are entirely destitute of this characteristic. As one advances in moral excellence, he advances towards christian perfection, and, consequently, towards perfection in happiness. The gospel of Jesus Christ is emphatically a gospel of peace, its primary object being to give peace, and this gospel is the standard of moral excellence. As a man is obedient to the gospel will his peace abound, as he is disobedient will peace depart from him.—Every man's peace is identified with obedience to the will of God, and obedience is the proof of moral excellence, and the sure harbinger of that peace that passeth understanding, verifying the language of the Psalmist, "Great peace have they which love thy law, and nothing shall offend them."

The Christian should pursue this object from regard to his profession as a christian. Having renounced the world and put on Christ, he becomes a witness to testify of the religion he professes. He is not prepared to give his testimony fully, till he understands the nature of the religion he professes, and knows something of its glorious perfections. When he has arrived to a state of perfect obedience, he is then prepared to exhibit the divine excellence of the Gospel. And as a witness for God, he testifies that the religion of Jesus Christ is the standard of moral excellence, and from this flows the perfection of peace. This is an important part of the Christian's labor. He is not to live for himself, but he is called of God to labor in his vineyard, and persuade men to be reconciled to his government. This he can never do more effectually than exhibiting in his own character those divine characteristics of the gospel. This consistency of conduct with profession never fails of carrying conviction to candid minds. Moral excellence, whenever found, will command the admiration and win the heart of every sensible person. Thus it is, by laboring for this object an individual's peace is promoted, and converts are made to the religion that saves the soul.

Vitiated Public Sentiment.

There cannot be found a more glaring inconsistency than public sentiment with regard to trespass on property and the social affections. Public sentiment governs statute laws, and presents the same inconsistency in the supreme law of the land:—Thus, if the robber steals a few dollars, public sentiment and statute law incarcerates him in the penitentiary. If the heartless libertine enters the domestic circle, and, by his fiendish arts betrays the innocent and fixes an indelible stain upon the character at the same time that he destroys the domestic happiness of an individual or whole families, and leaves the social affections bleeding and destroyed public sentiment and statute law bids him hold up his head in society, and bear the appellation of a gentleman, and perhaps a christian! Thus the social affections are made of less value than money, and the dearest relations in life are made the sport of the vile seducer. How keenly those who sport at other's disgrace would feel if the destroyer were to touch them in their social relations as they do others?—But, alas! public sentiment and law permits the ruined, the heart-broken, the disconsolate to mourn in secret, or seek the grave to shut them out from a world of sin and shame.

With the law of God it is otherwise.—It denounces its most fearful curse upon the violator of the affections and purity, and God will not suffer this law to be violated with impunity. It is time that the virtuous speak forth their indignation at such baseness, and learn to regard men according to their moral worth and virtue, and not esteem them as they abound in dollars and cents.—Life has no charms where reputation and virtue are gone. Society has no attractions if the licentious are in it.

Missionary Society.

We publish to-day an article from our correspondent "E. M.," touching our Missionary operations. Whether he has hit upon the best mode, we do not say. All we ask is, that by some means our missionary operations may become efficient. For some years we have been crippled, and what has been done, has been with halting and staggering. There is missionary zeal sufficient if it could be concentrated to meet in a good measure the demands made upon us. All that is wanting is to bring the zeal and means to bear most effectually. We trust the wisdom of the denomination will soon arrange this matter so that we may occupy the field that is opened before us.

Erratum.—We last week made one correction in Eld. Chadwick's "Strictures," and upon a more careful perusal we discover the following:

At the commencement of the second paragraph from the close of the article, the word *amendment* should be substituted for "commandment."

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

Missionary Operations.

Brother Bailey—Sir,—Pardon me for attempting to present to you a few thoughts on the subject of our Missionary operations. The present distracted state of our Missionary Society calls loudly for a thorough revision. While the Macedonian cry is heard from almost every quarter, we are doing *comparatively* nothing. Although we have a large amount of standing fund, we are continually laboring under embarrassments for want of funds to sustain missionary operations. There is a large portion of our standing fund loaned out without the requisite securities, and now and then a portion of it is lost—and even the interest is not promptly paid annually. Many of our local agents either forget, or neglect to report annually to the Society at its meetings, and they let arrearages run for years, without collecting or reporting the state of them to the society. Under such circumstances it is impossible to understand the true state and situation of the Society.—Now, Sir, I think this state of things, to say the least of it, is very *unpleasant* and *unprofitable*, and that it has existed long enough. I have long looked for something on this subject, but have looked in vain. I will therefore present a few considerations:

1. I would recommend that we divide our A. S. D. B. M. Society into as many Societies as there are Associations, and that the business of the Missionary Societies be transacted at the annual meetings of the several Associations.

2. That we make the standing fund available by putting it into a sinking fund, and expending it in five years. Let each Society transact its own business, and support its own missionaries.

3. Let there be one local agent in each church, who will be prompt and active in collecting funds of subscribers, and make a full report at each annual meeting of the Society.

4. Let any person become a member by paying, at least twenty-five cents, annually into the funds of the Society before the meeting of the Association. Under such an organization I think we can do far more for the spread of Gospel truth than we have done for many years past, under the present deranged state of our missionary operations. Under the proposed plan, we should have funds, and the business would be transacted, and missionaries supported, while on the other system of operations, the business is neglected, our missionaries are not supported, because we have not the requisite funds for their support.

E. M.

Congressional News.

From the New-York Evangelist.

Washington, May 30, 1842.

The Apportionment Bill—Popular Power.

The apportionment bill has not yet passed the Senate. After a long debate, they this afternoon decided in favor of a ratio of over 70,000, which gives about 213 members. The House will not listen to this for a moment; nor to their ill-advised attempt to procure a representation of the fractional numbers. Indeed, on all matters relating to their own organization, the House ought, it seems to me, to have the prevailing voice. I am too democratic to regret the practical increase of the popular power in the House, that we daily witness. That power, ere many years, will be wielded for the highest purposes of freedom and good government. Increasing years and observation make me more *conservative*, it is true. But is a conservatism of *rights*, not of customs; of individual and popular power, not of social or class privileges.—In any government but a sacerdotal one, the nearer we approach to popular sovereignty, the more security of rights, the greater stability in institutions we may secure.

I know of little in the Senate debates on this bill, except the avowal of Berrien, that the attempt to get fractions represented arose from the fact that all the fractions over 50 per cent., except one, that fell to the South, happened to belong to the great *cotton* States. Alas, cotton is not at this moment the controlling power of our country. Those "hellish abolitionists," as the courteous official government paper terms them, have very nearly destroyed the power of cotton-wool to blind men's eyes.

Now I think of it, I wish to call the attention of your readers to the game contemplated with respect to Florida. That Territory does not contain people enough to make a State, under the lowest rate.—But the Floridians intended to form a Constitution, organize a State government under it, elect Senators and a Representative to Congress, and then *demand* admission to the Union as a matter of right, under the treaty by which we acquired Florida.

The President, no doubt, feared the effect of the example on the slaves, and hence the silly effort to treat the controversy as an "abolition" plot.

In regard to the tariff, there is little reason to believe that one with a very high rate of duties will succeed. The President swore, to a gentleman of my acquaintance, that he would Veto any Tariff Bill, that, like Mr. Salstontall's, proposed to allow the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands to continue!

I am sorry to say that the President is a profane swearer, and often interlards his conversation with oaths. Such an example in the Chief Magistrate of the nation merits a severe rebuke.

News of the Day.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1842.

The General Appropriation Bill, after much delay arising from hostility to particular items and differences between the two Houses has at length become a law. It fills over four columns of the National Intelligencer of Thursday. We have made out a condensed table of the several items of Appropriation, as follows:

Pay and mileage of Members of Congress,	$273,712
Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Senate and House,	12,500
Contingent expenses of the Senate,	35,000
Contingent expenses of the House,	50,000
Printing, binding, lithographing, books, &c.,	137,867
Salary of Librarians,	3,450
Contingent expenses of the Library,	1,800
Books for the Library,	6,000
Salary of the President,	25,000
Department of State, salaries and expenses,	151,766
Treas. Department, salaries, &c.	317,000
Department of War, " "	101,940
Navy Department, " "	38,718
Salary of P. M. General, Assistants, Clerks, &c.,	93,772
Surveyors and their Clerks,	54,905
U. S. Mint at Philadelphia,	43,400
do do in North Carolina,	9,500
do do in Georgia,	8,880
do do in New Orleans,	17,400
Wisconsin Territory,	29.450
Iowa Territory,	42,946
Florida Territory,	40,973
Judges of Supreme Court,	41,000
District Judges,	50,400
Judges in District of Columbia,	11,700
Attorney General and Clerk,	5,500
District Attornies,	8,016
Marshals,	7,200
Expenses of the U. S. Courts,	375,000
Annuities and Grants,	900
Survey of U. S. coast,	100,000
Survey of Northern and Southern Lakes,	20,000
Survey of North-Eastern Boundary,	66,301
Fund for relief of sick and disabled seamen,	46,500
Custom House at Boston,	75,000
" in New York not exceeding,	28,200
Expenses of the Sixth Census,	110,000
Light House Establishment,	368,922
Foreign Ministers, Secretaries, Charge Affaires, and Consuls,	170,500
Contingent expenses of Missions abroad,	62,800
Relief and Protection of American Seamen in Foreign Countries,	35,000
Total, Civil and Diplomatic,	$3,345,321
General Post-Office.	
Transportation of the Mails,	$3,150,000
Compensation of Postmasters,	915,000
Ship, Steamboat, and Way Letters,	20,000
Wrapping Paper,	16,800
Office Furniture,	4,600
Advertising,	63,500
Mail Bags,	20,000
Locks, Keys, and Stamps,	10,000
Mail Depredations and Special Agents,	28,000
Deputy Postmasters,	209,000
Miscellaneous,	53,000
	$4,485,900

CONGRESSIONAL BURYING GROUND.

An interesting article entitled "Meditations among Tombs," in the last Southern Literary Messenger, contains the subjoined statements respecting the honored dead interred in the Congressional ground.

One President, Wm. Henry Harrison, was for a time buried there, and two Vice Presidents, George Clinton of New York, and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, still lie beneath the monuments erected by Congress to their memory. The U. S. Senators buried there are:

James Burrill, of Rhode Island,	died 1820
Macon Smyth, Connecticut,	" 1835
Thaddeus Betts, "	" 1840
Wm. Pinkney, Maryland,	" 1822
John Gillard, South Carolina,	" 1826
James Jackson, Georgia,	" 1806
Wm. A Trimble, Ohio,	" 1821
James Noble, Indiana,	" 1831
Elias K. Kane, Illinois,	" 1833

Of the Representatives interred in that cemetery, two are from Maine, viz: Jonathan Cilley and Timothy J. Carters; two from Vermont, Jonathan Hunt and Benjamin S. Deming; two from Massachusetts, Jacob Crowningshield and Elijah Brigham; one from Rhode Island, Nathaniel Hazard; Connecticut one, Zahman Williams; New York two, James Lent, Anson Brown; three from New Jersey, John Linn, Hedge Thompson, George Holcombe; four from Pennsylvania, John Smilie, Thomas Hartley, Henry Wilson, Patrick Farreley; four from Maryland, Daniel Heister, George E. Mitchell, Littleton Dennis, Isaac McKim; nine from Virginia, Theodorick Bland, John Dawson, Peterson Goodwin, Wm. A. Burwell, Wm. M. Ball, Alexander Smyth, C. C. Johnson, Philip Doddridge, Thomas T. Bouldin; five from North Carolina, James Gillespie, Richard Standford, George Mumford, Jesse Slocum, Gabriel Holmes; five from South Carolina, Thomas B. Singleton, Levi Casey, James Blair, Warren R. Davis, Richard J. Manning; two from Georgia, J. Jones, John Coffee; two from Kentucky, David Walker, Robert P. Henry; three from Mississippi, Nalsworthy Hunter, Christopher Rankin, David Dickson; one from Illinois, Charles Slade; one from Indiana, George L. Howard; one from Alabama, Jacob Lawler; one from Ohio, Jeremiah McLean.

These we believe are all who are interred in this beautiful cemetery. How much more eloquent are those silent halls of the dead, than the noisy halls of the living!

Mr. Petrich Assassinated.—This talented sculptor's studio was entered last evening, at about 10 o'clock, by two men with blackened faces, who attacked Mr. Petrich with knives, inflicting upon him three dangerous wounds; two of which were near the region of the heart. His calls for assistance were available for his rescue, the assassins retreating, leaving him bathed in his own blood, while relief came in, attracted by his cries.

He lies in a most critical state. Neither from him, nor from any other source, can the most ingenious speculation devise even a remotely possible cause for an act at once so dastardly and nefarious.

Mr. Petrich has been in the employment of the Government, in his capacity as sculptor, for many years. He has been engaged on the Treasury, Patent Office and Post-Office structures, in designing and executing the ornamental parts thereof. His last work was the design of four bas-relief panels for the base of Greenough's statue of Washington.

The Board of Foreign Missions held a meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Friday. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen presided. The meeting was addressed, among others, by Rev. Mar Yohannan, Bishop of the Nestorian church in Syria. He said:—

"I have visited your Congress. I have seen your President. He has no crown on his head, no sword by his side, no soldiers at his door. He had no throne. He sat in his chair like a man. He shook hands with me. The President is but a man. In my country we must bow down to the floor before the King. It is the Bible makes this difference. In our country we have the Koran. You are happy because you have the Bible."

He sat down amidst much applause.

Examination.—'John wher's your passin' lesson?' 'That sentence on the black board, "There go a gentleman and a scholar."' 'Pass *there.*' '*There* are a houn of multitude, fust person sing'lar, nomertive case to go.' 'Very well "go," the next.' So Tom makes for the door. 'Come back—pass *go.*' 'I was trying to go past.'—'Next.' '*Go* is an insensible rig'lar verb, finity mood, perfect tense, 1st person go it, 2d person go ahead, 3d person no go: made in the 3d person to agree with the Whig party understood.' 'Very well next pass gentlemen.' *Gentlemen* is an abstract noun, subjunctive mood, neuter gender, but in opposition to scholar.' 'Right; *scholar*, the next.' '*Scholar* is an obstinate pronomial adjective, ridiculous mood, imperfect tense, fust person, because I am speaking and governed by *a*.' 'Give the rule.' 'Scholars are governed by indefinite articles.' 'Very good; take your seats with 9 merit marks apiece.'

I heard this. Yours, S. Q. Q.

Great Fire!—Wesleyan Seminary Burnt.—The well-known Methodist Seminary at Lima, in Livingston county, 20 miles southward of Rochester, was chiefly destroyed by fire this morning before daylight. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock, this morning, issuing from the cupola. The whole roof of the main building fell in—but the east wing was chiefly saved, and the west one would probably be saved also.

How the fire originated is not known, though the building has several times caught fire since it was built.

About 400 students were attending the Seminary which is in high repute.

No doubt immediate measures will be taken to repair the edifice, so as to prevent any serious impediment to the course of instruction.—*Rochester Post of Thursday.*

We understand the loss is estimated at $20,000.—*Albany Daily Adv.*

Afflicting Dispensation.—Mr. Samuel Mason, an old and highly respectable resident of the town of Farmington, whilst engaged in milking his cows on Friday afternoon, was prostrated to the ground by a paralytic stroke, in which situation he was discovered by a hired man, milking near him, and by whom he was taken to his house in a state of insensibility. Mrs. Mason, his wife, who was apparently in the enjoyment of good health, was much affected by the occurrence, and soon after he was brought into the house, she was discovered in the last agonies of death, having been attacked, as is supposed, with a fit of apoplexy, of which she died in a few minutes. Mr. Mason has remained utterly insensible ever since his attack, and is not expected to recover.—*Canandaigua Repository.*

Another Mystery.—The Norwich Daily Courier of the 24th ult. states that a pocket book was found in the suburbs of that city last week, secreted in a stone wall, and it is apprehended that something worse than robbery may be connected with it.—The pocket book has the name of "E. Bond, Macon, Georgia," written on one of the inner folds, and most of the papers go to show that Elijah Bond was its owner.—In it were found a U. S. gold piece, and a number of papers, none bearing any later date than May 28, 1840. Two of these papers were bills of goods bought by Messrs. Bond & Murdock (who appear from another paper to have been merchants in Crawford Co., Geo.) of Boorman, Johnson & Co., and J. & J. F. Trippe, of this city.—Some of the papers are important.

Royal Visiter Expected.—Extract from a letter of an officer to his brother in Cleaveland, dated on board United States ship Vincennes, of the United States Exploring Expedition:—"We have on board, Vindoba, the King of the Fejee Islands, as prisoner, who killed and eat eleven of the crew of a Salem vessel, in 1835. I suppose he will be shown about like Black Hawk, and then be sent home. He says I am his best friend, and wishes to live with me when we reach the United States. How would you like to have him for a messmate? He is a very fine looking fellow, very tall, and wears his hair half a yard long. He would be worth $5,000 to show about the country."—*New Bedford Mercury.*

A New Idea.—The London Morning Chronicle says, that amongst the marvels of the times, a patent has been actually taken out for paving the streets of London with India Rubber, and many scientific persons are sanguine as to its success. There is to be a substratum of wood, on which is to be put a facing of caoutchouc, mixed with iron filings and saw-dust, to a depth of several inches. This, it is calculated, will resist the ill influence of all weathers, and make the most delightful and durable pavement.

A Dreadful Affair.—A school mistress in Lynn, named Beckwith, we learn from a gentleman belonging to that town, tied a son of Mr. Meads up by the heels on Saturday, and whipped him, striking him several times on the head. When the school was out, the lad, who was about eight years old, went home and told his parents that he had been punished, and that his head ached; but there being nothing in his appearance to excite alarm, little notice was taken of what he said, and he went to bed; upon going into his room on Sunday morning, he was found lifeless upon his pillow.—*Boston Post.*

Medford, May 21, 1842.—*Shocking Affair.*—Our usually quiet town was on Thursday thrown into a great excitement by one of the most horrible, yet singular transactions which we have ever known.—It appears that a young man was fishing, early in the morning, in the canal, when he discovered an infant lying in the water. He immediately informed the town authorities, who took it out and conveyed it to a neighboring shed, until they could summon the coroner, &c. In the mean time the news had spread through the town, and reached the ears of Mrs. T., who resides near the canal bank. She immediately expressed a wish to go and see it, and asked a young woman in her employ if she would like to accompany her. She declined, and said she would stay at home and take care of Mrs. T.'s little boy. Mrs. T. then went out to see the child, and the moment she was gone, this girl, (who it appears was the mother.) went out of the back door and threw herself from an adjoining wharf into the dock. She was seen walking on the capstan of the wharf by a Mr. James, who kept his eye on her, and the moment he saw her overboard he plunged in and brought her safe on shore; yet so determined was she on self-destruction, that she caught hold of a stick of timber on the bottom of the dock, and it was some time before she could be made to loose her hold. It appears that the girl, up to the time of this transaction, had always borne a good character, and last Sunday night was admitted a member of a church in this town; and so well had she concealed her case, that no one, not even the women of the house suspected the truth. She laid in bed on Tuesday morning and complained of sickness, and, as she states, gave birth, unassisted, between five and six o'clock that morning, to the infant, which strangled and secreted. She rose after dinner and went about her usual work, doing the ironing, &c., for the family, and as far as the evidence of the woman of the house goes, they never suspected any thing up to the morning the child was found, but it appears almost impossible.

After she was taken out of the water she remained insensible for several hours, when she revived and related the above, and stated that she made up her mind to this dreadful alternative, rather than bear the disgrace she must bring upon herself by exposing her situation.—*Boston Post.*

A New Article of Export to the East.—The teetotalers have almost spoiled the whiskey trade at the west, and pork is so low, that feeding out corn to swine, won't pay. A new mode has been resorted to, in order to get rid of our immense surplus of corn, which can be had at a shilling a bushel, in Berrien county. Our farmers have commenced drying it, and converting it to Indian meal, which is now found to pay very well, by shipping it to the east.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

A Brother.—The Rochester Democrat relates a story of a young man who had just returned to his home in the western part of New York, from a jaunt to the city, where he had been visiting his brother for the purpose of surrendering to him all his capital to enable him to meet his engagements. It seems that the brother in New York had failed, and was about to avail himself of the benefit of the bankrupt act. If he did so, a widow, from whom he had loaned five thousand dollars, would be beggared. This fact troubled him, and he communicated his troubles to his younger brother, who forthwith sold his estate, to the last acre, and placed the proceeds in the hands of his brother in New York, by which means he was enabled to pay off his more pressing debts, and to continue a moderate business.

A massive gold medal has been presented by the King of the French to Dr. John Thompson of Albany, in acknowledgment of the reception of a medical work which he had sent him.

Destructive Earthquake.—Ten Thousand Lives Lost.—We learn by the brig William Nelson, arrived last night, that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Port au Prince on the 7th; no damage done.—News had reached there from Cape Haytian that the town was entirely destroyed, with two-thirds of its inhabitants. The place contained about fifteen thousand. A courier arrived a few hours before the William Nelson left, stating that nearly all that was left was destroyed by the blowing up of the powder magazine. It was supposed that all the houses on the north side are destroyed.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Wild Pigeons.—New Speculation.—3000 Live Wild Pigeons will arrive at five o'clock this afternoon, at the Depot of the Western Railroad, by the freight train from Albany. These pigeons were taken in Michigan a few days since, and are in fine condition.—*Bos. Trans.*

Boundary Commissioners.—The Commissioners appointed by the States of Maine and Massachusetts to proceed to Washington with a view to the adjustment of the North Eastern Boundary question, are as follows.

On the part of Maine—Edward Kavanah, Edward Kent, Wm. P. Preble, John Otis.

On the part of Massachusetts—Abbott Lawrence, John Mills, Charles Allen.—They are all vested with full powers.

All the hands engaged at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, were discharged last week, in pursuance to instructions received from Washington.

There were four new frigates of 44 guns, to be launched on the same day, the 18th ult., the Cumberland at Boston, the Savannah at New York, the Raritan at Philadelphia, and the St. Lawrence at Norfolk. Orders were received at the Navy department to delay the launching, but they arrived too late for the first two, but kept back the others. The orders were made in consequence of the small appropriations made by Congress.

A young man, named Hilided, was shot through the head by another named Gox, at the late training in Clarion county, Pa.—Fox was fencing with a rifle which he picked up, not knowing the gun was loaded, when it went off, the ball passing through the unfortunate man's head.

The report which has been in circulation that a scholar in one of the schools in Lynn was tied up by his heels and whipped by the instructress of the school, and was found dead in his bed the next morning, is contradicted. The chairman of the school committee of that town, says "there is not one word of truth in the report."

The American Hotel at Lockport, a fine house, the Mansion House, on Seneca street, and the Franklin House on Water street Geneva, and the excellent National Hotel at Utica, have recently become Temperance houses.

Edward A. Smith, Esq., of Long Island, has raised on his farm the largest ox ever seen in the United States. The animal is almost white—merely a few colored spots on his body. He is 6 feet 3 inches high, 13 feet 4 inches in length, 9 feet 11 inches smallest girt, and weighs over 4000 pounds; and, what is more surprising, he is not six years old.

Six hundred and nine confirmations took place in the Episcopal churches of Philadelphia city and county, during the recent visit of the Bishop of the Diocese.

The Nauvoo Legion, it is said, comprises two thousand well disciplined and fully armed soldiers. Gov. Carlin was to review them on the 7th of May. "Joe Smith commands this formidable body.

The Madisonian asserts that the United States Government has merely made a demand on the English Government for compensation for the slaves of the Creole set free by the authorities of Nassau, without asking for the delivery of the mutineers.

The New Bedford Mercury says—"We learn by a gentleman from Wrentham, that the almost incredible number of *three hundred and twenty thousand* herring were taken from the Agawam river, at that place, on Saturday afternoon, the 23d ult. These fish ascend the stream at this season of the year in immense shoals, and are easily taken by the fishermen with what are called "scoop nets."

Iron War Steamer.—A vessel of this class is about to be built at Pittsburg, Pa., at the estimated cost of about $150,000.

The Richmond Compiler says that a relative of young Semmes has paid into the court at Charlottesville $25,000, the amount of bail forfeited for his non-appearance to answer to the charge of having murdered Professor Davis.

The Bunker Hill Monument has grown eight layers of stone this season, and presents an imposing appearance, being upwards of 180 feet in height.

A company of artillery in Salem, Mass., loaned forty muskets to the Rhode Island insurgents; and, upon demanding their delivery, only about one half of them can be found; a just retribution for interference in our affairs.

A young lady named Elizabeth Gordon of Port Jarvis, Orange co., committed suicide a few days since by taking laudanum. Disappointed affections, it is said, led her to do it.

Rev. Samuel J. May was almost mobbed at Bulfinch street church, Boston, because he introduced the subject of abolitionism and slavery in his sermon. About half the congregation withdrew.

A horse which had been bitten by a mad dog six weeks previously, at St. Louis, on the 16th ult., showed violent symptoms of hydrophobia; he ran after a man in the streets with his mouth extended, foaming and apparently in violent agony; pitched against a fence and fell, when, after biting himself furiously, he died.

Eggs from the Buckeyes.—A Buckeye Yankee a few days ago, shipped 70 bbls. of eggs from Cleveland to Boston! Each barrel contained 70 dozen. The Cleaveland Herald says they expect to be so near Boston as to furnish eggs warm from the nest.

Hon. Samuel L. Southard left Washington on the 24th for the South, in the hopes of recovering his health. It was supposed that he would yesterday (the 25th,) resign the office of President of the Senate until his health was improved, retaining however the post of Senator.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The Assassination of Gov. Boggs.—The St. Louis Reporter of the 14th inst., has the following rumor:

Gov. Boggs.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived in this city on Tuesday evening from Warsaw, that there was a report current at the latter place that Gov. Boggs was dead. It is supposed that the assassin was one of Joe Smith's followers, and that he would be caught before he could reach Nauvoo. Letters, it was said had been written from Jefferson City to Gov. B. before his assassination, putting him on his guard against an assault threatened against his life by some Mormon fanatics. The information was sent to Jefferson City by several respectable persons, who had learned from a Mormon belonging to Nauvoo, that Joe Smith had been endeavoring to persuade some of his followers to murder Gov. B. for the course he took against them a few years ago. We give this rumor for what it is worth.

New York City Election—Decision of the Supreme Court.—It will be remembered that at the election of the Common Council in April, the canvass in the Sixth Ward was reported by the Inspectors to be illegal, because they were interrupted while counting the votes by the violence of a mob. In consequence of this, Mr. Mayor Morris refused to swear in those who claimed to be elected from the Ward, and those elected last year determined to hold over. This gave a Democratic majority in the Council. The Whigs who had been elected in the other Wards refused to sit in a Council composed in that way, and the rejected Whig members of the Sixth Ward sued out a *mandamus*, requiring the Mayor to swear them in. This was tried before the Supreme Court, now in session in New York, this week, and the unanimous decision was to grant the writ. Mr. Morris, however, refused to do it, and appealed to the Court of Errors. This body is composed of a majority of Democrats. This circumstance ought not to be allowed to affect the decision; but it is feared that it will. What the result will be remains to be seen.

New York and Erie Railroad.—The State Comptroller has advertised this road and its appurtenances to be sold at auction in Albany on the 1st of December next, in order to procure the payment of $41,344 87 due the State for interest on the $3,000,000 of State Stock loaned to said Company; which interest the Comptroller, by default of the Company, has been obliged to pay from the State Treasury.

Gold Digging is carried on successfully in Georgia. The Milledgeville Record of the 17th, says a new impetus has been given to the pursuit. In the neighborhood of Dahlonega there are from fifteen hundred to two thousand pennyweights found daily. At one mine on Battle Branch there was lately found one lump, worth, it is said, one hundred and twenty eight dollars. It is supposed from present prospects that there will be at least from 3 to $400,000 realized in that section from the pursuit in the present year. The late success in this business is drawing the attention of many others to it.

The Cunard Steamers.—It seems to be understood that these splendid boats, notwithstanding their success and the great sum they receive from the British Government, are losing money. It has come to be seriously considerd, whether it will not be necessary to change their port in this country to New York. The journey to Boston, small matter as it is, is yet found to be sufficient to cause a great many passengers to take the packets from this port, who would take the steamers if they were here. The postage regulations in this country and in England, are most unfair towards all vessels carrying letters, and certainly ought to be changed. The carrying of letters is the most important benefit which these steamers render to the world. The speed with which they communicate information, checks in the bud the adverse tendencies of trade. The laws of England prohibit the captains of vessels from taking pay for letters delivered here, except the two cents each, which is paid by the Post Offices. The steamers are therefore precluded from income from this most important service, and may perhaps be discontinued in consequence of the existence of laws which were adapted only to the state of navigation fifty years ago. A proposal was pending, by which a company of merchants offered to build several large steamers to form a line between this country and England, if only the law were altered so that they might collect postage on letters.—These steamers, upon this condition, the company offered to hold at the disposal of the government in case of war. A powerful addition would thus have been made to our navy, always ready for war, and not only without expense to the nation, but constantly rendering service to its interests. The Great Western receives on an average something like twenty-five hundred dollars on each outward voyage. The same sum the other way, would constitute a very important item in the question of profit and loss. The merchants would rather pay double the sum, than to forego the advantages of this rapid correspondence.—*J. of Com.*

The death of a Bird.—One of the admired Nightingales we spoke a few days ago of having been invited to hear, sang itself to death one or two mornings since. The two were in separate cages, suspended, one in the porch, the other in an adjacent room. They appeared to be engaged in a trial of their musical powers, and were exerting all their strength, rattling their wings, ruffling their feathers, jumping about their cages, varying and swelling their songs, until the whole air seemed filled with the sweet volumes they uttered. This they continued for some time, when one of them fainted away and died.—*Richmond Compiler.*

Horrid Outrage.—The Evansville (Indiana) Gazette of the 12th instant gives a detailed account of a heinous outrage committed by a Catholic priest in that place, on one of his female penitents, at the confessional. His crime is said to have been perpetrated under circumstances of great aggravation. The penitent is a young married woman, from Germany, of good character and family. The priest was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $4,000 for his appearance at the next session of the criminal Court. At the examination before the magistrates the offence was clearly proved, when a conflict took place between the Irish and German Catholics present, in midst of which the priest made his escape. The Gazette says that the leading members of the Catholic Church will see that he is brought to trial, and to punishment if guilty.

Indian Council near Buffalo.—The Indian Council near Buffalo has resulted in an amicable arrangement by treaty of the differences of the natives and the 'Ogden Company,' who hold a recognized right of pre-emption in the purchase of their lands. The treaty of 1838, which the Indians allege to be fraudulent and invalid, has been given up, and instead of their being bound to surrender all the reservations for a stipulated sum and remove to the West, they are to retain their Alleghany and Cattaraugus Reservations, and surrender that near Buffalo only, which they are allowed two years to remove from. The Ogden Company retain the right of pre-emption over the others of course, but solemnly guarantee the absolute inviolability of the Indian title thereto, until they choose to sell it. They are to have two years in which to remove from the Buffalo Reservation, and to be paid for it in proportion to the original price for the whole under the treaty of 1838. The council was attended by the venerable Ambrose Spencer on the part of the United States, Senator Nathan Dixon on behalf of this State, and Hon. Samuel Hoare on behalf Massachusetts, which State originally claimed this territory, and is bound by compacts to guard the rights of the Indians.) Of course every thing was conducted with uprightness and humanity.—*Tribune.*

Northeastern Boundary.—The Senate of Maine on Saturday, passed the preamble and resolutions reported by the joint select committee of the N. E. Boundary, by a vote of 30 yeas to 1 nay. These resolutions provide for the appointment of four Commissioners with full powers to assent to a conventional line. The resolutions came into the House from the Senate; and a minority or rather individual report was offered by one member of the Committee, contending for the line of 1783. On the proposition to print 1000 copies of this report, some discussion arose, pending which, the House, by a vote of 81 to 80, adjourned to Monday.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The S. D. Baptist Western Association will hold its next annual session with the church in Hayfield, Crawford Co., Pa., commencing on the 5th day of the week before the last Sabbath, (23d inst.,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Ministerial Conference of the Western Association will hold its session during the week of the Association, at the same place.

PROPOSALS
For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and, we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

NOTICE,

Is hereby given to the subscribers, to the funds of De Ruyter Institute, that the annual meeting of the stockholders will take place on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Institution, for the purpose of electing four trustees, to hold their office three years, in the place of Henry Crandall, Ira Spencer, Ephraim Arnold, and Willard D. Wilcox, whose term of office expires at that time, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of $25, those wishing to vote by proxy, can do so, by forwarding their votes to some one of the stockholders; naming the persons whom they wish to elect, and requesting such individual to act for them, noting also their number of shares.

JOHN R. BUTTS, *Sec'y.*

De Ruyter, April 27th, 1842.

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. DELLAY, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n5tf

MARRIED,

In this village, on the 1st inst., by Rev J. B. Pixley, Mr. GEO. W. BARNES, and Miss THANKFUL B. LEWIS, all of De Ruyter.

LIST OF LETTERS.

W. P. Langworthy, G. B. Raymond, Jesse Brown, Geo. Temple, Henry Dusenbury, Joseph Goodrich, Alexander Campbell, L. D. Ayers

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of E. F. Stelle, $2, cr. Rev. Thos. B. Brown, vol. 3, of W. P. Langworthy, $2, cr. M. Stillman, vol. 3, of Daniel Truman, $2, vol. 3, of Jesse Brown, $6, cr. M. Potter, Daniel Lewis, Arnold Saunders $2, each vol. 3, of H. Dusenbury $2, cr. S. Hamilton, of Joseph Goodrich, $2, cr W. P. Stillman of A. Campbell, $13, cr. F. Babcock, Paul Babcock, jr., Peleg Babcock, Benj. Potter Charles Saunders, $2, each vol. 3, Weedon Clarke, $3, money retained.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S, whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store. SUTTON & QUINBY.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

May 24. SUTTON & QUINBY.

☞ IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

By ANDREW URE, M. D, F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc N. Germ. Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community.* The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51:12

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an. Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,

October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

ROOF'S FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For which the subscribers have been appointed sole agents for this place.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c., just printed, and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, March 16, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, the largest assortment ever offered in this place. *Physicians* are particularly invited to give their stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to undersell any establishment in this section of the State

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLORS Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

This most useful medicine can without presumption be called the "ne plus ultra" of all the thousand medicines now offered to the public for the cure of pulmonary diseases. Hundreds are now living in good health that consumption seemed to have marked for an early grave, who owe their preservation to the use of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.—Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Mobile; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the people! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, and advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the house of most of our citizens.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand ready to testify.

WINSLOW'S

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption: composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that the Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild, and certain remedy, now in use, for the complaints above mentioned.

Thousands of testimonials will be shown, if wanted, at any time, placing the above medicines beyond reproach.

ROOF'S SPECIFIC.

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c. ☞A certain cure in all cases.☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

WORMS! WORMS!

DR. M. HITCHCOCK'S unrivalled and unequalled Worm Tea, a sovereign remedy for Worms. This invaluable medicine has been tested by the experience of more than ten years, and used administered to more than 18 000 persons of various ages, and not one solitary complaint, for in no one of the thousands of instances, where it has been used agreeable to the printed direction, has it ever failed.

N. B. Ask for Dr. M. Hitchcock's Worm Tea, as there are many nostrums abroad for the destruction of worms.

We also state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that we have the following valuable MEDICINES, among our large stock.

Doctor Cooper's Pills.
Morrison's Hygean "
Samuel Lee's "
Doctor Bishop's "
Cheeseman's Arabian "
Dr. Phelps's Tomato "
M. Griffin's Lion of the Day "
Dr Phinney's "
Moffat's Veget. Life "
Gregory's Bilious "
Harlem Oil.
British "
Pectoral Balm Honey
Beautifying Lotion
Hair Oil
Godfrey's Cordial,
Foster's Anodyne Cordial,
Steer's Liquid Opodeldoc,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Hive Syrup,
Laudanum,
Paregoric,
Oil Organium,
" Spike,
" Lemon,
" Anise.
Vegetable Cream,
Dr. Hitchcock's Snuff.

The above are but a few of the articles to be found in our extensive stock of Medicines.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

70 000 DIE OF CONSUMPTION every year in the United States, and millions suffer from troublesome coughs and colds, that can be cured by Dr Hitchcock's Vegetable Cream Cough Drops, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, pulmonary consumption, which sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the *lovely* and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Cough Drops to-day! To-morrow may be too late. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3.f

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most kinds of stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf

May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel.—April 6th 1842.

POETRY.

From the Christian Reflector.

The Orphan Boy.

If sympathy can touch my heart,
'Tis for an orphan child,
When death with his unerring dart,
Has chilled life's purple tide,
And spread destruction wide,
And changed the aspect mild,
Of that loved, happy home,
Where sorrow ne'er had come.

That voice no more salutes thy ear,
Which once, in accents sweet,
Caused thy young heart, when thou didst hear,
To leap with joy and glee;
When father spake to thee—
And him with gladness greet,
Ere thou couldst lisp his name,
Or his protection claim.

O, Father of the fatherless!
Smile on that lonely boy.;
God of the widow, bless! O bless!
Stretch forth thy mighty arm,
And shield from every harm;
Fill that young heart with joy,
Which earth can never yield,
From verdant wood or field.

Throw o'er his young, defenceless head
Thy broad protecting shield;
And dew of heavenly graces shed,
To nerve with quenchless power,
In every trying hour,
That he may never yield,
When fiery trials come,
And many seal their doom.

May the lone widowed mother see
Her care, and toil, and pain,
Her many prayers sent up for thee,
Yield a rich harvest here,
And far beyond this rolling sphere,
Result in everlasting gain,
On heaven's resplendent shore,
When time shall be no more! J. H. B.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE LOST CHILD.

A THRILLING STORY.

"A child is lost!" was the fearful and pulse-stilling rumor that coursed like wild-fire throughout one of those small settlements which occasionally skirt the entrance to our American forests. A cry like this, was enough to thrust the warm blood back to the heart with the chill of horror; to arrest the throb of joy, even in its gayest humors; and to send the busy imagination forth with the little wanderer in the deep solitude of the forest; whom it pictured, seeking in vain to discover some opening, while he wiped away the tears that were flowing over his young face like rain; holding himself in an attitude to listen, till his startled fancy brought back the growl of some hideous inhabitant of those dark places; then, running onward, would either fall a prey to the very fate he was endeavoring to flee from; or, after threading the same little circle, till fatigue overpowered his feeble limbs, lay himself down, despairingly to die. Such tragedies had been acted; and the sons of the forest well knew that it is easier to pursue their course through the trackless ocean without a compass, than to ascertain their pathway in those deep wilds, where the light of the sun is almost excluded, and no foot-print guides to human habitations.

In the present instance men crowded together, scarcely daring to whisper to their own souls that the sweet child of Agnes Wade was lost. "He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow!" Can there be a picture of more utter desolation, than the heart of the bereaved one under such circumstances? Agnes Wade was the idol of the settlement. She had been in it but a few fleeting months; yet they had been time enough for her memory and her interest to find a resting place in every bosom. She had come there to reside, with the parents of her lost husband—They were in humble life, but it needed only to look at Agnes, to know that she had been educated in refinement, if not in elegance. And she had borne the change of circumstances with so much sweet and pious resignation; she was so gentle, so condescending, so benevolent, that it was impossible to be with her and not to love her. She always had a word of encouragement for the timid; she always whispered consolation to the sorrowful; that consolation that cometh from above. With irresistible persuasion she endeavored to reclaim the vicious, and lead the contrite spirit to "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world."

Agnes Wade was young. She had married the husband of her affections; one to whom her fond vows of constancy had been yielded almost in childhood. His parents had labored hard to give him an education; and it was during his college years, that he saw and loved the delicate and attractive Agnes. Their hearts, as it were, melted into one. The opinions and feelings of William Wade were reflected in the mind and soul of his sweet and betrothed one; and when they wedded, it was only to make the blending of interests more closely intimate. But happiness so perfect cannot abide long in a world which has been blasted by the frown of its Creator.

Dreams that are so delightful, must have a sudden, if not a fearful waking. Two years had passed since Agnes had felt all the misery, which is comprised in that one word—widow. She had known sorrow before in the loss of her yougest born; but it was as the few drops which precede the torrent. She committed its body to the dust in the sure hope that its spirit was even at that moment mingling in kindred holiness and happiness with the blessed in Heaven; that it was a bright angel around the throne of God; and it was a thought full of beauty and full of consolation, that she had been the honored instrument of adding one to those pure spirits, who dwell in the blissful presence of their Redeemer. But when the grave closed over HIM, who had been her guardian, her counsellor, her support; who had shared her joys, and soothed her sorrows; who had been her companion in health, and pillowed her head in sickness; she felt as if shut out from the loveliness of life forever; and she would willingly have laid her throbbing temples and despairing heart on the cold earth beside him, never more to rise.

Agnes was left without fortune, but she contrived, by economy and industry, to keep herself from absolute dependance, and was always able to bestow the widow's mite in charity. She treated her son as a companion—he was associated in her visits of benevolence—he shared in her labors with all the strength and ingenuity his young days could furnish.

It was this darling son—this fair pledge of her young affections—that was no where to be found. It was a bright day in spring, and Agnes had risen with the sun, and gone several miles to visit a dying friend. On this occasion she left her little dear Will behind, contenting herself with imprinting a mother's kiss upon his glowing cheek, as he lay wrapped in slumber. "Is he not the sweetest of all sweet Children?" thought she, as she turned to look once more upon his sleeping loveliness.—"Oh, if I were bereft of him too, I should have nothing left to live for!"

The hours and the moments sped away until the time arrived when Agnes was expected. Ah! who shall be the first to tell her of the heavy tidings? All shrunk from the task. She came—yes, they could not help her coming!—and there they sat crowded together in a little circle, as children press together when they are listening to something frightful—all eyes turned upon her, with sad and fearful meaning; but not a word was uttered.

"What is the matter?" she quickly asked—"Where is my child?—Something dreadful has occurred!—Oh, tell me! where is my child? Father!—Mother!—will not you speak to me? Then he is dead!—The judgment is at last administered—the righteous judgment which I have been so long anticipating!" She continued in a low plaintive moan, as if communing with her own spirit; "Oh! I have loved him too fondly—better than I have loved my God!—I tried hard not to do it. But, oh! he was so sweet, so engaging, so affectionate! He was my last, too—the last being left on earth that I could call my own!—the last!—do you hear that, Agnes?—The last!—and that is taken! Yes! I am left alone—alone, and solitary in all this world—it has nothing now for me to love—and I too may die!"

Exhausted by the strength of her emotions, she sunk into the arms of the sympathizing females who had clustered around her, penetrated to the soul by this, to them, novel exhibition of maternal grief. There were no tears, no wringing of the hands, no frantic exclamations; but the low breathings of utter desolation—the solitary joy cut off, in a heart long familiarized to sorrow—the one overflowing drop added to a cup already full of bitterness. Every tongue was silent as if spell-bound. Either they dared not awaken the least glimmering of hope, lest it should be again extinguished in deeper darkness; or they were afraid the suspense excited by their intelligence might be worse for her than the most painful certainty. Agnes was conveyed to bed, and the good women left her to consult together what it was best to do. It was determined that one should return to her and tell her the whole truth.

She found her giving vent to her heart in the most pathetic exclamations. "My sweet, sweet Will! I had hoped that we should enter heaven together! that together we should join the dear ones who have gone before us! Oh! what do I say? Father! save me from sin! save me from murmuring at thy righteous chastenings! Teach me to trust in thee, although thou slay me!

"Yes; that is right, child! put your trust in Heaven! the Lord is good, and he is kind, and He will comfort you; so don't take on so," said the warm-hearted old lady, addressing Agnes.

The voice of affection brought tears to to the dry eyes of Agnes. But they were not the refreshing tears that moisten and cool the withering spirit—they came not gently and sweetly, like the dews of heaven. The short, convulsive heavings of an almost bursting heart, were mingled with violent and painful weeping. This soon spent itself, and was succeeded by suffocating sobs; like the swelling of ocean when the storm is gone. The affectionate woman leaned over her persuasively.

"Nay! now dearie, you do wrong to grieve so; you must submit to the will of God!"

"Oh!" Interrupted Agnes, "I would I could resign myself entirely to his justice! but my soul is full of darkness! I can only remember that my child is DEAD."—This one thought had occupied her mind; but now, as if a new light had broken in upon her, she suddenly raised herself from the pillow—"Dead? who says that he is dead! Where, how, when did he die?"

"He is not dead! dearie, not dead!"

"Not dead?" cried Agnes, starting up, "for the love of Heaven, tell me what you mean! oh, speak! where is he?"

Both hands were upon her bosom, as if to hold in her throbbing heart; and the wildness of her looks made the old woman tremble.

"Be quiet, my child! only be quiet, and I will tell you all about it! The dear little boy was playing at the door, and picking daisies to stick in your hair. He was so much diverted by it that his grandmother only let him play on, telling him not to go away from the door. She was busied about the dairy, and when she come to look after him he was gone. She gave the alarm right away, and all the men in the settlement turned out to hunt him up.—But you know the woods is a bad place to find a body!"—

Agnes stopped not to hear the conclusion of the sentence. She was at the door in an instant.

The old woman pulled her forcibly back—"are you crazy?" said she; "Do you want to get lost too? If man can find him, he will be brought in before sundown!"

While she was yet speaking, several men who had been out in quest of the little wanderer, returned, despairing of success.

"Let none but MOTHERS search!" cried Agnes, and darted from the house. They called to her in vain. One of the party who had just arrived, followed; hallooing, as he went, to his comrades, to light a fire for a beacon, if they returned not before night.

Agnes fled on with incredible rapidity. Affection lent her wings, and strength and courage; or rather, she was supported by Him who with such sweet and powerful emphasis, declares himself "the God of the widow, and the Father of the fatherless." With the lightness and speed of the antelope, she passed over the brush and underwood, that sometimes lay scattered iu her pathway. Difficulties seemed to vanish as she approached them; and she explored every little hiding-place that might conceal her darling, with an ingenuity and industry resulting from the mighty workings of a mother's love, that amounted almost to intuition. Her companion looked on with wonder at her performances; to see a creature so delicate, do that which appeared to require the strength and judgment of a man. He pretended not to cope with her in the search she was accomplishing. He seemed but the passive instrument of her pleasure; but the humble satellite attendant upon the evolutions of its mighty planet.

"I must find my boy!" she exclaimed, "or the forests will receive us both into the same grave! But I shall find him!—He who has ever been my guide in dificulties, my defence in temptation, my strength in weakness, and my consolation in sorrow, will give him back to me! My trust is in he Lord!"

Agnes went on and on. She knew not how far she had traversed the forest, for there are no waymarks to ascertain the distance or direction; and one may wander on for hours and days, and terminate their journey near the very place where they comenced it. She soon came to a spot more open than she had hitherto passed; where the wild flowers and the winter green grew in such abundance as almost to cover the earth with a rich carpet of scarlet, and green, and purple. Agnes's heart beat quicker as she thought—"Ah! this is a place which would attrackt my darling!" She almost expected to see him sleeping on the bed of flowers before her. She cast a rapid glance around—

"William?"

She paused, expecting a reply—

"My darling Will?"

There was a slight rustling in the bushes near her. She flew with outstretched arms to clasp her son—but it was only the young fawn who had been startled from his slumbers. Agnes' heart died within her. She felt the sickness of "hope deferred." The transition from expectation, from almost certainty, to disapointment, had been so abrupt and so decisive, that she seated herself on the cold grass, and wept in uncontrolled emotion.

"Cheer up lady!" said her companion; "don't be down-hearted! the boy will yet be found, if human nature can accomplish it, for I never saw any body so 'cute in the woods as you be. And besides all that, you trust in the Lord, and the good book says, that "He hath said, I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee."

"It is true!" replied Agnes, "and it is thankless ingratitude in me to be so unmindful of His precious promises, and so distrustful of His goodness; but my heart hovers over my remaining treasure, as the bird flutters around the only nursling that is left in her rifled nest. Come, let us on! the sun will soon be setting, and alas! for my little one, if he should have to spend the night in the lone desert!"

They pursued their search—but Agnes with less buoyant hopes than before. As hers faded, the faint expectations of her companion vanished utterly; and he gently hinted that she had better consult her own safety and return.

"I will DIE here," she replied "rather than desert my precious boy! Do you go home, and leave me? the God of the widow will be my safe-guard!"

"No, no, lady! no, no! I did'nt speak on my own account! Laws me! I don't value it at all; many's the night I've laid in the woods, with no cover but the blessed heavens."

The shadows of evening gathered slowly round them; and the trees of the forest began to assume in the twilight those fearful and unearthly forms which excite startling fancies even in the stout-hearted.—Agnes thought of the helpness and ignorance, of the timidity and cowardice of children, and the situation of her desolate little one came over her clad in tenfold horrors. In the anguish of her soul she supplicated,

"Oh God! thou hearer of prayer—thou Father of the fatherless! in mercy lead a mother to her child! For his sake who while on earth never turned a beggar from his feet, oh, listen to my cry!"

"Hark! do you not hear something?" she said quickly, turning to her companion. They stood still—"There it is again!—oh harken!" Every faculty was now strained to its utmost point to ascertain the nature of the sound.

"It is!—it is!—Oh God! thou hast heard my prayer! it is his angel voice!—Be still, my soul!—oh, which way does it come? my heart beats so violently I cannot listen!"

"Quiet yourself, lady! said the man who now distinctly heard the soft sweet accents of a child.

"Oh look! look!" said Agnes, whose eyes seemed as if they would penetrate the thickening darkness of the forest in their intensity.

"There he is! kneeling on that rock; that hard, bare rock. My child! my precious boy! Oh God, I thank thee!"—She sunk upon her knees but a few paces from her prostrate child.

The little William was soon locked fast in the arms of his doating and now happy mother; and was relating to her the simple story of his wanderings; his alarm; his trust in God; his ascent upon the rock to see if he could discover any signs of habitation; his consequent disappointment; and the feelings with which he was submitting to his lot, while his sympathizing protector shed tears of pleasure and admiration.

The happy party were soon seated, but they were not long obliged to wait. The beacon which they had kindled streamed upward to the heavens, and showed them, to their astonishment, that they were not very far from their own dwellings. The light of a brilliant moon shone upon their footsteps, and Agnes, and the kind-hearted associate of her search, returned laden with the treasure they had so effectually sought. They returned to awaken happiness in the hearts which they left sorrowing, and to render devout thanksgiving to the widow's God and orphan's Father.

TO TOBACCO CHEWERS.—The following remarks are from the Licking Valley Register. Justice to a certain portion of community demands their republication at our hands: "We have been requested to urge *decency* and *good manners* upon tobacco chewers who visit other people's houses, particularly to those who attend meetings. It is certainly very unpleasant for the lady of a house to be compelled to wash out a room, not only the floor, but the walls, after a neighborly gathering. Common mud would not be complained of, but tobacco spit is as abominable as it is unnecessary. Decency will take the hint."

PREACHING BACKWARD.—Some time ago, a Universalist contrived to procure admission into a pulpit, on a Lord's day morning, when the regular preacher happened to be absent. The minister returned in the afternoon, and after the usual services, one of his sons, then a boy about ten years of age, said to him: "Father, I went to hear the strange preacher this morning."

"What was his text?"

"The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God."

"What did he make of it?"

"He said there were no wicked people and no hell, and no nations that forget God. "*He preached all backward!*"

It is one of the best criticisms I ever heard upon heretical sermons.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Audubon.—In the May number of the Democratic Review, is the annunciation, which the friends of the great—truly great Ornithologist,—will read with equal surprise and delight, that during the last winter, which Mr. Audubon had spent in the city of New York, he has worked on an average fourteen hours a day, preparing a work on the Quadrupeds of America, similar to his work on Birds. The drawings, already finished, of the size of life, are master-pieces in their way, surpassing, if that be possible, in fidelity and brilliancy, all that he has done before. Early in the summer, he will depart to continue his labor in the woods.

Children's Department.

From Tait's Magazine.

CHILDREN.

Bless them! We love to hear their sweet voices, ringing cheerily and clear under the open sky. We love those noisy games of which they are so fond—the mirth that startles Echo from her sleep—

And shows the native gladness of their hearts.

Here they are, bareheaded, and some of them barefooted, but health blooming upon their cheeks and rapture sparkling in their eyes. Look at this little party gamboling on the greensward. Over they go—heels over head! What care they for the hard knocks they get in falling! And how delighted are they—what a shout of merriment is set up when one of their number rolls into the ditch! Happy children, tumble on!—gambol whilst ye may! the days are coming when you must *toil* for the poor pittance that buys your daily bread; when the cares of life will weigh heavily on your hearts, *now* so bounding and so elated!—Enjoy the blissful present, then, as much as you can—there is no time to be lost.—Over again!

See the young urchin, with red cheeks and flaxen curls, paddling in the runnel that bustles along under your hedgeside!—How he loves to feel the cool water dance over his toes! How eagerly he pounces upon the minnow that darts from beneath the mossy stone before him, or comes flitting down the stream! How he flogs the tall weed with his stick; and delights in making a puddle of the crystal brooklet!

Observe that pretty black-eyed girl, in the blue frock, with the toddling youngster by her side! She is making a garden in the dust, with twigs of trees, flowers plucked from the hedge row, white pebbles, and bits of broken crockery picked up in the lane. And how pleased is little Davie with the contrivance! Now he fetches a stone and stops up a gap in the border—now a blade of grass or an unmeaning straw, sticking it with the profoundest judgment in the middle of the miniature *walk*, or exactly in the place where it should not be. With the spirit of mischief, he now runs over the labored work, and destroys their little Eden, trampling under foot its flowrets and its bowers,

"And laughs to see the ruin he has wrought."

See, he is now astride the grazing ass, supported by his sister. How he kicks and jumps, and opens wide his eyes, and fancies himself going to market! Now he is unsupported—his sister has withdrawn her arm. How grave, how motionless! His tiny faculties seem to be busily questioning the danger. The ass lifts a leg—Davie's courage fails him—he makes a comical wry face, and begins to whimper—and Davie stretches out his little arm for help!—What a delightful poem is that of Mary Howitt's on little children! Here it is.—Reader! If thou, like ourself, art fond of the prattling and engaging creatures of which it speaks, thou wilt love it, and take it to thy heart forever.

Sporting through the forest wide,
Playing by the water side,
Wandering o'er the healthy fells,
Down within the woodland dells,
All among the mountains wild,
Dwelleth many a little child!

In the baron's hall of pride,
By the poor man's dull fireside,
'Mid the mighty, 'mid the mean,
Little children may be seen;
Like the flowers that spring up fair,
Bright and countless every where.

In the fair isles of the main,
In the desert's lone domain,
In the savage mountain glen,
'Mong the tribes of swarthy men;
Wheresoe'r the sun hath shone,
On a league of peopled ground,
Little children may be found!

Blessings on them!—they in me
Move a kindly sympathy,
With their wishes, hopes and fears,
With their laughter and their tears,
With their wonder so intense,
And their small experience!

Little children, not alone
On this wide earth are you known;
'Mid its labor and its cares,
'Mid its suffering and its snares;
Free from sorrow, free from strife,
In the world of love and life,
Where no sinful thing hath trod,
In the presence of our God!
Spotless, blameless, glorified,
Little children, ye abide!

We seldom behold children at their play without being carried back to the days of our childhood, when *we* were one of those "*wee* things," and loved to gambol on the greensward, and gather buttercups in the fields. Many a little garden have we made in the dust, loaded ourselves with many a big posey, chased many a butterfly and young bird in those early days. How light was our heart! How blithe our spirits, with scarce a tint of care! With what speed and rapture we bounded to our merry play fellows!—How we shouted, and ran, and leapt for joy! Sweet days of our childhood! How bright they were!—Why passed ye so soon away? Why were ye so fleeting and so transitory? In our depressed and sorrowful moments, when care sits gloomily on our brow, when troubles encompass us, and a weight of sadness lies at our heart, we cast an eye back to the morning of our life, and from its unclouded sunniness, a cheering ray steals into our soul and dispels, for a time, all gloom.—What would we not give to be a child once more!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO FARMER'S FAMILIES,
AND TO ALL AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.

We have this day been appointed sole agents in this place for the sale of Doct. D. JAYNE'S Celebrated medicines consisting of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, TONIC VERMIFUGE and SANATIVE PILLS.

All articles sold by us are direct from Doct Jayne, and warranted pure. Printed circulars will accompany articles of his, attesting their worth and virtues, and will be given to any one who may wish to become acquainted with them.

We have the pleasure to inform those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs or Influenza, that we have also been appointed agent for the sale of Joshua Fish's celebrated and unrivalled LILLY SYRUP, which for the last year has affected more cures for the amount used than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Those upon the brink of the grave have been called to health by its powerful effects, the weak have become strong, and the consumptive man has been cured of his pale cheek and haggard look and racking cough. Should the incredulous doubt, let them try it and if it fails to cure, you shall have it free of expense. We have in our possession recommendations from some of the most distinguished men of the age which we shall be glad to show at any time.

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De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

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Nov 24.

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Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull,
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Trenton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—L. G Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B Bond
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G N Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co—S. B. Brown.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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A. J. Rogers 3d

Waterford Ct.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 16.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. —— A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 120.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——*The* SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.————*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JUNE 15, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

From the Church of England Magazine.

"SAY YOUR PRAYERS IN FAIR WEATHER."

Returning by the Belfast night-mail to my distant parish in the north, from the Dublin clerical meetings of the year 1839, I found myself opposite to a gentleman whose appearance engrossed, rather than attracted, my most profound attention.

His age, as he afterwards told me, was sixty; and perhaps I should have conjectured as much, though exposure to weather, cares, anxieties, and dangers, with a certain air of seriousness which seemed, as it were, to preside over them all, spoke, more than the effects of time, the progress of my fellow traveler's earthly pilgrimage. In truth, his countenance was such a one as no observant physiognomist would contemplate without interest, or mark its amiable and diversified expression without respect and love. The coach in which we sat had scarcely cleared the pavement, and rolling along the comparatively silent highway, when my companion addressed me with great ease and politeness. A few minutes sufficed to show that the predominating sentiment of his heart was religion. His conversation was almost exclusive of that character; and, as he poured out the rich stores of Gospel truth and experience from the exhaustless treasury of a converted soul, the night insensibly wore away, and the sun was long risen as we changed horses at the last stage.

Little more than an hour remained, and I must probably part forever from a man by whose conversation I had been expressly captivated. I felt, as may be easily conceived, a strong desire to learn his history, and thus fix more permanently on my mind the impression he had made. Accordingly, I asked him whether the turning of his heart to God had been caused by any sudden danger, or merely connected with his sea-faring life, (he had already told me that he commanded a vessel trading between Liverpool and America,) or was a gradual growth. My question seemed to please him; at least he replied to it with the utmost courtesy, saying, that in the last year but one of the late war, he was waiting in port with a fleet of merchantmen till a convoy should arrive, it being deemed unsafe to sail without such protection. His habits, he observed, had always been exceedingly irregular, to give them no stronger term; and he passed the period of detention in practices he could not look back on without sorrow.

At length the signal to weigh anchor was made; his ship, as were also many others, was short of hands, so that he was glad to accept of any person who offered himself, however unexperienced he might be in navigation. At the very instant of departure a boat came alongside, out of which a tall robust man climbed actively upon deck, and gave himself in as a seaman, ready to engage for the voyage. The boat which brought him had returned to the shore, and the wind was blowing nearly a gale; but under every circumstance, my friend said he was glad to get even the addition of one equivocal hand to his scanty crew.—His pleasure however was of short duration, for the new-comer was soon found to be of a most quarrelsome, untractable disposition, a furious blasphemer, and when opportunity offered, a drunkard. Besides all these disqualifications, he was wholly ignorant of nautical affairs, or counterfeited ignorance to escape duty. In short, he was the bane and plague of the vessel, and refused obstinately to give any account of himself or his family, or his past life.

At length a violent storm arose, all hands were piped upon deck, and all, as the captain thought, were too few to save the ship. When the men were mustered to their quarters, the sturdy blasphemer was missing, and my friend went below to seek for him; great was his surprise at finding him on his knees, repeating the Lord's Prayer with wonderful rapidity, over and over again, as if he had bound himself to countless reiterations. Vexed at what he deemed hypocrisy or cowardice, he shook him roughly by the collar, saying, "say your prayers in fair weather." The man rose up, observing in a low voice, "God grant I may ever see fair weather to say them."

In a few hours the storm happily abated, a week more brought them to the harbor, and an incident so trivial passed quickly away from the memory of the captain—the more easily, as the man in question was paid off the day after landing, and appeared not again.

Four more years had elapsed, during which, though my friend had twice been shipwrecked, and was grievously hurt by the falling of a spar, he pursued, without amendment, a life of profligacy and contempt to God. At the end of this period he arrived in the port of New York, after a very tedious and dangerous voyage from England.

It was on a Sabbath morning, and the streets were thronged with persons proceeding to the several houses of worship with which the city abounds; but the narrator, from whose lips I take this anecdote, was bent on another occupation, designing to drown the recollections of perils and deliverances in a celebrated tavern, which he had too long and too often frequented.

As he walked leisurely towards this goal, he encountered a very dear friend, the quondam associate of many a thoughtless hour. Salutations over, the captain seized him by the arm, declaring that he should accompany him to the hotel. "I will do so," replied the other with great calmness, "on condition that you will come with me first, for a single hour, into this house (a church,) and thank God for his mercies to you on the deep." The captain was ashamed to refuse, so the two friends entered the temple together.

Already all the seats were occupied, and a dense crowd filled the aisle; but by dint of personal exertion they succeeded in reaching a position in front of the pulpit, at about five yards distance. The preacher, one of the most popular of the day, riveted the attention of the entire congregation, including the captain himself, to whom his features and voice—though he could not assign any time or place of previous meeting—seemed not wholly unknown, particularly when he spoke with animation. At length the preacher's eye fell upon the spot where the two friends stood. He suddenly paused—still gazing upon the captain as if to make himself sure that he labored under no optical delusion—and after a silence of more than a minute, pronounced, with a voice that shook the building, "Say your prayers in fair weather."

The audience was lost in amazement; nor was it until a considerable time had elapsed, that the preacher recovered self-possession to recount the incident with which the reader is already acquainted; adding, with deep emotion, that the words which his captain uttered in the storm, had clung to him by day and by night after his landing, as if an angel had been charged with the duty of repeating them in his ears; that he felt the holy call as coming directly from above, to do the work of his crucified Master; that he had studied at college for the ministry, and was now, through grace, such as they saw and heard.

At the conclusion of this affecting address, he called on the audience to join in prayer with himself, that the same words might be blessed in turn to him who first had used them. But God had outrun their petitions—my friend was already his child before his former shipmate had ceased to tell his story. The power of the Spirit had wrought effectually upon him, and subdued every lofty imagination. And so, when the people dispersed, he exchanged the hotel for the house of the preacher, with whom he tarried six weeks, and parted from him to pursue his profession, with a heart devoted to the service of the Savior, and with a holy and happy assurance, which (as he declared to me, and I confidently rely in its truth,) advancing years hallowed, strengthened and sanctified.

From that companion of a night I then parted, probably not to meet again till we stand before the judgment-seat of Christ. His history is too palpably instructive to require that I should add my own reflections. And with one only I conclude—addressing those persons who seek God merely in the hours of danger and trouble, in the words of the captain,—"Say your prayers in fair weather."

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR THOSE CHRISTIANS WHO THINK THERE IS NOTHING THEY CAN DO.

1. Can you not labor for the salvation of those souls which are directly under your influence? The feeling which prompts the expression, *I can do nothing*, is usually excited by contemplating a broad and distinct field of activity—that fancied field called *the world*—on which the renowned are figuring, and where those mighty deeds are wrought which fill the trump of fame. Sensible of your inability to cope with such giant spirits, you shrink away entirely, and almost resolve never again to leave the retirement of your family circle. Well, suppose such a resolve were made, (though it were rash and unwarranted,) and you should shut yourself up at home. What do you find there? A *little world!* a sphere of labor and usefulness unspeakably important!

Now I would follow you, where, to escape more public responsibility, you have retreated, and *there* I would lay upon you the strong grasp of special obligation.—Surely you will not say, *I can do nothing at home.* Then devote yourself to the promotion of the spiritual interests of your children, your husband, your wife, your domestics. In all probability God has given you an influence over *these*, which no one, not even your pastor has. And *further*, you may stand in the way of others doing them good, if you are unfaithful to them yourself. This is certainly true very often. We have been in families where we had no heart to labor for the souls of the children and servants, because we saw that the professedly pious parents were *right in the way.* Remember then your own *household—take care of that;* and by the time all your children and servants are converted, you will find that you can do something out of doors.

2. Cultivate a good spirit yourself—a spirit of meekness, love, and peace. Thus you will be 'a living epistle, read and known of all men.'

3. Be a *consistent Christian* in your worldly business. Let it appear unto all men that you conduct business not on selfish principles, nor with a selfish end, but with an eye single to the glory of God.—Would you not do *much* good if you lived thus, uniformly, habitually? And are you not *bound* so to live? Will any inferiority of intellect or education release you from the obligation to "walk worthy of your vocation?"

4. You can do incalculable good by living "as pilgrims and strangers on the earth," and by "declaring *plainly* that you seek a country." One of the crying evils of our time is, that too many professed pilgrims are "mindful of the country from whence they came out, and seek opportunity to return;" now you may do a great service to the kingdom of Christ if you will let your lives be a constant rebuke of this lusting after the flesh pots of Egypt.

Wanted—WANTED, are both men and women who will show what it is to be a *pilgrim!* It is to be feared that many have taken up with this world as their abiding city. It used to be, twenty or thirty years ago, quite common to hear Christians talk about this world being a *wilderness*, through which (with weary and oftentimes bloody feet,) they were traveling home; but it would seem to have become of late so much improved and cultivated that it makes quite a snug home—scarce inferior to heaven. This is lamentable truly. Now, dear brother, will you be one whose *life* (not *lips* merely) shall 'declare *plainly*' that this world *is still* a wilderness—that there is no abiding city short of the new Jerusalem?

5. Lastly, let me beg that you will repudiate for ever the notion that you are too ignorant and weak to be useful. There is no one notion which has been more fruitful of mischief in the church. It operates upon the *mass* of Christians, excluding them from the field of active effort, and confining the labor to the *few* who are gifted by nature, endowed by education, or empowered by official station. The consequence is that the great body of Christians, like passengers on a vessel, lay swinging in their hammocks, or sunning upon the deck, depending for a prosperous voyage upon the toil and vigilance of a few weather-beaten sailors.

The sacramental hosts, instead of being all and each clad in the whole armor of God, and moving on "firm paced," like a select, well disciplined army, are more like the confused myriads of an ancient Persian armament, a large proportion mere appendages, swelling the number, but diminishing the real effective force.

It most manifestly was never the design of God that the vital energy of his church should be pent up in a few. He never meant that a handful of vigorous souls should bear the burthen and heat of the day, and carry the remainder, like so much lifeless luggage, on their shoulders besides. No! *Every* Christian was meant to be 'a living soul,' a fruit-bearing branch, a miniature image of his Lord, an imitation of Christ the *risen*, not the *buried;* every Christian was ordained to be a light in the world—a doer, a self-denier. True, some were appointed to be hands, and others to be feet, but the latter were to be as devoted and diligent as the former. Shall the foot destroy, or what amounts to the same, deny its power of action and be justified in so doing, because it is not the hand?

If I were to mention that which more than any thing else, in my opinion, retards the progress of Christ's cause, I should point, not to watchmen slumbering on their posts, not to leaders recreant to their trust, not to teachers proclaiming error, not to prophets prophecying smooth things, but to the *great body* of Christians casting off responsibility, shrinking from their places, and leaving the rich, the official, and the educated to *do all.* J. A. T.

From the N. Y. Observer.

WINTER AND SUMMER CHRISTIANS.

When the business of spring opens on the world, the spirituality of the church is often lost. Many a revival of religion has been arrested and dissipated by the influx of worldly cares at this stirring season of the year. Almost every class of business men hope for a *revival of business*, and as a common result the concerns of the church must be neglected, while the world is worshiped. Thus God and mammon come in conflict, and too frequently does the latter gain the victory. We can not serve them both at once, and fearing to acknowledge the god of this world as our God, we make a compromise, seeking to follow mammon for a season, with the understanding, implied if not expressed, that God's claims shall be met and answered as soon as the busy season is over.

Wisely have many pastors improved the months of comparative rest, by making a vigorous onset upon the kingdom of Satan. They have redoubled their diligence to bring sinners to the knowledge of the truth, and that, not because God is more willing, or the sinner less stubborn in winter than in summer, but because it is more easy to persuade men to turn their attention to the subject of religion at such times than when the world's demands are stronger and more urgent. The imperfections of Christians is also regarded; they are more ready to serve God without sacrifice than with, and will therefore give their time and attention more freely to the promotion of the church in those seasons of the year when little can be done in the way of making money.

To some men, to some classes of men these remarks do not apply. Perhaps to them the winter is the harvest time. Perhaps they are equally driven with business through the year. But the great majority of men, nine out of ten, probably, look to the winter for rest from the pressing cares of the world, and in spring they expect to plunge with fresh energy into the vortex of business, and struggle with it till the earth is chilled with frost, the avenues of transportation are choked with ice, and the rest of another winter sets in, and allows them time to serve the Lord.

Against this periodical religion we wish to protest. Against this compromise on the part of the Christian, we would bear solemn testimony, while we call on the friends of God to let the friends of mammon know that our God lives all the year and has a claim to the undivided heart and service of those who are called by his name. But in spite of this call, in spite of the explicit warnings of the word of God, in spite of conscientious convictions of duty, unless the season on which we are entering differs materially from those that have past, there will be a sad declension in the churches. It will appear at first in the meetings for social prayer.—They will be more formal and less fervent; their numbers will diminish, and perhaps the meetings themselves will be suspended; the solemnity of the public services of the sanctuary will, in many cases appear to be less deep; anxious inquirers will be rare and conversions very few; Christians will not speak so often to one another as they have been wont concerning the Redeemer's kingdom; the world will crowd even into the Christian's closet and chill his devotions, and make them short and few; many a family altar, especially for the *morning* sacrifice will be broken down, and thus the spirituality of individuals, and consequently of the whole church, will be gradually worn away. Sad and mortifying as such a prophecy is, it is too probable to be doubted, and is uttered with the hope that the churches may determine to *make it false.* Scoffers will doubtless glory in such predictions, and urge them as evidence that revivals are mere animal excitements which vary with the weather, but the truth should be told that it may reprove, though the enemy make it an occasion to blaspheme. And there are reasons why we are encouraged to hope that this opening year will not be marked by a declension of religion so general as that which has been the feature of past years.

Revivals are just beginning in many churches. We have been looking out for them, expecting to hear of the stately steppings of the Most High in various parts of the land. The tidings are coming. From the north and the south, the east and the west, the glad news is brought that God is visiting his people, reviving the heart of his contrite ones and winning sinners to himself. These seasons of refreshing have commenced at such a period that it is natural to cherish the hope of their continuance, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances with which they may be encompassed.

Christians are also less inclined than formerly to depend on periodical excitements. The importance of steady effort is acknowledged and felt. Spiritual health is not marked by fits and starts. And this truth gains rapidly on the church, and under its influence the people of God will gird themselves for prolonged and ceaseless exertions in the cause of Christ. Rest is not to be expected this side of eternity, and if Christians adopt this sentiment, *revivals* will multiply and spread and meet revivals, the Sun of righteousness will never go down, but shine with brighter and still brighter lustre till the perfect day of millenial glory pours its radiance over an evangelized world. The church is looking for the coming of the Son of man. The sound of his chariot wheels is heard in the distance, and surely the servants will not slumber when the Lord is at hand.

And another reason why we look for more attention to religion during the spring and summer, is found in the fact that there is no prospect that business will be very pressing through the present season. Business men are daily and hourly complaining of dull times, and if there is nothing to do for this world why not do something for the next? We know of facts that occurred in 1837 which encourage us in the hope that temporal adversity may be overruled for spiritual good. Let those who find their business dull, inquire sincerely, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and an answer may be returned which shall call into the active service of Christ a host of those who have hitherto been recreant to their Master, in the very hour when their aid was most loudly demanded.

THE TRINITY.

Whilst we cherish with gratitude and admiration the stupendous revelation of a Trinity in Unity in the Godhead, holding to it as the very epitome of our faith, the vital and essential part of the doctrines of Christianity, let us not for a moment forget that the great end of the communication of this mystery, was not to astonish and perplex our understandings, but to amend and purify our hearts, and influence our practice. In the moral and spiritual, as in the material world, miracles are no where uselessly expended: nor has Divine Providence shown such condescension to the pride of human research as to reveal its most awful mysteries, for the mere indulgence of an idle and petulant curiosity.—We do not as yet know even ourselves: do not let us then imagine that we can apprehend God. Let those then, on the one hand, who may be inclined to scoff at this mysterious doctrine, because they choose to imagine that the idea of a threefold yet single nature involves a contradiction of terms, and, consequently, an absurdity,—let such check themselves for a single moment in their career of dogmatical philosophy, and contemplate what, though apparently more level with their capacity, is at the same time a miracle far beyond all human explication, namely, the mysterious construction of their own nature. They will there find two totally distinct substances, body and spirit, as decidedly *two* in all their phenomena and operations as it is possible to conceive; yet united to form *one* sentient, intellectual creature. I do not mean to say that this is a correct, much less an adequate illustration of the union of three several Persons in the same Divine Being: in all probability it is very far removed from it. But this I *do* say, that it ill becomes the limited understanding of a creature, who is totally at a loss how to explain that intimate union of body and soul in his own person, which renders him, what he feels himself to be, a single individual, to pronounce dogmatically what may or may not be true of Him, the Ancient of days; of that mysterious, that ineffable Spirit, whose essence fills all possible extension of space, all infinite duration of time.

In attempting to be wise beyond what hath been revealed, and weighing in the scale of human conjecture mysteries which perhaps superior beings tremble whilst they contemplate, let the Trinitarian believer, on the one hand, take heed that he loses not himself in the labyrinth of his own speculations, however well intended, and begin to venerate as dogmas of faith the phantoms of his own perplexed imagination. He who should occupy himself in gazing upon the sun, in the hope of detecting the laws by which it exists, would probably destroy the faculty of sight, for the use of which that great luminary was created: but he would indeed be a madman, should he announce the discolored and distorted visions floating before his dazzled organs of perception, as new and important discoveries in science. The men of Bethshemeth, we are told, were struck dead for looking irreverently into the ark of God: and if at present he is graciously pleased to visit our follies less severely, we may at least infer, from the strange aberrations into which he has allowed those to run who have presumptuously attempted to explain the ineffable mysteries of his nature, that such speculations are neither pleasing to him, nor beneficial to ourselves.
—*Bishop Skuttleworth.*

THE CHRISTIAN AND THE WORLDLING.—Here is a religious man sitting under his vine, or under his fig-tree, viewing the prosperity which God hath given him, in the returns of husbandry or of commerce. Yonder a worldly man is similarly situated. The breast of one swells with high devotion in surveying the scene around him, the love of God glows in his heart, the hope of heaven beams in his elevated eye. While his herds feed around, or the winds waft home in safety the fruits of his successful adventures, he is conscious of something like him, which chastens and exalts the satisfaction that naturally flows from issues of prosperous life. The world has no sentiments but such as are connected with things present. In the gains and glories of time he sees all his portion, nor rise his sentiments above it. In this case, who does not see that to the possession of the present good, piety superadds its peculiar joys? And, therefore, in their common prosperity, the religious and the irreligious man are very unequal in point of true, heart-felt and reasonable enjoyment. Both have the pleasures of taste and the gladness of prosperity, but what an exquisite relish is added to this taste and to that gladness by the exalted sentiments of devotion! Next view them in privation.—Some sad reverse occurs, and both are left in poverty and destitution. The shock is, perhaps, too great for worldly fortitude to stand, and if not overwhelmed in despair, yet happiness is confessedly gone. The believer, however, from his rock of salvation, sees flocks and herds, and possessions laid waste, and turns him to rejoice in the Lord and joy in the hope of a more enduring substance. Contrast them, then, in privation, and shall any one be at a loss to determine whose spirit is the noblest, and whose sentiments are the most connected with joy, and who is the most secure against the reverses of time?—*Sieveright.*

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

A FEARFUL GIFT.—It is our moral agency. It is a gift connected with responsibilities and perils of momentuous import. It implies freedom of action—the liability of doing wrong, and of incurring its penalty. It gives the power to act, or to refuse to act—to accept or reject—to believe and be saved if we will, and to disbelieve and be lost, if we prefer. Blessing and cursing are equally at our option. There is no compulsion to force us to believe and live. God has thrown the entire responsibility of the amazing issue upon each one, and gifted each with the awful privilege of destroying his own soul if he will. He has not placed us in the world to be indifferent to our own condition, or thrust us into being to stand by as idle spectators of an Almighty and arbitrary disposition of our destiny. God regards us as free. He neither compels us to act or believe. The means and the inducements he gives us in abundance; but if we prefer to neglect and disregard them, he does not step in to prevent the choice, nor to avert the consequence.

There is no impossibility of being lost. Every sinner has the fatal power. There is not an arm in the universe that shall wrest from him the weapons of spiritual suicide. Rather than destroy his freedom, God will suffer him to toss upon the surges of fire forever. With him, and none else for him, abides the choice. If he will have it so, the bitter cup must be drunk, and the worm endured. Before him, and none else for him, is laid the tremendous alternative. He, and he alone, shall pick out his eternal residence, and choose his everlasting companionship. He, and he alone, shall decide whether heaven or hell be the portion of his soul. How fearful the prerogative! How unspeakable the results of its exercise! Heirship of destiny—choice of eternities—decision of deathless interests! What a thing to be a moral agent! Who should not tremble beneath the weight of its responsibility? To whom should it be a matter of indifference, when such fearful consequences abide the result? W. W.

THE BIBLE.—There are only about fifty copies among the Nestorians, and these are in an unknown tongue. But they are cherished with the utmost affection. One copy, said to be 1500 years old, was regarded by Mr. Perkins as so interesting an object, that he solicited the loan of it to bring to this country; but the possessor refused to let it go, lest some dreadful calamity should fall upon the village.

Children's Department.

From Burns' Magazine.

THE WEEK.

The week is not marked out to us by the sun or moon, or any of the lights of heaven; but by the creation of God at the beginning, as it is told us in the 1st chapter of Genesis, where we read of the works of each of the first six days, and the rest of the seventh day.

The names of the days of the week as we have them now, are taken from some of the old heathen gods, chiefly of those that were worshipped here in England—as Wednesday is taken from the name of Woden, and Thursday of Thor. Even the heathens, who had lost the history of the creation, kept the division of time by weeks, and many things which they believed concerning their gods, shewed a faint recollection of the great truths which were made known at the beginning of the world, or showed how they were still feeling after the truth, and getting hold of it here and there. To us the days of the week may each in its turn bring a lesson of instruction, some of them a double lesson.

We may think of them first as recalling the works which God did on each day.

On *Sunday* He made the light.

On *Monday* the firmament.

On *Tuesday* He parted the dry land from the sea, and made it bring forth trees and herbs.

On *Wednesday* He made the sun, moon, and stars.

On *Thursday* the birds and fishes.

On *Friday* beast and man.

On *Saturday* He rested from all His work that He had made.

We may readily think of some passages of the Bible suited to these several days:

For *Sunday.* "With Thee is the well of life, and in thy light shall we see light." (Ps. xxxvi. 9.)

Monday. "By the word of the Lord were the heavens made, and all the hosts of them by the breath of His mouth. He gathereth the waters of the sea together, as it were upon an heap, and layeth up the deep as in a treasure-house." (Ps. xxxiii. 6, 7.)

Tuesday. "Who covereth the heavens with clouds, and prepareth rain for the earth, and maketh the grass grow upon the mountains, and herbs for the use of men." (Ps. cxlvii. 8.)

Wednesday. "Praise Him, sun and moon; praise Him, all ye stars of light." (Ps. cxlviii. 2.)

Thursday. "So is the great and wide sea also, wherein are things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts." (Ps. civ. 25.) "Beside them shall the fowls of the air have their habitation, and sing among the branches." (Ps. civ. 11.)

Friday. "The lions, roaring after their prey, do seek their meat from God." (Ps. civ. 21.) "My bones are not hid from Thee; though I be made secretly, and fashioned beneath in the earth." (Ps. cxxxix. 14.)

Saturday. "It is a people that do err in their hearts; for they have not known my ways; unto whom I sware in my wrath, that they should not enter into my rest." (Ps. xcv. 10, 11.)—By all the *visible* things (that is, the things which are seen,) that God made, He teaches us about *invisible* things, the things we cannot see.

Sunday. "The Lord is my light and my salvation." (Ps. xxvii. 1.)

Monday. "Look how high the heaven is in comparison of the earth; so great is His mercy also toward them that fear Him."—(Ps. ciii. 11.)

Tuesday. "He shall be like a tree planted by the water-side, that shall bring forth his fruit in due season." (Ps. 1. 3.)

Wednesday. "If ye can break my covenant of the day, and my covenant of the night, that there should not be day and night in their season, then may also my covenant be broken with David my servant." (Jer. xxxiii.) 20, 21.)

Thursday. "Behold the fowls of the air; for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?" (Matt. ii. 26.)

Friday. "Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." (Rom. xii. 1.)

Saturday. "Let us, therefore, fear; lest a promise being left us of entering into His rest, any of you should seem to fall short of it." (Heb. iv. 1.)

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, June 15, 1842.

The Sabbath-day.

We are gratified to observe that the Central Association have adopted a Resolution enjoining it as a duty upon those who profess to observe the Sabbath of the commandment, to "*Remember the Sabbath-day to* KEEP IT HOLY." There exists throughout our denomination, to an alarming extent, too much of a spirit of indifference on this subject. Professing, as we do, to love the truths of the Bible, and to stand up in defense of the *only* Bible Sabbath, it is preeminently important that our *practice* should comport with our *profession*; and, that, above all, we should not trample under foot God's holy Sabbath. It is not a trifling thing in the eyes of those around us, that we are known to be loose in our practices on the Sabbath, neglecting public worship, and disregarding all the requirements of God upon us, while we are attending to our wordly affairs with a scrupulousness worthy of a better cause. Nor is it in the sight of God a thing of trifling moment for us to secularize that day, in its weekly returns, concerning which HE has spoken so emphatically, "IN IT THOU SHALT NOT DO ANY WORK." Hence, as President Wayland remarks, the law of the Sabbath forbids,—

1. All *labor* of body or mind, of which the immediate object is not the worship of God, or our own religious improvement.—The only exceptions to this rule, are works of necessity or of mercy. The necessity, however, must be one which is imposed by the providence of God, and not by our own will.

2. The pursuit *of pleasure*, or of any animal, or merely intellectual gratification.

3. The labor of those committed to our charge.

On the contrary, the law of the Sabbath **enjoins** *the employment of the day in the more solemn and immediate duties of religion.*

1. Reading the Scriptures, religious meditation, prayer in private, and also the special instruction in religion of those committed to our charge. And, hence, it enjoins such domestic arrangements as are consistent with these duties.

2. Social worship. Under the Mosaic and Christian dispensation, this was an important part of the duties of the day. As the setting apart of a particular day to be universally observed, involves the idea of social as well as personal religion, one of the most obvious duties which it imposes, is that of social worship; that is, of meeting together in societies, to return thanks for our social mercies, to implore the pardon of God for our social sins, and beseech His favor for those blessings which we need as societies, no less than as individuals.

The importance of the religious observance of the Sabbath, is seldom sufficiently estimated. Every attentive observer has remarked, that the violation of this command, by the young, is one of the most decided marks of incipient moral degeneracy. Religious restraint is fast losing its hold upon that young man, who, having been educated in the fear of God, begins to spend the Sabbath in idleness, or in amusement.

And also, we have examples in the life and practice of Christ and the Apostles, as to the manner in which the Sabbath was to be kept. The conscience has been lulled into a state of carelessness on this subject which is deplorable in the extreme, and reflects no little discredit upon us as a people. We trust that every friend to the Sabbath will be strenuously careful to not secularize its sacred hours in a manner that shall bring a disgrace upon the cause, and ruin to their own souls.

Old Tomb-Stones—Early History.

DOCT. W. M. FAHNESTOCK has furnished us with a valuable paper in relation to the "Old Tomb-Stones," and the early history of our denomination in Pennsylvania, which we lay before our readers with pleasure. But we wish to say, in advance, that, although the MS. is very beautiful and plain, errors may be noticed by Dr. F., particularly in the names of persons and places, as they are not so easily detected in such.

The Season.

The season, thus far, has been very backward and unpromising; and, to cap the climax, we have had three or four such frosts within a few days past as has rarely been witnessed in De Ruyter, even, at this season of the year. On Sabbath morning our hills were covered with snow; and again, on first day morning, (12th inst.,) another severe frost, producing ice half an inch in thickness, completed the destruction of fruit, corn, garden vegetables, and very likely Spring Wheat has suffered much.

United States' Insurance Company.

About the first of February last, we received a Circular from Mr. BENJAMIN BALCH, 34 Wall-st., New-York, requesting us to advertise a notice of half a column, for the U. S. Insurance Company, and forward the Bill to him, as above, which would be promptly paid. We did so, and forwarded a Bill of $15, and on diligent inquiry by a gentleman in New-York, no such man is to be found in the city.

As we have noticed that several of the Marine Insurance Companies are "*winding up*" their affairs, it is possible this is among the list, and Mr. Balch has taken up his residence elsewhere. If any of our friends can give us any information as to his residence, they will confer a favor by so doing.

For the Register.

The Temperance Cause.

Notwithstanding very much good has been accomplished since the great Temperance effort commenced in this town, there yet remains much to be done. Every *friend* of the Temperance cause has a deep and an abiding interest in its final triumph over drunkenness, misery and crime; and every one can find a field yet broad enough in which to labor for the amelioration of mankind. Is it not enough that some of our most enterprizing and valued citizens have, in years gone by, been hurried to a drunkard's grave? Is it not enough that anguish indescribable has riven the fond heart of a wife or a mother, in consequence of intemperance? And must there still be other men taken from our social circles, to follow in the wake of those whose sun has set in darkness? In view of all these considerations we repeat, there is much for every Washingtonian to do in this vicinity; and when we connect with these the fact, that we have no less than *four "licensed" groggeries* to one *Temperance* House, in a village like this, where some six hundred have attached their names to the pledge of the American Temperance Union, the case need not be plainer that strenuous and untiring efforts are yet requisite, in order that the unfortunate may be preserved from the intoxicating and demoralizing influences with which they now find themselves surrounded. Nor, indeed, is it strange that there are those who have made loud and heart-stirring *professions* of attachment to the Temperance cause here in its early stages, and have advocated the cause with much of eloquence and apparent zeal, who, in an uaguarded moment, should have suffered from the surrounding influences, and again returned to his "cups." We say this is not strange.—But it reminds us more and more of our deep obligations, *as the friends of the drunkard*, to cast around him a protecting arm, nor suffer him to be made the unwilling dupe of the heartless rumseller, who must be void of all moral principle to continue in the traffic against the wishes of nine-tenths of the citizens of the community. Let the true friends of Temperance stand firm to their principles, and resolve themselves into a "*Standing* Committee of the Whole," to reclaim those who have violated their pledge, and protect each other from the unsavory influences which have been thrown amongst us, like the blighting Sirocco, and still more deadly, by a recent act of our Board of Excise. X. Y. Z.

De Ruyter, June 14, 1842.

For the Register.

Early English Seventh-Day Baptists of Pennsylvania.

MR. EDITOR:—The "*Register*" of the 1st inst. contains an enquiry, in an editorial reference to the article on "*Old Tomb Stones*" from the "*Presbyterian*," whether there existed a society of Seventh-Day Baptists in Pennsylvania so early as 1702; and as you are in error in supposing there were not any at that period, and as you are preparing for publication a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination, I take pleasure in apprizing you that there were several Seventh-Day Baptist Churches established prior to that time in Pennsylvania; originating in a division of "*Keithian Baptists*," who separated from the Quakers and became Baptists.

I even find the name of REES PRICE, (one of those whose tombs have attracted attention,) enrolled as a Keithian Baptist; and as Bristol township, where the tombs were found, adjoins Oxford township, where a Seventh-Day Society was in existence, it is fairly to be presumed that he attached himself to it, as many of the Keithian Baptists did.

We have some strong circumstantial evidence of the existence of a Seventh-Day Baptist Society in the State of Pennsylvania, before the secession of a portion of the Keithian Baptists and their embracing the Sabbath of the Lord. By a deed of Indenture a lot of ground was demised, by a Seventh-Day Baptist, about or before the year 1790, (as well as my recollection will serve me, my memoranda on these subjects having become so much deranged and mislaid by my removal from Ephrata to this place, a few years since, that I cannot lay my hands on them to refresh my memory as to the exact time, and be correct in the name of the devisor;) in the city of Philadelphia, as a burying ground for the Seventh-Day Baptist Society, in which several have been interred, time out of mind to the oldest citizens: and which lot has recently been ceded to the city of Philadelphia, by compromise. Stephen Girard having made a nominal purchase of it from the New Jersey Seventh-Day Baptists, an ejectment was entered by the society at Ephrata, who thought it was their duty to protect the domain of the dead; but wearied out by the uncongenial perplexities of the law, and the repulsive contentions of litigation, yielded it amicably to the city: and now buildings are erected upon it for the Girard Trust. By and by I may be able to give you more correct information on this subject; and for the present will transcribe, for the gratification of your readers, an account of the origin of the Keithian Baptists, and the early Seventh-Day Baptists of that State, from Morgan Edwards' *Materials towards a History of the American Baptists*, published at Philadelphia in 1770.

Conrad Beissel whom you suppose emigrated to America with John and Rees Price, did not arrive until 1720. The same reason which prevents me from giving you precise information on the subject just alluded to above, also deprives me from adding, in full, the singular inscription on the tomb stone of Beissel, which is a large flat stone, and which is very much calculated to impress the mind solemnly and profitably. After giving his name and monastic title, the period of his birth and time of his death, quaintly adds:—

AGED 52 YEARS.

And then below, in small letters,

(NATURAL LIFE 77 YEARS.)

Implying that the *fifty-two* years he lived to the Lord were only worthy of being noted—the other 25 years devoted to the world were lost entirely—of no account.

With these remarks I proceed to transcribe the brief account of the early Seventh-Day Churches in Pennsylvania by Morgan Edwards; promising you any other information I may be able to obtain on the subject in time for your History.

Yours, fraternally,
WM. M. FAHNESTOCK.
Bordentown, N. J., June 6, 1842.

The Keithian Baptists.

Soon after the settlement of Pennsylvania a difference arose among the Quakers touching, *The sufficiency of what every man naturally has within himself for the purpose of his own salvation.* Some denied that sufficiency, and, consequently, magnified the external Word, Christ, &c. above Barclay's measure. These were headed by the famous George Keith, and therefore called *Keithians*. The difference rose to a division in the year 1691, when separate meetings were set up in diverse parts of the country, and a general one at Burlington in opposition to that of Philadelphia. This year they published a *Confession of faith*, containing twelve articles much in Barclay's strain, and signed by George Keith, Thomas Budd, John Hart, Richard Hilliard, Thomas Hooten, and Henry Furness in behalf of the rest. They also published, "*The reasons of the separation, &c.*" signed by the same persons and others to the number 48. About the same time, and afterward, were published several other pieces. The design of these publications was

1. To inform the world of the principles of the separate Quakers.

2. To fix the blame of the separation on the opposite party; and

3. To complain of the unfair treatment, slanders, fines, imprisonment, and other species of persecution which they endured from their brethren.

* * * * *

However, the *Keithian Quakers* soon declined; their head deserted them and went over to the Episcopalians. Some followed him thither. Some returned to the Penn Quakers, and some went to other societies. Nevertheless many persisted in the separation, particularly in Upper Providence; at Philadelphia; at Southampton; and at Lower Dublin. These by resigning themselves to the guidance of Scripture began to find water in the commission; (*a*) bread and wine in the command; (*b*) community of goods, love feast, *kiss* of charity, right hand of fellowship, annointing the sick for recovery, and washing of the disciples feet in other tents; (*c*) and therefore were determined to practice accordingly. The society of Keithian's most forward in these matters was that kept at the house of Thomas Powell in Upper Providence; which forwardness it was said, was owing to one Abel Noble who visited them, and was a Seventh-Day Baptist minister when he arrived in this country (1684.) The time when they began to put their design in practice, was June 28, 1787, when the said Abel Noble baptized a public Friend, (whose name was Thomas Martin,) in Redley creek. Afterwards Martin baptized other Quakers, viz: Thomas Powell, Evan Hany, Hugh Hany, John Palmer, Judith Calvat, Alce Vestal, Thomas Budd, Richard Dungworth, John Powell, David Thomas, John Hannum, Margery Hannum, Margery Martin, Mary Palmer, Elizabeth Powell, John Beckingham. To them joined one William Beckingham, who broke off from the church of Cohansey.—Here 19 persons did, October 12, 1697, incorporate, and proceed to choose a minister by lot. Three were put in nomination, William Beckingham, Thomas Budd, and Thomas Martin; the lot fell on the last, who the same day administered the Lord's supper to them for the first time. From that time forth other Keithian Quakers were baptized, Ann Compton, Samuel Miles, Hannah Brunssun, William Thomas, Richard Buffington, Elizabeth Thomas, Jane Phillips, Edward Lane, Edward Edwards, James Plumley, David Phillips, Elizabeth Pavia, Mary Clark, Elizabeth Hall, *Rees Price*, &c., some of which *lived in other parts of the country.* But in 1700 a difference arose among them touching the *Sabbath* and broke up the society. Such as adhered to the observation of the seventh-day kept together at Newtown, where some of their posterity are to this day.

Another society of Keithian Quakers who kept together was that of Philadelphia, where they builded a meeting house in 1692. Of these, two public persons were baptized in 1697 by Rev. Thomas Killingworth of Cohansey. Their names were William Davis, and Thomas Rutter. The first joined Pennepek; the other kept preaching in Philadelphia, where he baptized one Henry Bernard Korta, Thomas Peart, and seven others. They increased and continued 9 years together, and then united with the regular Baptists.

A third society of Keithian Quakers was at Southampton, in Bucks county, kept at the house of one John Swift. Their preacher was John Hart. In 1697 said John Hart, John Swift, Evan Morgan, and others were baptized by the aforementioned Mr. Thomas Rutter. Evan Morgan joined Pennepek the same year; the rest kept together to 1702, and then followed the steps of Evan Morgan.

The other society of Keithian Quakers was that in Lower Dublin township, kept at the house of Abraham Pratt. One of these, John Wells, became a Baptist, Sept. 27, 1697. In the year 1699, and afterwards, others were baptized, as David *Price* and *wife*, Abraham Pratt and wife, Richard Wansett, Margaret Davis, Martha Deal, Peter Deal, Richard Wells, Richard Sparks, Nicholas Ashmead, Alexander Babcock, &c. These united in communion after the manner of their brethren at Upper Providence, having William Davis to their minister. But they had not long been a society before the same question divided them, as in Chester county. Those who preferred the seventh-day were William Davis, their preacher, the Wells; the Wansetts; the Pratts; the Ashmeads, &c. These went by themselves, and in 1702 built a place of worship in Oxford township. But their preacher leaving them in 1711, and their meeting house being taken from them, they became as sheep without a shepherd. Those who adhered to the first-day joined Pennepek.

Thus it will be seen that the Keithian Quakers ended in a kind of transformation into Keithian Baptists; they were also called Quaker Baptists, because they still retained the language, dress, and manners of Quakers. We have also seen that the Keithian or Quaker Baptists ended in another kind of transformation into Seventh-Day Baptists, though some went away among the First-Day Baptists, and other societies. However, these were the beginning of the Sabbatarians in this province.

The Seventh-Day Baptists.

These, it is well known, receive their distinction from the day of the week they observe for holy rest. The characters of *general* and *particular* divide them in this province, few as they are. They originated from the Keithian Baptists in 1700, as has been observed before, who were general in their sentiments touching the redemption of Christ. Before that time I can find but one Seventh-Day Baptist in Pennsylvania, viz: Mr. Abel Noble. He arrived, it is said, in the year 1684. His name is among the forty-eight who signed the reasons of the Keithian separation in 1691. By him was the first Keithian baptized in 1697, and by him were the rest gained over to the observance of the Seventh-Day. I suppose, therefore, he may be called the father of them in this part of America. The congregation of German Baptists at Tunkerstown, who observe the Seventh-Day, owe their peculiarities in that point to this man. But more of these hereafter: at present we have only to do with the *British* Seventh-Day Baptists.—Of these there be *four* societies in the province.

The first society we shall mention is that at Newtown in Upper Providence, Chester County, about 24 miles W. b S. from Philadelphia. The meeting is kept at the house of David Thomas. Three families belong to this place, whereof the following persons are baptized, David Thomas, John German, Hazarl Thomas, Ruth Thomas, Priscilla Wane, Elizabeth Wane, Mary Gilky. This was their state in 1770. They originated in 1700; but their ministers, Messieurs Martin, Beckingham and Budd, dying, and none rising in their stead, they are reduced to a small handful.

The next society of them is at Pennepek, in Lower Dublin, county of Philadelphia, about 9 miles from the city. The meeting is held at the house of Benjamin Tomlinson, every second Sabbath, by Mr. Enoch David. The families belonging to this society are eleven, whereof the following persons are baptized: Samuel Wells, Richard Tomlinson and wife, Job Noble and wife, Elizabeth West, Mary Keen, Rebecka Dungan, Enoch David. This was the state in 1770. They originated in 1701. But their ministers, William Davis and Thomas Rutter quitting them, and none other rising in their stead, they are reduced at present to 9 souls. In the year 1702 they built a meeting house on a lot given them by Thomas Graves; but they neglecting to take a conveyance in due time, the Episcopalians have got both house and lot. On the lot they have built Oxford church, and have turned the Baptist meeting house into a stable while it stood; but now it is no more.

The third society is at Nottingham, in Chester county, about 50 miles from Philadelphia. The meeting is sometimes kept at the house of Abigail Price in said Nottingham, but chiefly at the house of Samuel Bond, in Cecil county, in the province of Maryland. The families to which Nottingham is central are six; eight persons whereof are baptized, viz: Daniel Osborn, Joseph Osborn, Samuel Bond, Richard Bond, Richard Clayton, Abigail Price, Ann Bond, Mary Bond. Here a yearly meeting is kept on the last Sabbath in August. This was their state in 1770.

The other society of them are at French Creek, in East Natmeat township, Chester county, about 32 miles from Philadelphia. Here is a meeting house, 30 feet by 22, built in 1762, on a lot of one acre, the gift of David Rogers. The families belonging to this place are six; whereof ten persons are baptized, Philip Thomas, Gwen Griffiths, David Rogers, Abel Griffiths, James Roberts, William Griffiths, Daniel Griffiths, Owen Hughs, Edward Hughs, and Ann Hughs. They have no stated worship in this house, though it be the only one belonging to the Sabbatarians. This was their state in 1770. They originated in the year 1726, when the following persons broke off from the Great Valley Church, (First-Day Baptist,) on account of their change of sentiment concerning the Sabbath, Philip Davis, Lewis Williams, Richard Edwards, Griffy Griffiths; and the next year William James. These five with their families removed to French Creek in the aforesaid year. Philip Davis and Lewis Williams did preach among them, and after them John Brayman; but for some time past they have been as sheep without a shepherd.

Thus have we seen

1. That there are in Pennsylvania, (1770,) of the Seventh-Day Baptists, (*British*,) 26 families, containing 130 souls, allowing 5 to a family; whereof 31 are baptized.

2. That they originated from the Keithian Baptists about the year 1700, by means of Abel Noble.

3. That they have, two yearly meetings, and one meeting house. To which we may add, that they have one minister, Enoch David.

(*a*) Math. xxviii. 19. (*b*) Math. xxvi. 26—30. (*c*) Neh. ii. 41—47. Jud. 12 Rom. xvi. 16. Gal. ii. 9. John xiii. James v. 14—16.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Destruction of Hamburg by fire—Railroad accident in France—Another attempt upon the life of Louis Phillippe—Earthquake in Greece.

The steamer Columbia arrived at Boston on the 2d inst., and the Great Western at New York on the 4th—the latter having made her voyage in less than 14 days, the shortest homeward passage ever made from Liverpool.

The intelligence brought is of the most melancholy character. The city of Hamburgh, the great commercial emporium of Germany, one of the Hanseatic towns, has been almost utterly destroyed by fire. The conflagration commenced on the 14th of May, and there is every reason for supposing it to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire raged beyond all control, from Wednesday night till Saturday morning. The fire broke out in Deich Strasse, a somewhat narrow street approaching the Elbe, and traveled in a northeasterly direction, destroying in its progress nearly one-third of the whole city, and that by far the most valuable and important part, in a business point of view. It is calculated that upwards of *two thousand houses* have been burned. More than *thirty thousand* persons out of a population of 150,000, have been rendered houseless. Two splendid churches, with steeples 400 feet high, and the old Exchange are among the ruins. No one can tell the number of lives lost, but a great number are known to have perished. The whole extent of property destroyed is estimated at £7,000,000, of which the houses constitute £3,000,000.

It affords some relief of the sad history to know that immediate and generous efforts have been made at several places for the relief of the sufferers. The amounts subscribed already to the funds of this charity, are as follows:

By his Majesty the King of Prussia, about,	£7,500
The city of Berlin,	1,500
The King of Denmark,	7,500
The Duke of Mechlenburg Schwerin,	2,300
States of Hanover,	15,000
City of Frankfort,	8,500
City of Bremen,	5,000

In England responses have been made with characteristic promptitude and liberality. In New York a meeting of German emigrants was held for the relief of their suffering fellow countrymen. The destruction of Hamburg is one of those calamities which will be felt in every part of the commercial world. Great as may be the credit of the Senate and people of Hamburg with foreign States, a century will elapse before the city can be replaced in all the prosperity destroyed by this conflagration. In the midst of the confusion an incident occurred characteristic of the government and the people. A public notice was every where put up, stating that the vaults under the bank, containing the gold and silver bars, were fire proof, and that the bank books were all removed in perfect safety.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

A deplorable catastrophe took place on Sunday evening, May 8th, on the Versailles and Mendon Railway, by which 120 persons were killed, or have since died of their wounds, and many maimed and wounded. In honor of the King's fete the waterworks in the gardens of Versailles were playing on Sunday, which attracted immense crowds from Paris. The train to which the dreadful accident occurred left Versailles for Paris at half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and was crowded with passengers.

"There were," says one account, "17 or 18 wagons, with two engines before and one behind. The velocity was excessive. When between Bellevue and Mendon the axle-tree of the first machine broke, and, stopping, the second ran over it, killing the stoker and breaking the first machine, and spilt its fire on the ground. Instantly six or seven wagons were broken in pieces, and the rest running over the live fire of the broken engines, burst into flames. It is customary on the Left Bank Railroad for the doors of the wagons to be closed, without any possibility of opening them, except by keys, in the hands of the conductors. No conductors were forthcoming, and thus the inmates of three wagons were burned!"

Among the dead were Admiral Dumont D'Urville, his wife and son. The body of the Admiral was found in a frightful state—so burnt that it was recognized only by comparison of the skull with casts that had been taken during life. The remains of Madame D'Urville also had been identified.

M. Guizot, the Minister, was among the travelers on the road, at the moment of the accident, but he was in another train, going from Paris to Versailles.

Many persons of distinction escaped by being a moment too late, or by finding the train full. The King's youngest son, the Duke de Montpensier, came by it a short distance from Versailles, and then got out. M. Chambolles, (a Deputy and Editor in chief of the *Siecle*,) was on the point of entering with his three sons, when a friend offered him seats in his carriage, which he accepted.

Mr. Henry Bulwer arrived at the station before the train started, but could not obtain a place. A son of Colonel Thorne, an American, who was said to have been one of the victims, had attempted to obtain a place in the train but failed. Several other incidents of the kind are mentioned.

The moment the King was informed of this sad event, his Majesty ordered the Chateau of Mendon to be opened for the accommodation of the wounded, and directed that every care should be taken of them, and that every necessary should be placed at their disposal. An Aid-de-Camp of the King, despatched in all haste to Mendon, saw his Majesty's orders carried into execution.

The locomotives were made in England, and had been obtained from that country especially for the sake of excellence and safety.

Another Attempt to Assassinate the King of France.—A conspiracy of low persons to assassinate Louis Phillippe has been detected, and several persons have been arrested, among whom is the notorious Considere, twice before implicated in similar plots, but acquitted for want of evidence. The deed was to have been effected by projectiles, to be thrown at the King, when riding for pleasure with other members of his family. This plot was so laid as to have excited a great degree of alarm at the narrow escape which the King made.

Earthquake in Greece.—Letters from Athens of the 28th ult. state, that several violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in various parts of the Peloponnesus; on the 18th, at Sparta, the shocks lasted from 25 to 30 seconds each. The inhabitants ran terrified out of their houses. On the same day, and in the course of the night, four or five other slighter shocks were experienced. Beyond the Eurotas an immense rock fell from Mount Menelas, near the village of Drouchas. An old tower situated in the town of Magoules was thrown to the ground. At Mistra the soil trembled with more violence than at Sparta, and a portion of the Hellenic College and several houses were destroyed. The water of the springs and wells became turbid, and an enormous rock having detached itself from the summit of old Mount Mistra, rolled with terrific noise into the town.

At Calmet the first shock, felt at half-past 9 o'clock, lasted between 40 and 50 seconds, and there were ten others, from that hour until midnight, at intervals of three-quarters of an hour. Most of the houses were damaged, and several in the neighborhood actually gave way. Upwards of 50 dwellings were thrown down at Areopolis, and 15 towers crumbled at Œtylus. Many persons were buried under the ruins of their houses in the province of Maina. At Androusa several churches fell in. On the 25th ult., at about 4 o'clock A. M., another shock was felt at Patras, which lasted a minute and a half.

Mr. Cass, American Minister at Paris, has published a protest against the ratification on the part of the French government of the treaty with England and the other powers, for the suppression of the slave trade. It is very generally thrown out in Paris, that in making all this bluster, the minister is only serving as a catspaw in the hands of M. Thiers in his opposition to the existing government.

The parliamentary news is unimportant. Sir Robert Peel's income tax bill is slowly passing through the house. He has introduced his tariff bill, which will be the next matter of importance. The efforts of Mr. Roebuck to expose the election frauds, were exciting great interest and feeling.

A strong feeling is daily extending throughout England against the Affghan and China wars. George Thomson is earnestly engaged in lecturing against them.

A vigorous society has been formed at Birmingham, to operate on the public mind in reference to universal suffrage, called the Complete Suffrage Union. Joseph Sturge is the chairman, and auxiliaries are forming in all parts of the kingdom. Quite a large number of intelligent lecturers are employed. The Union have already memorialized Parliament.

Joseph Sturge, the well known philanthropist, is the whig candidate for Parliament from Nottingham district, which is vacant on account of the bribery at the late election. As he unites all the anti-tory interest, his election is quite certain. He had, as yet, no opponent.

There was a terrible explosion of a distillery, in Church street, Lambeth, on the 13th, but a short distance from the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Several persons were injured. A column of ignited spirit was thrown upwards of fifty feet into the air.

A successful experiment had been made in London, by several distinguished physicians, in removing a *cataract from the eye by means of galvanism.* The subject created a good deal of interest.

A great fire is announced to have befallen the Austrian town Steijer, not far from Lintz, where 400 houses were consumed and three-fourths of the inhabitants, who were celebrated for their iron manufactures, were left without shelter.

The London papers contain full accounts of the anniversaries of the great British benevolent societies, which appear to have been unusually interesting.

There exists in some parts of Germany, a law to prevent drinking during divine service on Sunday. It runs thus:—"Any person drinking in an ale-house during divine service on Sunday, or other holiday, may legally depart without paying."

News of the Day.

The last census shows that there are $6,089,971 of capital invested in this country in the manufacture of cabinet ware. Articles to over $14,000,000 in value were made in 1840. The business gives employment to 18,000, and support to 72,000 souls.

It is stated that there are at least 2,000 mechanics out of work in Philadelphia, 3,000 in New York, 1,000 in Boston, and 1,500 in Baltimore, and in the United States not far from 20,000 persons! What is to be the end of this distress?

The steamboat Troy ran up to Albany on Tuesday in 8h. 48m., including thirteen stoppages.

A farmer in Plymouth, Michigan, has sold $500 worth of clover-seed, of his own raising of last year's crop. The exports of grass seed in that State, of the produce of the last year, is near 1,000 casks.

A tavern keeper at South Natick, Mass., a few days since cut down the venerable oak beneath which John Elliot, the celebrated "apostle to the Indians," used to gather his "praying red men," one hundred and ninety years ago.

Accounts from Missouri, state that Gov. Boggs is rapidly recovering.

The Virginia Legislature elect is thus composed: In the House, 50 Whigs, and 84 Opposition—opposition majority in the House, 34. In the Senate, oppo. 20, 8 Whigs.

It is stated in the Worcester (Mass.) Palladium, that a requisition was made upon Gov. Davis, on Saturday, by the Constitutionalists in Rhode Island, for Mr. De Wolfe of Uxbridge; and that the Governor at once granted the request.

The Palmyra (Mo.) Courier says the rumor that Jo Smith the Mormon Prophet, had been killed in an affray near Nauvoo by one of his fanatical followers, is not true. Jo Smith, it appears, quarreled with one of his followers about the amount of tithes the latter should pay for the use of the prophet. The result was, Jo Smith received a severe *cowhiding.*

A Rochester paper says that the notorious Mr. Van Zandt is officiating at Seneca Falls.

The mystery of the pocket book recently found in a stone fence at Norwich, has been removed. Mr. Bond, the owner, was robbed of it on board the steamer from New York to Norwich in June, 1840. He is still in business at Macon, Georgia.

Four slaves, a father and his three sons, arrived at Gerrit Smith's, in Peterboro, in this State, a few days since, on their way from Washington county, Md., (where they were owned,) to Canada, which place they have probably reached ere this.

Governor Dorr.—A requisition has been made on the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, for the surrender of Mr. Dorr, should he appear in either of these States. Dorr is probably in Connecticut. The last accounts of him were that he was at Thompson in that State—but what doing nobody seems to know.

School Moneys.—Annexed is a statement of the apportionment of School moneys, made June 1, 1842.

Public School Society		$118,428 50
Mechanics	"	635 18
Yorkville	"	2,483 72
Manhattanville	"	675 90
Hamilton	"	187 30
Harlaem	"	1,066 78
Colored Orphan Asylum		456 03
New York	(Bloomingdale)	1,302 93
Catholic	"	1,563 52
Protestant half	"(6th Avenue)	1,213 39
Institution for the Blind		513 03

Retrenchment.—Hon. John C Spencer has Just issued a General Order, cutting off the allowances of "Extra Rations" hitherto made to various officers of the Army, on the ground of being constructively in command of posts. The allowance was first made only to each officer actually in command of a post, but grown into a flagrant abuse, by the correction of which the Secretary of War will save the country many thoasands per annum.

The Baptist Register tells a good thing: A loafing vagabond called at a house in a neighboring town one Sunday, and begged for some cider. The lady refused to give him any, and he reminded her of the often quoted remark, that she might "entertain an angel unawares." "Yes," replied she, "but angels don't go about drinking cider on Sundays."

Banks.—In the late number of Sylvester's Counterfeit Detector, we find the list of the names of upwards of 1200 banks in the United States. Upon a careful examination, we find that of the 1200, upwards of three hundred are broken; sixty-four are fraudulent institutions; forty-four are either closed or closing; fifty-five are at a discount of from 25 to 90 per cent; sixty-two are from 2 to 20 per cent discount; and but 52 are at par, or worth 100 cents on the dollar, in the city of New York. The same paper also cotains a list of over 900 different counterfeits on various banking institutions in the Union.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

The Seventh-Day Baptist Central Association, convened at Brookfield, to the Churches they represent:—

DEAR BRETHREN,—Having been permitted by our ever merciful Father to assemble in another Anniversary, we wish first to record our gratitude for the goodness and grace that have been extended to our body since our last assemblage, and during our present interview. Many tokens of the divine favor have been conferred, and the chastening hand has been light.—One of the watchmen on the walls of our beloved Zion has gone to his rest, and several of our Dear Brethren who have been our companions and helpers, have left the church militant for the church triumphant. These circumstances, with others that attend us, admonish us to have our work done, and well done.

Permit us, therefore, to call your attention to the subject of CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE, as having an important bearing on us as Christians. The essence of our holy religion is love, as it regards our relation to God and our fellows. Love to God calls for purity of heart and life. Love to our fellows calls for the exercise of expanded *Christian benevolence.* The Apostle James says, that "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and keep himself unspotted from the world." We may, therefore, judge that Christian benevolence is only the proof of the existence of pure and undefiled religion in the heart, or the carrying out in practice what we profess. The exercise of this principle is regulated principally by the perception and acknowledgment of Christian responsibilities and external circumstances in life. Wherever there exists a proper perception of the nature and tendencies of the gospel of Jesus Christ, it begets the true principle of benevolence, and prompts to every effort that can be devised to extend to all men the knowledge of salvation; and every consistent means will be employed to cultivate the self-denial that exhibited itself in the lives of primitive Christians, and had its perfection in the life and conduct of the Christian's great exemplar—Jesus Christ.

External circumstances govern in a great measure the exercise of Christian benevolence. A person of circumscribed means must necessarily be circumscribed in his benevolent operations. But if he properly appreciate his Christian responsibilities, his benevolence will manifest itself in such efforts to do good as he is able to make.—The true Christian finds ample room for his labors. If his pecuniary means forbid his contributing to sustain those who are commissioned to preach Christ and Him crucified, his benevolent feelings prompt him to use his own personal influence to persuade men to be reconciled to God, and also to contribute the aid of his fervent effectual prayers for the same purpose.

At this time, Christians are called upon to be faithful to the trust reposed in them by God. The truths of the Bible must be enforced and urged upon the consideration of men. Infidelity in some places is making fearful advances. Heresies are growing in the Church, and the unchangeable and unchanged commands of Jehovah are set at nought by those professing to teach the way of life. Such things call loudly upon Christians, by their love to God and his laws, by their obligations as Christians, by their anxiety for the purity and triumph of the church, and the salvation of souls, and by their own hope of acceptance with God, to awake to the exercise of Christian benevolence. God's truths must be enforced, and every species of infidelity, of heresy, and sin must be met and subdued, and this labor, Dear Brethren, belongs to you in connection with other saints of God. God has committed to his Church the means of carrying forward his work, and he has the first claim upon every Christian's efforts, and upon his mental, physical, and pecuniary abilities, as upon his constant influence. Says an Apostle, ye are not your own, for ye are bought with a price; therefore, glorify God in your body, and in your spirit which are God's, and in another place exhorts by the mercies of God that they present their bodies a living sacrifice to God, holy and acceptable in his sight.

Brethren, cast your eyes over the broad field that is waiting for the harvest, and then as you regard your obligations as Christians, and laborers in God's vineyard, concentrate your efforts and let your influence be felt. Cry aloud and spare not, lift up your voice like a trumpet, and show the people of this world their transgressions, and professors of religion their sins. And when you have done what you can in the exercise of Christian benevolence, you may rest assured that the chariot of salvation and truth will roll gloriously on, and the savor of your influence will be constantly increasing, and of you will it be said, well done good and faithful servant; enter into the joy of thy Lord.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The S. D. Baptist Western Association will hold its next annual session with the church in Hayfield, Crawford Co., Pa., commencing on the 5th day of the week before the last Sabbath, (23d inst.,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Ministerial Conference of the Western Association will hold its session during the week of the Association, at the same place.

NOTICE.

The Schools of the town of De Ruyter will be visited as follows, viz:

June 15, Benjamin's, Clark's, and Burdick's Districts.

June 16, Esq. Barne's, Newitt's and Basin Districts.

June 17, Lewis's, and Village Districts.

The Inspectors, Trustees, and all who feel interested in our Schools—and who does not?—are respectfully invited to attend.

EDWARD MANCHESTER,
Dept. Supt. Com. Schools.
June 8, 1842.

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. DELLAY, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n5tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

NOTICE,

Is hereby given to the subscribers, to the funds of De Ruyter Institute, that the annual meeting of the stockholders will take place on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Institution, for the purpose of electing four trustees, to hold their office three years, in the place of Henry Crandall, Ira Spencer, Ephraim Arnold, and Willard D. Wilcox, whose term of office expires at that time, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of $25, those wishing to vote by proxy, can do so, by forwarding their votes to some one of the stockholders; naming the persons whom they wish to elect, and requesting such individual to act for them, noting also their number of shares.

JOHN R. BUTTS, *Sec'y.*
De Ruyter, April 27th, 1842.

MARRIED,

In Otselic, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Wm Holeroyd, Mr. ISAAC LEVISEE, and Miss LURANSA HIGGINS, all of Otselic.

DIED,

In this village, on the 13th inst, FANNY, daughter of Elijah and Lurana C. Champlin, aged 4 years, of inflamation of the lungs, following the Scarlet Fever.

In De Ruyter, on the 9th inst, Mrs ELIZABETH WELLS, wife of Matthew Wells, in the 75th year of her age. She retired to rest in usual health, but was taken ill about half past 11 o'clock, and remained in great distress an hour and a quarter, when she expired.

Sister Wells made a profession of religion in the 18th year of her age, and united with the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Hopkinton R. I., where she held membership, until she united with the S. D. B. Church in De Ruyter of which she was a member when she died. She had many friends and relatives, among whom she sustained the christian character, and was an ornament to the religion she professed, being possessed of a meek and quiet spirit and beloved, as a consort, a sister and mother, not only *literally*, but also as a mother in Israel. A few moments before she fell asleep, she repeated an extract from the poet,

"O could I find from day to day,
A nearness to my God;
Then should my hours glide sweet away,
And live upon thy word." S. M. B.

In Otselic, on the 12th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH LEVISEE, widow of Walter R. Levisee, after a protracted illness, aged 45 years. She has left six orphan children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Sister L. professed Christ in early life, and united with the Baptist Church in that place where she remained one of its firmest members until her death. As she had lived beloved of all, so is her death lamented by all who knew her.

Thus, since Jan. last, has been taken from one family, a son aged 12 years, the father in March last, and now the mother.

Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall. For in such a way as ye think not the Son of Man cometh. J. R. B.

In Friendship, on the 17th ult., Mr. WAIT CLARK, 67 years of age, after a short illness of about a week. He was born in R. I. where he made a public profession of faith in Christ, and became a conspicuous member of the S. D. Baptist Church in Hopkinton, he subsequently removed to Preston N. Y., thence to this town. He has left a widow and a number of children with a large circle of friends to mourn the loss. Brother Clark was blessed with more than an ordinary gift and for the last two or three years his daily life gave evidence that he was ripening for a glorious immortality. He frequently remarked to his friends that the hour of dissolution was not far distant and manifested a willingness to depart and be with Christ. Just previous to his departure he called his children, and warned them to be also ready. Retaining his reason, he died in the triumphs of faith. Z. C.

In Westerly, on the 8th of Feb., CLARK HISCOX, aged 81 years and some months. Brother Hiscox embraced religion in early life, and, having been a pillar in the church of God for more than half a century, he died in the full hope of a glorious immortality.

In Adams, on the ult., LYDIA, wife of Alvah G. Greene, and daughter of Dea. Elisha Crosby, in the 33d year of her age. Mrs. G. possessed an amiable disposition, which endeared her to all those who enjoyed her acquaintance; but the religion of Christ, which she embraced in her youth, gave lustre and finish to her character. She died as she had lived, in favor with God and the people. Her husband, a number of children, the Church, of which she was a valuable member, and her acquaintances generally, deplore that loss which to her is "gain." H. H. B.

In Adams, on the 29th ult., of a lingering illness which she bore with exemplary patience, Mrs. ESTHER, wife of Deacon David Maxson, aged about 52. Mrs M. became a hopeful subject of pardoning mercy, in early life, and has been for many years a worthy member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church. Her end was peaceful, as her life had been exemplary. Her hold on the affections of her friends was strong, and her loss will be sensibly felt by her numerous connections and acquaintances.

Truly in the midst of life, we are in death.

LIST OF LETTERS.

John Whitford P. M., "B.," (next week,) J. L. Scott, (next week.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of John Whitford, $3, cr. Barzilla F. Randolph $1, vol. 3, Nelson Reynolds, $2, vol. 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store. SUTTON & QUINBY.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS th[illegible] complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

May 24 SUTTON & QUINBY.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

☞IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Muln, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community.* The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51t12

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style. De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
L. Bliss' & Co. Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Salisbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes &c, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4 Manufacturers' Agent.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING

ABRAM N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN COUNTY or STATE.* Most kinds of Produce Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY.*

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonable prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy will please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No. 3 *Cortland Street.*

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine, H. P. Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—L. G. Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.—S. B. Brown.

POETRY.

From the New Baptist Miscellany.

The Harp of David.

Harp of David, sweetest lyre,
Ere by mortal fingers swept,
Thou didst first awake the fire
That within my bosom slept.
O, I never shall forget
When thy strains at first I heard;
Yes, the thought is with me yet
To all other thoughts preferred.

Harp of David, when I first
Entered on life's stormy sea,
Pride, ambition, and the thirst
Of worldly glory, captur'd me;
Darkness settled on my mind,
Doubt and terror dwelt within,
Nature smil'd, but I was blind,
Life was death, and thought was sin,

Harp of David, 'twas thy strain
Sweetly told me I was free,
Woke and bade me live again
A life of glorious liberty;
Breathe on me the life of love,
Joy and peace and light of will,
Oh! where'er on earth I rove,
May I hear thy music still.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Lady's Book.

THE DESERTED WIFE.

"It is midnight, deep midnight," murmured a lonely watcher by her sick infant's cradle, "and still he comes not.—Ah! surely he could not linger so if he knew your extremity, my darling."

With a noiseless step she approached the window, drew aside the curtain, and anxiously looked out and listend; but no footstep disturbed the silence, no form stole through the darkness; and with a fainting heart she resumed her place beside the suffering child. There she sat, pale and uncomplaining, till the last star faded away in its "azure depths," and the first the pure breath of morning fanned her cheek; there she sat, her eye of melting tenderness bent upon her boy, and her delicate fingers pressing the rapid pulse, till the sun rose high in the heavens; and still he was away—the husband and the father.

But that morning the village was busy with strange reports; and many exclamations of doubt and pity, sorrow and surprise, pass from the lips of its inhabitants.

"Gone! and with that abandoned woman! well, it don't seem possible," said one of Mrs. Spencer's neighbors to another, who had kindly come to tell her the news.

"Well, it don't; but there is no doubt of it; for he has been looked for high and low, and can't be found; and it is clear his wife knows nothing about him, for I just stepped into the kitchen to hint the suspicions that are going round, to Polly, and find out what she knew about it; and she said Mrs. Spencer was taking care of her child, and expecting her husband every minute."

"Wretched, misguided man!" said Mrs. Boyd, the more thoughtful and feeling of the two; "to leave his pretty, gentle, sweet-tempered wife for that cross ugly woman. Well, it is marvelous!"

"But then, it is just what she might have expected. Why she knew what he was when she married him."

"Yes, but then she hoped to reform him. A vain and foolish hope, to be sure; but he was rich and handsome, and so much in love, that he promised every thing; and she so young and inexperienced, that she believed all he promised."

"Well, I always thought, a professor as she was, you know, that some judgment would come upon her for marrying such a man."

"It was wrong, very wrong, no doubt," replied Mrs. Boyd; "but this is not the time to reproach her with it. Besides, my dear Miss Lacy, you know the proverb: "Let her that is without sin amongst us cast the first stone."

Miss Lacy colored slightly, and hastily tying her bonnet, departed to benefit the rest of her acquaintance with the same intelligence. Alas! gossip as she was, she was this once telling nothing but the truth; yet she, whom it most concerned, was the last to suspect it, the last to hear of it. Shut up in the room of her sick child, she saw no one but Polly, and Polly loved her mistress too well to give her pain; but she learned it, at last, too rudely. Bills, which she could not settle, came pouring in upon her during the morning. "What does it mean?" she asked herself, again and again, while she continued every minute to grow more and more anxious for her husband's presence. As she stood by an open window, exploring the street with aching eyes, a gentleman stepped up to the gate next of the next, which almost joined hers, and said to the proprietor, who was walking in his yard, "Well, it is ascertained beyond a doubt that Spencer has gone off."

"That does not surprise me," was the response; "I believe he has long been preparing for it."

The wretched wife did not scream or faint, but she sunk upon a chair, her frame stunned by the shock. Long she sat totally unconscious of every thing about her; her head thrown back against the wall, her face pale and cold, her eyes fixed on vacancy, and an occasional shivering, the only perceptible token of life. The faint wail of her child was the first sound which touched the electric chain; it roused her at once, and she tottered to his cradle; he opened his eyes; a soft faint smile played upon his lips, and he feebly attempted to stretch out his arms to her—the smile, the action, so touching to a mother's heart, unsealed the fountain of feeling, and tears poured like rain from her dry and burning eyes. She laid her head upon the pillow beside him, pressed her cheek to his, and sobbed, as infancy in its little troubles is wont to sob upon a mother's bosom, and gradually the weight that pressed upon her heart was lightened.

Then bitter thoughts of the past, the erring past, came thronging upon her brain. Months and years were lived over in a few short hours; and contrition, deep and sincere, flowed out in alternate musings and prayers like these: "Oh, my Father, thou dost not afflict willingly or grieve the children of men! Yes, I see it all now, —my own hands have wrought out this sorrow for me. I knew that religion was the only sure basis upon which to build domestic virtue and happiness; that where it is wanting, the golden lines of affection must soon grow weak and drop asunder—that it alone enables us to resist the cares and disappointments of life—to submit to each other's infirmities—to bear each other's burdens—and yet I knew that his heart was untouched by the sacred fire.—His vices were not concealed from me; but vain, presumptious, that I was, I believed, or rather tried to believe, that my influence and example would reclaim him. I forgot the command which says, 'give me thine heart,' and yielded it [illegible] a poor worm of the dust;—and now this 'god of my idolatry' is made the instrument of my punishment.

"Ah! how I sought by specious arguments, to quiet my accusing conscience.—My whole life, I said, shall be a transcript of the pure precepts of the gospel—the sole purpose of my being to win him to its obedience; not in humble faith, but in sinful reliance upon my own strength, did I say this; and now I am taught that my own strength is perfect weakness. Then I strove to persuade myself that my power of doing good would be greatly increased by marriage—for I had little of my own, and his wealth seemed almost boundless; but that wealth has melted away like an April snow or the morning dew, and I have learned that it is better to 'stay myself on the Lord, and keep his commandments,' than to 'trust in uncertain riches.'

"Oh, my Father! suffer me no more to wander from the straight and narrow way, or to pluck forbidden fruit; for though the broad path at first seemed strewed with flowers, thorns and briars soon sprang up around me, and the fruit turned to ashes in my hand. Ah! it is a bitter, but needful lesson thou art giving me,—that safety and happiness are found under the shadow of thy wing, only while we yield to thy guidance, and do thy will!

"Once I thought his affection could never fail me; that, come what would, there I should always find a refuge; but how soon did I mark the 'altered eye,' the unkind word, and the cold estrangement that wore my very heart away. And in this depth of sorrow, I forgot that I had one duty on earth beside, and gave up my whole life, every faculty of my soul, to win him back to me—and smiled, and put on a seeming cheerfulness, even while my being was withering away beneath the bitterness of disappointed affection. Ah! how I watched for one glance of tenderness, or one approving word, as if my hopes of Heaven depended upon it—and watched in vain. May I devote the remainder of my days to Him who never withholds his approbation from those who seek it sincerely; 'whose favor is life, and whose loving kindness is better than life.' Like a truant child have I wandered far away from thee, my Father, and sorely hast thou chastened me; now I would commit all my steps to thee, and follow where thou leadest, so shall my weary heart find rest."

Such were the reflections and prayers of the deserted wife, during this eventful day. She could think of the past only with deep feelings of self-reproach, and of the future, but with an earnest desire to be kept from such errors as had led to her present sorrow; of the pecuniary evils which threatened her she thought little.—"God will provide," she said to herslf, as she laid her head upon the pillow, to get a few hours rest, while Polly sat up with the child. "God will provide," she repeated over her solitary breakfast in the morning.

In a few days, little Henry, who had been trembling, as it were, between life and death, became convalescent; and in the meantime, it appeared that Spencer had disposed of every farthing's worth of available property, and left his wife and child pennyless.

"It is all well," she said, when the gentleman to whom the arrangement of her affairs had been entrusted, announced it to her.

He looked at her with surprise. "Have you then any resources of your own—any friends upon whom you can depend?"

"None!" she meekly answered; "but God will provide." Then she saw his look of doubt, and added, "I do not expect a miracle to be wrought for me. I do not look to be sustained with bread from heaven, or water from the rock, but for better things than these—for strength, and wisdom, and opportunity, to employ the faculties which He has given for my support."

"Burdened as you are with a child, and unused to exertion, that is not to be thought of."

"Not only thought of, but done, I trust," she answered. "You do not know of what a woman is capable—laboring for independence—a mother toiling for her child."

"Ah! you know nothing of the difficulties and discouragements through which you will be obliged to struggle; nothing of want, and its sickening pressure upon the heart; nothing of severe exertion; believe me your delicate frame would sink under the burden. It would be far better to apply to the rich relatives of your husband for assistance; it is true they live at a distance, but that is a slight objection; you have claims upon them undoubtedly, and I dare say they will be willing to acknowledge them."

"Whoever has youth, health and strength—those precious gifts of Heaven—and knowledge to turn them to account, has no claim upon charity; that is sacred to the sick, infirm, and ignorant. The world, perhaps, will call it pride, but I trust it is a better feeling which forbids my living a pensioner upon the bounty of others—a consciousness that I am bound to apply the talents God has given me to some useful purpose. I anticipated the result of this investigation from its commencement; and while watching by my child have had leisure to arrange my plans. I believe I am qualified to keep a school above the ordinary class of our common schools; such a one is wanted in the village, and I think my friends will be willing to place me in it."

"The school can be obtained for you, I have no doubt. But will your resolution sustain you through the difficulties you must encounter?"

"A consciousness that we are doing right, is a marvelous strengthener of the resolution, I find; it is when we are wrong that it is most apt to falter."

"But your child; what will you do with him?"

"Polly will continue with me; and I can confide him without fear to her judicious care. We shall hire a room, and take in sewing, or any kind of work which is offered to us; and if our health is continued, I hope we shall not want."

A few months after this, the same gentleman entered Mrs. Spencer's neat little room; she was engaged in sewing, but her eyes often wandered from her work to her darling boy, who was laughing, and shouting, and shaking his bright curls, in the height of infant glee, a smile was on the mother's lip; her sparkling eyes and cheeks just tinged with the faintest red, spoke of returning happiness and health.

"Ah!" he said "I find that I might have spared my forebodings of evil; your confidence of success has been realized."

"And more than realized," she answered. "I hoped only for a subsistence, but comforts, nay even luxuries, are mine; besides something accumulating against a time of need. Then exercise has brought back my appetite; occupation kept me from dwelling upon my sorrows; a consciousness that I am not living in vain, restored me to peace of mind. Ah! we are not so dependant upon external circumstances for happiness as we are apt to imagine. Wealth, fame, or power, cannot give it; but it is found in obeying God's will, and doing good to our fellow creatures."

MARRIED IN SPITE OF THEIR TEETH.—*A Choice anecdote.*—Old Governor Saltonstall, of Connecticut, who flourished some forty years since, was a man of some honor, as well as perseverance, in effecting the ends he desired. Among other anecdotes told of him by the New London people, the place where he resided, is the following.

Of the various sects which have flourished for their day, and then ceased to exist, was one known as the Rogersites, so called from their founder, a John, or a Tom, or some other Rogers, who settled not far from the goodly town aforesaid.

The distinguishing tenet of the sect was their denial of the propriety, and scripturality of form of marriage. "It is not good for man to be alone." This they believed and also that one should "cleave to her husband," but then this should be a matter of agreement merely, and the couple should come together and live as a man and wife, dispensing with all forms, of the marriage covenant. The old Governor used frequently to call upon Rogers, and talk the matter over with him, and endeavor to convince him of the impropriety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither John or Sarah would give up the argument.

It was a matter of coscience with them —they were very happy together as hey were—of what use then could a mere form be?—Suppose they would thereby escape scandal; were they not bound "to take up the cross," and live according to the rules they professed? The Governor's logic was powerless.

He was in the neighborhood of John one day, and meeting with him, accepted an invitation to dine with him. The conversation as usual turned upon the old subject.

"Now John," says the Governor, after a debate of the point, "why will you not marry Sarah? Have you not taken her to be your lawful wife?"

"Yes, certainly," replied John, "but my conscience will not permit me to mary her, in the forms of the world's people.'

"Very well. But you love her?"

"Yes."

"And respect her."

"Yes."

"And cherish her, as bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh?"

"Yes, certainly, I do."

"And you love him, and obey him, and respect him, and cherish him?"

"Certainly, I do."

"Then," cried the Governor, rising, "in the name of the laws of God, and the commonwealth of Connecticut, I pronounce you to be husband and wife?"

The ravings and rage of John and Sarah were of no avail—the knot was tied by the highest authority in the State.—*Boston Mail.*

FAITH OF THE INDIANS.—Catlin gives the following account of the belief of the Western tribes of Indians in a future state as described by an Indian chief:

'Our people all believe that the spirit lives in a future state—that it has a great istance to travel after death towards the west—that it has to cross a deep and rapid stream, which is hemmed in on both sides by high and rugged hills—over the stream, from hill to hill, there is a long slippery pine log, with the bark peeled off, over which the dead have to pass to the delightful hunting grounds. On the other side of the stream there are six persons of the good hunting grounds, with rocks in their hands, which they throw at all, when they are on the middle of the log. The good walk on safely to the hunting grounds, where there is one continual day—where the trees are are always green—where the sky has no clouds—where there are continually fine and cooling breezes—where there is one continual scene of feasting, dancing, and rejoicing—where there is no pain or trouble—and people never grow old, but forever live young and enjoy the youthful pleasures.

The wicked see the stones coming, and try to dodge, by which they fall from the log, and go down thousands of feet into the water, which is dashing over the rocks, and is stinking with dead fish and animals, where they are carried round and brought continually to the same place again in whirlpools—where the trees are all dead, and the waters are full of toads and lizards, and snakes—where the dead are always hungry and have nothing to eat—are always sick and never die—where the sun never shines, and where the wicked are continually climbing up by thousands on the sides of a high rock, from which they can overlook the beautiful country of the good hunting grounds, the place of the happy, but never can reach it.'

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Sir, I would not exchange the physical sensations—the mere sense of animal being which belongs to a man who totally refrains from all that can intoxicate his brain or derange his nervous structure—the elasticity with which he bounds from his couch in the morning —the sweet repose it yields him at night —the feeling with which he drinks in, through his clear eyes, the beauty and the grandeur of surrounding nature. I say, sir, I would not exchange my conscious being, as a strictly temperate man—the sense of renovated youth—the glad play with which my pulses now beat healthful music; the bounding vivacity with which the life-blood courses its exulting way through every fibre of my frame—the communion high which my healthful ear and eye now hold with all the gorgeous universe of God—the splendors of the morning, the softness of the evening sky—the bloom, the beauty the verdure of the earth, the music of the air and the waters—with all the grand associations of external nature, re-opened to the fine avenues of sense;—no, sir, though poverty dogged me—though scorn pointed its slow finger at me as I passed—though want and destitution, and every element of earthly misery, save only crime, met my waking eyes from day to day;—not for the brightest and the noblest wreath that ever encircled a statesman's brow—not, if some angel commissioned by heaven, or some demon rather sent fresh from hell, to test the resisting strength of virtuous resolution, should tempt me back, with all the wealth, and all the honors which a world can bestow;—not for all that time or earth can give, would I cast from me this precious pledge of a liberated mind, this talisman against temptation, and plunge again into the dangers and the terrors which once beset my path:—so help me heaven, sir, as I would spurn beneath my very feet all the gifts the universe could offer and live and die as I am, *poor* but *sober.*—*Marshall's Speech.*

RELIGION AND LITERATURE.—"I fear much," said Luther, "that the Universities will be found great gates leading down to hell, unless they take diligent care to explain the holy scriptures, and to engrave them in the hearts of our youth. I would not advise any one to place his child where the Holy Scriptures are not regarded as the rule of life. Every Institution where God's word is not diligently studied, must become corrupt.

THE PICTURESQUE IN HOLLAND.—Holland can boast nothing sublime, but for picturesque foregrounds,—for close, compact, snug, home scenery, with every thing in harmony, and stamped with one strong peculiar character, Holland is a cabinet picture, in which nature and art join to produce one impression, one homogeneous effect.—The Dutch cottage, with its glistening brick walls, white painted wood work and rails, and its massive roof of thatch, with the stork clappering to her young on her old established nest on the top of the gable, is admirably in place and keeping, just where it is—at the turn of the canal, shut in by a screen of willow trees or tall reeds, from seeing, or being seen, beyond the sunny bright of the still calm water, in which its every tint and part is brightly repeated.

Then the peculiar character of every article of the household furniture, which the Dutch built house mother is scouring on the green before the door so industriously the Dutch character impressed on every thing Dutch, and intuitively recognized, like the Jewish or Gipsy countenance, wherever it is met with; the people, their dwellings, and all in or about them,—their very movements in accordance with this style of character, and all bearing its impress strongly—make this Holland, to my eye, no dull unimpressive land. There is soul in all you see; the strongly marked character about every thing Dutch pleases intellectually, as much as beauty of form itself. Where else is the charm so universally felt, requiring so little to be acquired, of the paintings of the Dutch school? The objects or scenes painted are neither graceful, nor beautiful, nor sublime; but they are Dutch. They have a strongly marked mind and character impressed on them, and every accompaniment in the picture has the same, and harmonious with all around it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

De Ruyter, June 15, 1842.

H. A. & F. C. DELLAY,

HAVE just received and opened 200 packages of DRUGS & MEDICINES, which they will sell to Physicians lower than they can buy them in Utica, Syracuse, Hamilton or Norwich, and warrant all articles of their sale.

TO FAMILIES, who buy Medicine for their own immediate use, they take pleasure in saying, that they have a full supply of all of the popular Medicines of the day, and will at any time be glad to wait upon them, either by day or night.

Among their extensive stock of Medicines, may be found the following:

Egyptian Balm.

This is to certify that I have used the Egyptian Balm in my family for a number of years, and I do cheerfully recommend it to any one afflicted with Indigestion or Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, Back or Side, Headache, &c. For Bruises or recent Burns, it is far the best remedy I ever used or knew of. It is worth more for Burns than it costs, if it was good for nothing else. I would not be deprived of it in my family on any account; and I have been acquainted with various families that have used it for many years, and I have never known a single instance of its disapproval. It is a sure preventive of taking cold when exposed, by taking two teaspoonfuls in a little water; also use in the same way for a violent Cold, or Quinsy, bathing the throat at the same time with the same.

Yours, truly, A. C. BABCOCK.

Buffalo, July 19, 1841.

Mr. J. M. Clark, Sir—I have been using your Egyptian Balm in some cases of Nervous Headache of long standing, and find it an invaluable and Sovereign Remedy for the same. Rochester, Feb. 2, 1842. GEO. KEENY, Botanic Physician

Mr. J. M. Clark—Having used your Egyptian Balm in my family and work-shop, amongst my hands, for a few years past, I take much pleasure in recommending it to others, as I believe it an invaluable Medicine for Coughs and Colds, and as an external application in cases of Sprains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, &c. I consider it a Medicine which every family should always keep on hand for an immediate application and use. I think there is nothing better. Yours, MARTIN BRIGGS.

I certify that since my son was so much relieved by the use of your Balm, I have used it in my family with much success, for the Toothache, Pain in the Breast, &c. My daughter being much afflicted with Pain and Swelled Limbs, found permanent relief by using your Balm. My confidence is greatly increased respecting its medical properties, and I believe it to be no humbug. ASAHEL WOOD.

Rochester, January, 1842.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

Resurrection or Persian Pills.

Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to express my opinion of the very highly esteemed Persian Pills—that is, highly esteemed where known; for it is an indubitable fact that all who become acquainted with them dismiss every other popular remedy from their families, and rely solely upon them. But it is a fact, not so generally known as it should be, that such persons invariably escape all the prevalent diseases of the season, and that not one has been known to be taken down with any kind of sickness, who has kept and taken these Pills on the first symptoms of disease.

J. M. WINSLOW, Druggist.

Rochester, Jan. 15, 1842.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

JEW DAVID'S Or Hebrew Plaster.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.—Gent.—Having sold the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, prepared by you, for the last two years, I take great pleasure in saying, that so far as I have had an opportunity to know, it has given the most decided satisfaction.—A rather singular case came under my observation a short time since, in which the virtues of this Plaster were plainly manifested. It was, I should think, in the first place, simply a Sprain in the Wrist, but by being neglected, had become very much swollen and inflamed, and which seemed to threaten the entire loss of the hand; as the person then had but a partial use of his fingers, he used two bottles of Opodeldoc, and subsequently one bottle of [illegible] Arabian Balsam, but obtained no sensible relief; having in the first place recommended a box of this Plaster, the person now concluded to try it; and to my own surprise and his too, in less than two weeks he was entirely cured. I might mention many more cures of a different character, but will only add, that its absence from our shops would be a great misfortune to those afflicted with the diseases it professes, and in my estimation is admirably adapted to cure; and hope, at least, that you will keep me constantly supplied.

J. M. WINSLOW, Druggist.

Rochester, Jan. 15, 1842.

A careful perusal of the following, may be a benefit to the reader. If you are troubled with pain in the Side, or Liver Affection, Pain between the Shoulders or in the small of the Back, here is your remedy. If you are troubled with hard Swellings about the Neck or any other part of the body, King's Evil, Hard Tumors, Scrofulous Swellings or Ague Cakes, a remedy is within your reach which never fails. Rheumatism never has existed, nor can exist, where this remedy has been applied.—Hundreds who have used crutches have been restored to the use of their limbs.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

Clark's Erasive Soap.

A newly invented article for extracting Oil, Grease, Paint, Tar, &c., from Carpets, Coat Collars, Silks, Calicoes, and Cloths of every description. It is warranted to take out every particle of Grease where it is properly applied, and not to injure the finest texture, or take out colors that are fast.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. A. & F. C. DEDLAY.

The Farmer's and Horseman's True Guide,

Pointing out the perfections and imperfections of the HORSE, with cures for his diseases, and for NEAT CATTLE.

This small volume has been mostly selected from the most approved Farrier Books now in use. The most experienced farmers have examined the work, and pronounced it a useful book. It gives a general description of nearly all the diseases horses and cattle are subject to, and explains simply how the animals are to be doctored, and with what medicine. The book costs fifty cents, and is worth five dollars to any one who is not an experienced Farrier.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

Roof's Founder Ointment,

For the cure of foundered horses, split-hoofs, or hoof-bound horses; also, all wounds or bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heals occasioned by overreach, or tread of another horse, Scratches, &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

The Quaker and Indian Plaster.

This is beyond all question one of the most valuable preparations ever discovered. For many very distressing and often fatal complaints, it has long been regarded as a *sovereign and unfailing remedy.* Among these are—

1st. Affections of the Chest, Weakness of the Lungs and predisposition to Consumption. Where there is the least indication of this fatal disease, either hereditary or accidental, the chest should at once be covered with this potent remedy, and it should be worn till all unpleasant symptoms disappear. There is a vast difference between external and internal remedies, in Diseases of the Lungs, which is not generally understood. Almost all the balsams, cough drops and the numerous preparations for affections of the lungs, tend, it is true, to allay the cough by their relaxing effect, but this same relaxation tends greatly to predispose the invalid to take an additional cold—so that there is a constant succession of colds and cough, till the sufferer is beyond hope or help. The effect of this Plaster is very different—it cures by invigorating and strengthening, not by relaxation—it tends directly to prevent a cold. These are facts of vast importance, and should be made known to every individual.

2d. For Rheumatic Affections—no matter of how long standing, or of how obstinate and painful a character, if it is applied to the affected part and persevered in, it will produce almost unfailing relief.

This Plaster may also be applied with great success in Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, and Pain in the Stomach, Nervous Toothache, Headache, White Swellings, Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers, Old Sores, Weakness and Numbness in the Limbs, Stiff Joints, Corns, Wounds, Burns, Bruises, etc.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

The Oriental Pills,

Are made of purer materials; put up with greater care; operate upon the stomach and bowels with more ease and efficiency; have greater power to cleanse and purify the system; and are the safest and best Family Medicine before the public.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

Consumption

DR. TAYLOR'S Balsam of Liverwort, for diseases of the lungs, pains in the side, palpitation of the heart, soreness of the chest, hectic fever and all affections of the chest, liver, &c. &c.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs ever discovered; it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation, and $1.000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain any minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects.

To persons of disordered nervous system, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended.

Certificates without number are in the hands of the subscribers, and persons in this vicinity have used it with the most signal success, as they stand ready to testify.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

Roof's Specific,

FOR the cure of RING BONE, SPAVIN, WIND GALLS, &c. &c ☞A certain cure in all cases ☜ Many certificates can be shown, and will be if wished, to place this inestimable specific as a perfect cure, beyond a doubt.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. A. & F. C. DELLAY.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S, whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

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4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

---

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c., just printed and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

☞To office and mail subscribers, $2 in ADVANCE.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

S. T. Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO. 17.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.——A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 121.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy;——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JUNE 22, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Sabbath Tracts--Our Obligation.

It is now several months since the Circular of the General Agent of the Tract Society, was presented to our brethren. In that paper the Agent gave a statement of the past history, and present condition of the Society, which would seem sufficient to satisfy every candid mind, and to remove the objections which some had felt to the Society's course. At the same time, he presented a plan for future operations, and called for contributions to assist him in carrying it out. To this plan, with the considerations which seem to demand its adoption and execution, the attention of those interested in the general subject of Sabbath Tracts is asked.

The leading feature of the *plan*, and one which ought to commend it to our favor, is that it proposes the publication and circulation of tracts bearing directly and exclusively upon the subject of the Sabbath. We, as practical believers in the binding authority of the fourth command, stand before the world in a position somewhat peculiar. Most of the doctrines which distinguish the mass of Christians, we adopt and practice. At the same time, we can not but feel, that the great body of those who profess attachment to the cause of Christ have gone away from the Bible rule in regard to the Sabbath.—As those who know the truth on this subject, and who are understood to be its representatives, the especial work which we have to do is connected with the exhibition of that truth. Heretofore our attention has been divided, and by attempting to do what others were ready and obliged to do, we have failed to give that prominence to the views which distinguish us that their importance demands. Now, a different plan is proposed, and the Society, through its agent, calls upon us to afford the means of making others acquainted with our views, and of bringing them to feel and acknowledge their justice.—In order to do this, he has solicited articles on different branches of the Sabbath question, from those who are qualified to throw light on the subject, and has now nearly ready for publication a series of Tracts which cover the ground peculiar to us. He asks that those for whom he labors would contribute liberally for the immediate publication and extensive circulation of these. Does not the plan commend itself to the approval of all? Will any hesitate to come forward to the work?

A great many considerations showing our obligations to carry out this plan, might be urged. Among these, none can fail to feel *the necessity of some such exposition of our views*. It can not and ought not to be disguised, that though our churches now embrace some thousands of members, and most christians have the means of knowing that there exists a body of those who believe the seventh day of the week to be the *Christian* Sabbath, yet there are very few who understand the reaasons of our belief and practice. In many minds the impression is, that while we are believers in Christ, we yet have not fully escaped from the bonds of Judaism. And although from time to time, in our intercourse with them, and while explaining our views and giving the reason of our hope, it is seen that the Bible gives us its support, yet this does not become a settled conviction—it soon wears away, and the old feeling returns upon those who had been in part enlightened. Something is needed to give permanency to the impressions which our presence & words had made. In no way can this necessity be better supplied, than by means of such tracts as furnish a condensed and conclusive exhibition of the truth, enforced by such appeals as Christian minds must feel.

Another consideration which ought not to be overlooked, is that at the present time there is *great encouragement to put forth these views*. Let it not be supposed by this that there ever are or can be times when it is unwise or useless to urge home the truth upon men's hearts. To adopt such a belief would be in a high degree unscriptural and atheistic. God has now as he has always had, a hand in this world, and will not permit the feeblest effort, put forth in his fear and for the advancement of his truth, to fall powerless. Every such effort shall in the end be seen and felt to have contributed to promote the great end for which the child of God is placed in the world—to exert an enlightening and saving influence upon others. But while this is true, it can not be doubted there are times when especial encouragement to labor is afforded—when men's minds are open to influences. It is not a new thought, the present is one of those seasons.—There are many things which now contribute to throw men upon their own responsibility, and to produce within them a feeling of freedom and obligation to examine for themselves the foundation of their belief and practice. It can not be doubted the strong arm of tradition has become to some extent paralized; and while this has opened the way for many and hurtful heresies, it has at the same time prepared the way for truth to find admittance, and produced a deep conviction in many minds of the necessity of coming back to the old standards, and holding fast to the charter of their hopes. Now, then, is the time to work, while no obstacle shuts the ears or hardens the hearts of men to the truth.—And now is the time when the Providence of God, by bringing about this state of things, requires and encourages those who know the truth and have felt its power, to enforce it upon the naked hearts and consciences of their fellow men.

One more consideration, and one which embraces all the others, we ought to think upon and feel—it is *our responsibility*. The Bible has long since decided, that in the question "am I my brothers keepers," there is no apology for neglecting to use our exertions to bring those who are in error to obey the truth. It is not enough, that *we* love the right way and walk in it. That which is the right way for *us* is the right way for *others*. And if *we* are under obligations to obey the law of God, there does the same obligation rest upon *them*. Will God hold us guiltless, if, knowing this, we neglect to use every means in our power to bring them to the knowledge of it?—We have too long stood on the defensive, and been content to let those around us do as they would, on condition of being ourselves left at liberty to follow the dictates of our own consciences. This position is for many reasons a dangerous one. It is dangerous, because it exposes us to place a light estimation upon truths which we ought to hold sacred, and ought to be ready perseveringly to practice and boldly to defend. By all the regard, therefore, which we have for this general principle of the Bible, that for him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin—as well as by the regard we have for our own safety and consistency, we are called upon to take a different stand, and to contend more earnestly for the faith with which we are identified.—Shall we prove recreant to these obligations?

An opportunity practically to answer this question is afforded by the appeal of the Society's agent for assistance to publish and circulate tracts on this subject—Brethren, think candidly upon the necessities of this, with other benevolent objects—be honest with yourselves in deciding of your ability—bring forward your offerings cheerfully, according as the Lord hath prospered you—and remember that there is a giving which impoverisheth not, and a withholding which doeth not enrich. B.

Religious Department.

For the New York Evangelist.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

The morning was one of uncommon beauty, the green ornaments of June, its blossoms and flowers covered the land. I was walking in the garden, listening to the music of the birds, and attempting to unite in their hymn of praise. The wild breathings of Nature went up in a cloud of grateful incense to its Creator and Lord; but my mind was not in sympathy with the lovely scenes around me—my sluggish thoughts refused to ascend to God. Clouds of unbelief and sin had interrupted the light of his countenance, and banished from my mind the hopes and consolations of his word. As I contemplated the hidden mysteries of iniquity in the heart, the picture became darker on my eye, and filled me with confusion and distress. I heard the thunders of the divine law: before me were its blackness and darkness and tempest. I listened to its sound of trumpet, and its voice of words. I saw not the bleeding sacrifice, I heard not the accents of inviting mercy—the language of prayer died on my lips, for there was no mediator between God and my soul.

I was roused from this gloomy reverie, by a messenger who requested my immediate attendance at the bed-side of a dying friend. It is probably, said the man, this is the last opportunity you will have to witness her triumph over death and the grave—she seems to be in the presence of her Redeemer, and among the spirits of the just made perfect.

I obeyed the summons, and in half an hour reached the spot, where the scene of the heavenly world were mysteriously blended with those of earth. Her countenance was already changed. The image of death was there—so also were the brightness and beauty of heaven—

"Eternity and Time
Met for a moment here—
From earth to heaven, a scale sublime
Rested on either sphere."

"You have come," said she, "to see me die—to stand with me on the utmost boundaries of earth, and rejoice with me in my victory over sin and death."

"I do rejoice," said I, "that you have the presence of your Redeemer, and the light of his countenance."

"I have long been subject to bondage through fear of death, but now, every step I take in the dark valley, opens some new prospect of the heavenly rest. The clouds that covered the mercy-seat have fled away, and the bright shining of the Son of Righteousness fills my soul with joy and peace in believing. Oh, it is a privilege to die."

"What now are your views of the law of God?"

"That law is inexpressibly glorious. It shines with a majesty and purity which would dazzle and confound me, did I not see it through the medium of the cross. Oh blessed cross! by which the overpowering splendor is sweetly attempered to my eye."

"Have you no conflict with sin?—no doubts of your acceptance?—no fears that you were self-deceived?"

"At times I have them all. It was but yesterday my eye, which had been fixed on the Savior, could no longer discern him. I was surrounded with darkness; the floods came in upon my soul, my hopes perished, and my mind was filled with dismay. I called after my Lord, but there was no voice, nor any that answered. At length, I saw the outline of his divine form, in the midst of the gloom; but he seemed to stand with a sorrowful countenance and an averted eye. Again, I cried for help, but in vain—the sorrows of death compassed me, and the pains of death gat hold upon me, I was sinking in despair—once more I lifted my voice, 'Lord save me, or I perish!' He turned, a smile was on his countenance, and O, that look of love. I rushed to his arms, and ever since I have leaned upon his bosom."

I sat down by the bed-side, and could no longer repress my tears—her language, with its matchless tone and manner, completely overpowered me. My own sad delinquencies rushed upon my memory. I felt my unfitnes to die, and though I had long professed the religion of Jesus, very few of its living consolations had reached my heart. I could only smite upon my breast, and cry out as the publican did. "God be merciful to me a sinner."

I tarried a little longer in that chamber of death—it seemed to me as the gate of heaven, and acted as a mighty magnet to raise my sluggish affections. A new train of emotions passed through my mind. I resolved by the grace of God, I would so live, that the same glory of heaven might shine on my dying hours.

"Farewell, dear brother," she said, as I rose to depart, "we shall meet at the judgment bar; we have walked together in Christian faith and love, and it is my last prayer that in sweeter communion and holier service, we may unite with the general assembly and church of the first born."

The next day was the Sabbath; as its evening sunlight faded away, the spirit of my friend took its flight for the land of glorified immortals. I followed in imagination as she entered the gates of the city, and was welcomed to the presence of her Lord. Who would not exclaim, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like theirs." In two days after she was buried. The church was thronged with an immense multitude who had come to attend the last solemn offices which affliction can pay to the departed. A single voice, in the sweetest tones of music, sang the hymn—

"How blest is onr sister, bereft
Of all that could burden her mind;
How easy the soul that has left
This wearisome body behind."

It was followed by a fervent prayer, and then we conveyed her to the silent solitary mansions, nevermore to be disturbed till the archangel's trump, on the morning of the resurrection, shall call her forth, a glorified and immortal form, to dwell forever in the presence of her Lord.

Reader, thou too art immortal—while thou readest these lines, the sands of Time are running, and every moment brings thee nearer to thy final account, and the day of recompense. What hast thou done with thy heart? Who is master of thy affections? What kind of influence controls thy life? Take these three questions to thy place of retirement—demand an answer, for in that answer are the issues of life and death. Are other subjects pressing on thy mind? Let them go—whatever they are, they are trifles compared with the soul—let them go, they will sink thee in endless ruin; let them go, God requires it, and without the sacrifice of all for Christ, your destruction will be inevitable and eternal.

THE WEARY AT REST.

The grave is a place where the weary are at rest. How soothing is this sentiment, "The weary are at rest!" There is something in the expressions which affects the heart with uncommon sensations, and produces a species of delight, where tranquility is the principal ingredient. The sentiment itself is extensive, and implies, not only that we are delivered from the troubling of the wicked, as in the former clause, but from every trouble and every pain to which life is subjected.

Those, only, who have themselves been tried in affliction, can feel the full force of this expression. Others may be pleased with the sentiment, and affected by sympathy. The distressed are, at once, pleased and comforted. To be delivered from trouble—to be relived from power—to see oppression humbled—to be freed from care and pain, from sickness and distress—to lie down as in a bed of security, in a long oblivion of our woes—to sleep in peace, without the fear of interruption—how pleasing is the prospect!—how full of consolation!

The ocean may roll its waves, the warring winds may join their forces, the thunders may shake the skies, and the lightnings pass swiftly from cloud to cloud; but not the forces of the elements, combined, not the sounds of thunders, nor of many seas, though they were united into one peal, and directed to one point, can shake the security of the tomb.

The dead hear nothing of the tumult; they sleep soundly; they rest from their calamities upon beds of peace. Conducted to silent mansions, they cannot be troubled by the rudest assaults, nor awakened by the loudest clamor. The unfortunate, the oppressed, the broken-hearted, with those that have languished on beds of sickness, rest here together: they have forgotten their distress; every pang extinguished.

The grave is called the harbor of rest, in whose deep bosom the disastered mariner, who had long sustained the asault of adverse storms, moors his wearied vessel, never more to return to the tossings of the wasteful ocean. It is called the land of peace, whither the friendless exile retires, beyond the reach of malice and injustice, and the cruelest arrows of fortune. It is called the hospital house, where the weather-beaten traveler, faint with traversing pathless deserts, finds a welcome and secure repose.

There no cares molest, no passions distract, no enemies defame; there agonizing pain, and wounding infamy, and ruthless revenge, are no more; but profound peace, and calm passions, and security which is immovable. "There the wicked cease from troubling; there the weary are at rest! There the prisoners rest together! They hear not the voice of the oppressor! The small and the great are there, and the servant is free from his master!

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.—*Auxiliary to the Ministry and the Church.*—A prominent design of the religious newspaper, is, to promote the intelligence and piety of the individul members of the church. And this is justly regarded as an important object. It is one great purpose of the ministry. Those excellent pastors whose influence for good will remain on earth long after they shall have gone to their rest, study and labor for this end. Their discourses, rich in thought, and in the elucidation of Scriptural truth, are adapted to lead their people, (almost imperceptibly perhaps to themselves,) to think and reason in order, on sacred themes, and to extend their knowledge as well as to promote their piety. Under such a ministry the church is continually growing in moral power. By such culture, her influence as the light of the world is increased and extended; and by her agency the blessings of salvation are dispensed to thousands.

The religious newspaper is not only suited to the taste of the age, which seeks intellectual gratification in the popular journal, rather than in ponderous didactic volumes; but it is also happily adapted to promote the important object under consideration,—*the increase* of the intelligence, piety, and influence of the church. Its discussions of doctrinal truths, of principles of order, of relative duties,—its sketches of individual character and experience, drawn from the past—its exposure of error and sin,—its reports of the progress of religion, and of Christian effort, and its various articles of intelligence, are all adapted to interest the popular mind—to extend the reader's acquaintance with the world in which he lives and acts, and to warm his heart by the influences of truth. In this way, the religious paper, entering, without noise, a hundred families in a congregation, exerts an efficient, though silent influence, to enlarge the views of its readers—to prepare them to appreciate the elaborate instructions of the pulpit, and to act their part intelligently in every service to which they are called, for the advancement of the kingdom and glory of Christ.
--*Christian Obs. May* 6.

Sabbath School Department.

From the Sabbath School Visiter.

LETTERS TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

WHAT TEACHERS OUGHT TO BE.

If the work is so great, what must those be to whom it is committed? We would not set the standard so high as to discourage the humble and the timid; but so high we would set it as to lead all to cry, "Who is sufficient for these things?" and, under the influence of such a cry, to seek the sufficiency that comes from God. "If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God, and it shall be given him." James 1: 5.

1 *Teachers ought to be pious.*—If such cannot be found, it is better that others should be employed, rather than that the school should not be sustained. But if this letter falls into the hand of an unconverted teacher, the question that I would put is a solemn one, and I pray that it may reach the heart; "Thou therefore that teachest another teachest thou not thyself?" Rom. 2: 21. You have incurred increased responsibility by professing to lead others in a way you know not, and dreadful must be your condemnation if you destroy yourselves and them that hear you. Seek, then, your own soul's salvation, and with the ardor of "first love," and the earnestness of one who knows by sweet experience the joys of forgiven sin, press the claims and the hopes of the gospel on the hearts of your class.

2. *Teachers ought to be very pious.*—The duties demand entire consecration of the heart. Children are more deeply impressed by the learned heart. Goodness affects them more than greatness. They will be moved by tender appeals. Their youthful sympathies will mingle freely with those who feel for them; and their tears will come, as witnesses that they are touched, when they would sit unmoved under eloquence that astonishes the world. Your aim is to save their souls. Your power with them will be proportioned to your piety. But more than this; you cannot convert your class without God, and his Spirit must be sought by prayer. According to your faith it will be done unto you. Here is your only hope; and bearing this continually in mind, you will learn to look for success corresponding to your own growth in grace. If your scholars are thoughtless and indifferent, if weeks and months pass by, and none of them are converted, instead of being disheartened, it would be well to look into your own soul, and inquire if you are not living away from the throne of grace; if your example is not such as to destroy the effect of your teaching; If you are not in a great measure unconcerned for their salvation. If so, is it strange that your scholars remain in sin? Would you not be *surprised* to hear that *one* of them is anxious about his immortal soul? But you ought to be surprised if *none* of them are. And if you kept your own heart with all diligence, you would watch for the fruit of your labors, and you would expect to see the children for whom you pray, pressing into the kingdom.

You ought to be very holy, that the power of religion may be shown forth in your life, and may exert its influence upon the school in which you teach.

3. *Teachers ought to be active.*—There is so much to do, in the discharge of a teachers duty, that without great activity much will be left undone, and nothing will be done well. The lesson is to be studied carefully; explanations of difficulties are to be sought out; illustrations are to be found and made ready for use; instruction is to be given concerning great truths, with limited time and to feeble minds; absent scholars are to be visited and brought back, and *extra* duties in the service of the school are often to be performed. While, in addition to these labors, the whole round of Christian duty in connection with the church is required of every member and without the most untiring activity, it is utterly impossible for you to perform the whole. There are idle teachers, and their works show the consequences. But he who has no heart to be "diligent in business" will not succeed. If you are not willing to take hold in earnest, to make the Sabbath school one of your highest interests, and the object of unceasing thought, study, and labor, you ask to be excused. Perhaps some one else more *active* can be found to take your place. I do not counsel to desert the school; but I do counsel to awake to diligence, or give way to another.

4. *Teachers ought to be diligent.*—It requires considerable *knowledge* to teach the Scriptures to children. To understand the Bible, its history and geography, its allusions to manners, and customs, and facts, its philosophy, and theology, & prophecy, has cost learned men the study of their whole lives. So much is not required of you; but children will often ask questions that are more easily asked than answered, and the teacher must be wide awake to be ready with a reply to every inquiry made. I do not say that great talents are required, but I mean to say that great powers of mind which God has given you ought to be improved by reading and reflection; the various helps that are provided for teachers should be studied, and thus preparation of intellect as well as of heart should be constantly made. If you are conscious that your minds are not peculiarly active, let diligence in study make up the deficiency: and sure am I, that facts would prove the position the most *talented* teachers are not always the most successful.

5. *Teachers ought to be faithful.*—You are stewards of God. He has committed to your hands a most interesting trust. He watches with deep solicitude, to see that you are faithful in his employ. Fidelity requires you to take care of your own soul; to live very near to Christ; to drink in much of his Spirit; to come from the mercy-seat to the school; to be careful in your teachings that every thing is understood; to bring the instruction to bear on the heart and conscience; and never to leave your scholars, without having appealed to them directly and personally to embrace Jesus Christ as their Saviour. *Fidelity* requires all this, and more; and who comes up to this?

And thus might I continue to speak of "what a teacher ought to be," and still fail of describing the character. Let no one say, "It is not above the reach of the humblest teacher in the humblest school in this land. It is not above the standard which you should individually reach. But I have already exceeded my limits, and must leave the portrait half drawn. IRENÆUS.

THE CHILDREN'S PRAYER MEETING.—A Sabbath School having been opened near the village of H——, a laboring man who had a large family, sent his children there for the benefit of instruction, the good effects of which soon appeared. It happened that very near to this man's house, a place was opened for the worship of God, where service was performed every Sabbath evening, at an early hour, and this man and part of his family were in the habit of attending regularly.

One Sabbath evening, the weather being snowy, the man thought it prudent to leave his children and go alone. Some of these young ones, doubtless, were much disappointed in not being permitted to accompany their father, and thought they would have a meeting by themselves. The father, on his return home, was surprised at seeing a light up stairs in his cottage, and thought that the children must be retiring to bed. He opened the door of his cottage, and went softly up stairs, when, to his astonishment, he heard his youngest daughter, a child not more than six years old, in humble strains pouring forth her prayers to that God through whose tender mercy it was, she had been taught to "remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy." When she had finished her prayer, she called upon one of her little brothers to pray (for they met together for that purpose,) and thus they finished that blessed day; experiencing, it is hoped, the blessedness of that promise: "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there will I be in the midst of them."

Children's Department.

THE BARREN FIG-TREE.

'Mother, I'm almost discouraged about my peach tree. I've taken more pains with it than I have with all my roses, and carnations, and tulips, and yet, they all grow and there is nothing but leaves on my peach tree;' and Lewis leaned upon his little garden hoe, and as he brushed the damp hair from his forehead, he fixed his eyes once more on the fruitless branches, which cast their shadow upon the flowering shrubs that grew beneath.

'What have you done to your tree, Lewis, to make it grow?' kindly asked his mother.

'Done, mother!—I have watered it, and dug around it, and bent away the branches of that great apple tree, so that the sun could shine upon it all day: and now I have spent the whole afternoon in hoeing around it, when if it had only grown, I should have got my Sabbath lesson. O, dear, I've a great mind to cut it down.'

'No, Lewis, let it be. Now put your hoe away, and let us go in. You have but a short time to prepare your Sabbath lesson; and——"

'Mother, I don't care about my lesson. I wish it was Monday, instead of Saturday; it seems to me the Sabbath comes so often!' and Lewis petulently laid aside his garden tools, and followed his mother into the house. Had he seen the tear that dimmed her loving blue eyes, and stole silently down her cheek, he would have been sorry he had spoken so lightly of the day dearer to her than all others.

It was evening, and all around was hushed in quietness. Lewis sat by the window, watching the fluctuating shadows in his little garden. At length his father entered. He had patiently listened to Lewis' complaint of his unfruitful tree, and now he spread upon the table a large picture.

'Here, my son, is something for you.'

'O, how beautiful!' eagerly exclaimed Lewis.

'There is a tree all covered with leaves and blossoms, and there is a man cutting down a barren tree, just like my peach tree. Well, that will have to go on Monday, for I won't have it spoiling the looks of my garden any longer. Father, what is this picture?'

'Lewis, a great many years ago, in the eastern country, was a fertile and beautiful garden. The soil was rich, the sun shone clear, and the trees were covered with glossy green leaves. At the earliest dawn of morning, and as the dusky night came on, the watchful gardener watered each plant, and every tree. He never wearied, and most abundantly was his toil rewarded. But there was one tree upon which no fruit ever grew. The bright sun of summer lay smiling upon its branches all the day long; the gentle rain moistened its roots, and the dew of evening descended upon it. Vain were sun, and shower, and evening dew. Untiringly did the gardener cultivate the unyielding tree. Vain were his labors. His eye rested upon its leafy verdure; and the joyous birds built their nests, and warbled their songs among its shady branches; but his heart wearied that such promise should never be realized. For three successive years, at the end of each summer season, the owner had come from a distance, and disappointment had succeeded his expectation with regard to the yet barren tree. Again he came; and now he said to the gardener, "Behold, these three years I come, seeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none: cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?

And the gardener answered,

"Let it alone this year, also, till I shall dig about it; and if it bear fruit, well; and if not, then after that thou shalt cut it down."

The father of Lewis paused. For a moment the eyes of his boy were earnestly fixed on the barren tree: then he said;

"Father, I shan't cut down my peach tree this summer."

'My son, there is a deeper meaning in the story I have told you than you have yet learned. The garden represents the world. Our Father in heaven is its owner. *You* are one of his plants. You have been nourished and watched. A mother's tears and anxieties—a father's prayers and hopes—have been added to the sun of heaven, and the dew of grace. Lo, these ten years has your Maker come seeking fruit. What has he found? Have you been an obedient, dutiful child? Have you loved the Sabbath? Have you sought more than all things else to please Jesus?

'My son, think of this evening's lesson.

Never—never forget the barren fig-tree.—Bring forth fruit here, and hereafter you shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water in the garden above. The glory of God will shine there, and the Lamb lighten forever the fadeless trees of the *garden of heaven.*"

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, June 22, 1842.

Death of a Student.

By reference to our obituary department it will be seen that one of the students of the Institute has been removed by death.—Miss Cazier was a young lady of more than ordinary intellectual powers, and of very exemplary character, and she died much lamented by all that knew her. Before her remains were removed from the Institute, they were taken into the Chapel, where the students and others assembled to take their final look at her. Select passages of Scripture were read by Mr. J. A. Badger, and an appropriate prayer offered by Mr. G. M. Langworthy. From the Chapel she was removed to Lebanon, the residence of her father. We mingled with about forty of the students and some other friends, who followed her remains to her father's residence. The train was indeed a mournful one. Many were the tears that coursed down the face of sorrow, as silent and sad we pursued our winding way. Sad countenances—fast-falling tears, and the heaving bosom showed how strongly her name was embalmed in the memory of her associates.

The following manuscripts have been handed us, as among her last productions.—The prose was her last composition.

Farewell! sweet home, to thee are given
Joys that are dearer to my heart
Than the balmy breeze of even,
Or all that's in the minstrel's art.

Farewell to thee—I leave behind
A mother's love—a father's care—
A sweet and cherished sister kind,
A brother's fond affection there.

Farewell! and if we never meet
May bliss and joys be thine.
And may fond memory vigils keep,
And hope and trust be mine.

C. S. C.

How apt is mankind to prize too lightly what is within their reach, or if they really value it, to think it will never change or be taken from them. They seldom realize the frailty of earthly existence, but cling with an unrelenting grasp to whatever they become attached, and when forced to yield their tiny hold, they do it with regret, forgetting the power and wisdom of Him who created them. How foolish thus to rely on the constancy of worldly things when they are almost invariably doomed to disappointment.

Yet so it is, they raise their expectations for the future, and then weep over the ruin of their blasted hopes.

Pleasure and joy, misery and dejection, are strangely mingled in the cup of life. How small is the distribution of the former, and how universal the latter! It might be said that there never was the being who enjoyed pure and unalloyed happiness, and drank from the stream of life without one bitter draught to poison its existence. But many there are who exert themselves to be merry whilst in the society of others—

"And when the crowd are gone, they weep
Through weariness of earth."

Thus they veil their feelings from the world, although a cloud of doubt and despair may surround them, acknowledging the inconstancy and fleetness of the pleasures they seek, yet seemingly without the power to loose themselves from these charms.

"Oh! trust not, cling not, to the hope of constancy below;
Earth's fragile blossoms smile and droop,
Her waters ebb and flow.
Yon flowret withers as it springs,
Yon bird is on the range,
Ay, even in life's meanest things
This is a world of change."

C. S. Cazier.

Minutes of Association.

The Central Association minutes are ready for distribution. We notice that we omitted to insert the Sabbath, and First-Day exercises. They were as follows:—

Sabbath, A. M.—Ordination Discourse by Br. Joel Greene. Immediately after which, Br. Varnum Hull was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. Consecrating Prayer by Br. W. B. Maxson. Charge by Br. Eli S. Bailey. Hand of Fellowship by Br. S. B. Crandall. Afternoon Discourse by W. B. Maxson from 1 Cor. i. 10.

First-Day, A. M.—Discourse by Br. N. V. Hull from Hab. iii. 2. P. M. Br. V. Hull from Matt. xvii. 23.

We have never attended any of our annual assemblies where we were more edified. There was a full delegation from all the churches with one or two exceptions, and the utmost harmony was manifest in every action taken. Much time of the Association was taken up in the discussion of important resolutions. The subject of Missionary operations received a good share of attention, and Tract operations, Sabbath Schools, and Sabbath Sanctification were discussed at some length, and with very much interest. One general feeling seemed to prevail, that it was time to take higher ground in christian enterprise. We hope these impressions may be strengthened, and that each returning anniversary may give evidence of the progress of truth.

Ordination.

Br. Solomon Carpenter was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry at Hopkinton, R. I., during the session of the Eastern Association. Exercises as follows:—Sermon by W. B. Maxson. Consecrating Prayer by W. B. Gillett. Charge by Daniel Coon. Hand of Fellowship by David Clawson. Thus another has taken upon him the consecrating vow of a herald of salvation. May the number of faithful heralds be greatly multiplied amongst us.

Missionary Operations.

A Missionary Convention has been formed in Rhode Island for extending a knowledge of the Sabbath of the bible, and urging men to obedience to God's law.—Brothers Campbell, Green, and Crandall have been engaged in this labor.

The Central Association at its sitting in Brookfield, also resolved to go into Missionary operations, and appointed a Board to carry out the wishes of the Association during its recess. It is thought that one or more Missionaries are constantly needed within the bounds of the Association. There are several fields open for labors, And in some places there is some inquiry for the Sabbath of the bible. If S. D. Baptists are right in their views of the Sabbath, (and it is easily proved,) then there is an important trust committed to them. It remains with them to spread this truth before men and urge them to obedience. It is with God to crown their efforts with success. The latter will follow the former as certainly as effect follows cause, for God's word is pledged to sustain his truth, and bless the efforts his people make to advance it.

Resolved, That we regard Sabbath School instruction as a valuable means of bringing sinners under the influence of the gospel, and most earnestly recommend our brethren to establish and sustain them wherever they can.

The above resolution was discussed at some length at the Central Association.—The sentiment contained in it is worthy of more than a passing notice. By reference to the history of Sabbath Schools, it will be seen that the blessing of God has rested on them, and that hundreds have, by their influence, been brought to Christ, who otherwise might have remained in ignorance, and under the power of Satan. 'Tis true that when the gospel is properly presented to the mind, that it is sure to affect it. Sinners can not entirely withstand the force of truth, and those who have not become hardened in sin, are most likely to yield to its influences. Thus it often happens that youth are first taught in the Sabbath School their true character in the sight of God, and are brought to repentance and salvation. Faithful efforts in this way are almost invariably attended with good. If children are not immediately brought to repentance in the Sabbath School, the impressions they there receive are lasting, and at some time may be the means of bringing them to Christ, verifying the promise, cast thy bread upon the waters, and it shall be gathered after many days.

The field of this labor is large. There can scarcely be found a community where all are under religious instruction. There are many communities where multitudes of children are growing up in entire ignorance of God, and of the destiny that awaits immortal spirits beyond the confines of the tomb. Where Sabbath Schools are established, there are numbers who do not come under their influence, and in families where God's name is professed, there are many who grow up in Infidelity, and in ignorance of the bible and its saving doctrines. To teach the vast multitude of children found in every community the gospel of Jesus Christ, which only can save their deathless spirits, is the prime object of Sabbath Schools.

The gospel can not be more successfully urged upon their consideration than by the familiar instruction of the school. Pastors have only occasional opportunities of personally addressing them on the subject of salvation. But the Sabbath School teacher can every week present truth in a new and interesting light, and thus lead on by gentle but certain advances, till the necessity of personal religion is indelibly impressed on the mind. Thus they are prepared to receive the impressions of the spirit, and to yield to the claims of God upon them.

In this department many can labor successfully who are illy prepared for other stations. Every lover of Jesus can enforce truth on tender minds, and all can act efficiently, either by teaching, or bringing in scholars and placing them under the instruction of those prepared to teach.—Those who are brought up to study the bible will not become infidels. This early instruction is a safe-guard which will protect them against the snares laid by Satan to entrap their souls.

The following we take from the Oberlin Evangelist, published at Oberlin, Ohio:—

The Germ of a New Sect.

"We have often been painfully affected with the thought, what a slight circumstance may become the occasion of sundering the body of Christ into divers sects. A short time since a discourse was preached in an obscure neighborhood, in which the subject of Temperance was employed to illustrate a religious truth. After the service, the minister was accosted by a smirkish looking professor of religion thus:—"Sir, you must allow me the liberty of saying that, though I was much pleased with your sermon in the main, I could by no means approve of your lugging in Temperance. I think it is the minister's place to preach Jesus Christ and him crucified; and not to talk about such subjects as Temperance in a gospel sermon."

"We shall not detail the conversation which followed. We allude to this little incident (because it is a little one,) to say that under favorable circumstances even it might become the occasion of forming a new sect. Should the man in question obtain a sufficient number of *congenial spirits* to join him, we doubt not he would think he was doing God's service, to lead off and form a new church, to be modestly called by his name.

"Nor would this be a very extreme case. There are existing sects whose origin may be traced to circumstances not a whit more important. There is one based upon the exclusive use, in public worship, of a particular version of the Psalms; another based upon the *seventh* instead of the *first* day of the week, as Sabbath; another based upon the mode of performing an ordinance.

"Now what an abomination it is that such things as these should be allowed to divide the members of Christ's body! How much like children's quarrels. Is it not time that Christians should cast their miserable Sibboleths to the moles, and the bats, and *be one?* T."

Of this article we have nothing now to say, save that part that speaks of a sect based on the *seventh* and not the *first* day of the week as the Sabbath. It would seem from the general tenor of the article, that the writer thinks that the ground for observing the seventh-day as a Sabbath is very trivial, and deems it an abomination that this should be allowed to divide the members of Christ's body. Let us see how trivial is the ground. When God made a finish of creative operations, he appointed, blessed, and sanctified the seventh-day as a Sabbath. Amid all the awful grandeur of Sinai, when God came down on the mount and spake to men, he renewed and enforced it in the most solemn manner, and explicit terms, and that it might remain, engraved it with his own finger on stone, as an everlasting law. Now if this authority for the seventh-day as the Sabbath is trivial, then all things are trivial and vain, and God is the author of folly. We now ask him of the Evangelist to show us, if he can, reasons for observing the first-day as the Sabbath, around which there is a shadow of divine authority.—And when he has failed in this, as he surely must, we ask him in his own language, if it is not time that he should "cast his miserable Shibboleths to the moles, and bats, and be one" with us in obeying the command of God, found in Exodus xx. 8, 9, 10, 11 verses, and which was repeatedly enforced by Jesus Christ, both in his words and his practice.

For the Register.

Board of Excise.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of De Ruyter, held at the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, June 14th, 1842, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the late act of the Board of Excise in granting Licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors under existing circumstances, A. N. ANNAS was called to the chair, and the following Resolution, which had been presented at a previous meeting, was discussed at considerable length, and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Board of Excise of this town, in granting licenses on the 11th inst., exhibited an utter disregard of the sober and enlightened sense of a large majority in this community, who believe that the Board are in duty bound to withhold all licenses; and that the act of granting them at the reduced price of seven dollars, when they had fixed it at eleven dollars on the first Monday of May, is a *truckling* with rum-sellers, which is highly reprehensible by every friend of sobriety.

On motion, it was further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to publish the proceedings of this meeting in our village paper, and to prepare an Address to the inhabitants, setting forth the facts connected with the sale of spirituous liquors in this town, and also embodying such reflections as the nature of the case might suggest.

Messrs. J. A. Badger, A. H. Burdick, M. Spear, G. M. Langworthy, and J. N. Elmore, were appointed said committee.—In obedience to their instructions, the Committee present the following

ADDRESS

To the inhabitants of the town of De Ruyter.

Fellow Citizens—In times of public peril, when some subtle foe is secretly plotting to undermine the liberties of a people, and to plant his hostile feet among them, it becomes every friend of his country and of human rights, to raise the voice of warning—to sound the notes of *alarm*—so as to arouse the slumbering energies of a people, that are lying at ease, unconscious of their danger. Often has our admiration been excited almost to enthusiasm, at hearing our fathers tell of the constancy, and of the uncompromising fidelity of the Hancocks, and Adamses, and Patrick Henrys, and other leaders of the American revolution, who first sounded the signal of alarm, and raised, in despite of all the proscriptions of royal power, their unflinching arms in resistance to foreign oppression. Having finished their work, they have gone to their rest; and we now enjoy the benefits of their valor and toil.

But while reposing ourselves with those feelings of security, which a consciousness of our exalted national privileges has tended to induce, have we no foe whose secret influences are working our ruin? In the midst of the general security is there no cause for alarm? Far otherwise.—Intemperance, like a subtle serpent, has been fastening his deadly fangs upon us, but we knew it not. Year after year, almost from time immemorial, he has been consigning his thousands, and tens of thousands to an untimely grave. Several years have elapsed since philanthropy first raised her warning voice, to disenchant the multitudes that were just surrendering themselves to the capacious folds of the fell destroyer. Yet little did the unwary victims of delusion heed the admonitory notes which struck their ears. They seemed to stand in mute insensibility, till the enchanting monster had clasped his entwining folds around them; and then they awoke but too late to their danger—they fell, and the dire waves of oblivion rolled over them.—Numberless were the widows and orphans that were left behind, to weep over the grave of a drunken husband and father.

But little more than a twelve-month has elapsed, since six men, in the midst of a debauch, in the city of Baltimore, were suddenly aroused to a consciousness of the peril of their situation; they saw the quivering fangs of the monster that had begun to encircle them. Like men in the desperate struggle between life and death, they put forth their powers, and broke from the enchanted ground, and raised the cry of alarm to their colleagues in danger. It was a cry which sent a thrill throughout the whole length and breadth of our land. It fell upon the ears of thousands in the ditch, and in the gutter, and in the sinks of debauchery, like a signal bell at dead of night, announcing that the devouring element is hastening the work of ruin.

As if by magic, they sprung from their degradation, they left their cups, and again looked up to heaven, bearing the mien of sober men. The work of reform went on. It spread from village to village, and from city to city, closing the dram-shops, purifying the haunts of pollution, and rescuing the drunkard from that vortex of woe that would soon have engulphed him. The tide of reform reached *our* village and town, and as the fruit of it, about seven hundred pledged themselves to abstain from all that can intoxicate; to use their influence in all suitable ways to discountenance the use of intoxicating drinks throughout the community. The fiery poison was excluded from the bars of three, out of the four, public houses in this town; and the amount of sales, at the remaining public house, and also at the other shops where it was retailed, was supposed to have greatly diminished. The friends of temperance and of humanity had already begun to congratulate each other upon the prospect, that very soon the tide of death would cease to flow, and that strong and intoxicating drinks would soon cease to be drunk, as a beverage, among us. The eyes of the community were anxiously turned toward the Board of Excise, who, it was hoped, would, in the exercise of the discretionary power given to them by the statute of the State, utterly refuse to grant any licenses, and thus put a stop to the traffic in intoxicating liquors by the strong arm of legal authority. Upon the first Monday of May last, the Commissioners of Excise met, and after mature deliberation concluded to raise the price of licenses, which for several years past has been fixed at five dollars, to the sum of eleven dollars.

Although this did not come up to the hopes entertained by many of the friends of temperance, yet they looked upon it as taking comparatively high and honorable ground, and hoped that it would amount to a prohibition of all licenses, inasmuch as the number of dram-drinkers had so greatly diminished, that the unhallowed motives that stimulated the cupidity of the rum-seller, would be also greatly diminished; and consequently he would have far less inducements to apply for a license.

In this they were not disappointed, for no application for license was made to the Board; and they had the satisfaction of believing that if the body and soul-destroying poison should be sold, it would be sold without the official sanction of the legally constituted agents of the people. Notwithstanding, it is shamefully notorious that the authority of the Board was set at defiance, and intoxicating drinks were sold in open violation of the law of the land. There was but one more step to be taken. It only remained to make a prompt and vigorous enforcement of the penalty of the law, to dry up the fountains whence issued the streams of vice, and misery, and degredation and death. In conference with a Committee of the citizens which had been appointed to investigate the circumstances under which spirituous liquors were sold in this village, all the dealers in the article, with one exception, expressed their intention to relinquish the traffic so soon as their stock on hand should be disposed of; and they nearly all stated that the high price for licenses, and the reduced demand for the article, had operated to preclude them from obtaining the legal permission to retail the article. Here, then, was another ground of hope that the sale of intoxicating drinks would soon cease in this village, even if the utmost forbearance were exercised in regard to any legal measures.

But alas! how are the friends of temperance, of peace and good morals, mortified and disappointed; how soon are their dearest hopes blighted and overthrown?

At a meeting of the Board on the 11th instant, two grocer's and one tavern license were granted at the price of *seven dollars duty each!* And a stipulation was made for another provided that the applicant, upon his return from New York City, should bring into market a new stock of liquors!

Now it cannot be supposed that men act without some adequate motives. Then we must suppose that the Board had the best of reasons, as they supposed, for raising the duty upon licenses at first from five to eleven dollars. This admitted, what circumstances have occurred which render it proper to grant licenses in June for *seven* dollars, which, on the first Monday in May it was improper to grant for less than ELEVEN dollars? Is it because the Board, upon more mature deliberation, feel that the ground which they at first assumed was too elevated, and that they had fixed too high a price upon the retail of that which poisons the bodies and souls of men? Was it from pure compassion for rum-dealers, because of the pressure of the times and the scarcity of money? Was it for the paltry consideration of twenty-five cents received for signing a license? Finally, was it from a want of that high *moral* courage requisite to meet the sneers and the reproaches of the rum-dealers, on account of which they chose rather to succumb to them, to yield the point and retract, than to lose their popularity with the devotees to the shrine of intemperance, and with those who minister to their appetites? We hope that the Board were influenced by none of these motives. We ask again, then, for the reasons for that singular and unexpected measure? Individuals of the Board are said to have stated to single individuals of the citizens, that the reason for their having given licenses in the manner they did, was to afford to the dealers in strong liquors an opportunity of selling their stock which they have on hand, without exposing themselves to the penalty of the law; understanding, at the same time, that they were not to replenish their stocks by making any new purchases.

Such an excuse, we admit, appears at first view somewhat plausible; but if it be the true reasons, why did not these individuals come forward, at the meeting of the citizens which was called to deliberate upon the emergency, and state this and other reasons, if they had them, for satisfying the mind of an inquiring community? But let us inquire for a moment how this alleged reason comports with the facts in the case. Two of the grocers, who applied for, and received licenses, have already expressed to the community their determination to replenish their stock of liquors and continue the sale of them; stating farther, one of them at least, that if the licenses had been given at the customary duty of five dollars, they should have felt obligated to discontinue the trade when their present stock was exhausted; but as it is, they have given no assurances of that kind. But in the case of the individual to whom a license was stipulated, provided that he should wish for it upon his return from New York City, the plea we have been considering has not the least *shadow* of probability. The individual in question has not been in the mercantile or grocer's business for some time, and is consequently supposed to have no old stock of liquors upon hand; but one express condition in his stipulation for a license was, that he should receive it, if he should see fit to purchase while in New York a new stock of spirituous liquors, in connection with the new goods which he designed to purchase, and bring into market in this place. Of the force of the plea, then, which we have been considering we leave the community to judge.

Again, one member of the Board of Excise, in answer to a question proposed to him by one of our citizens, replied, that he 'did not care for what the community or the public might say or think of their late act in granting licenses.' *O tempora lamentabilia!* Has it come to this, that a public officer—a magistrate of the people in this commonwealth—will act in his official station totally regardless of the will of the people, of whom he is the legally constituted public servant? The same gentleman remarked to another citizen, that he could not say upon his oath that three grocer's licenses and one tavern license were necessary for the good of the public and the traveling community! We ask, what less is this than a violation of his oath of office? What confidence can we have in the faithful administration of justice and the laws, if our magistrates, in their official acts, have no regard for the will of the people, and of the restrictions of the oaths which they take upon their induction into office?

In conclusion, fellow citizens, we submit this matter to your careful consideration. No motives of a political character have induced us to make these strictures, severe as they may seem to some, upon the late official proceedings of the Board of Excise of this town; but we submit the whole to your attention, hoping that it may arouse the community to some efforts to obviate the evils which we so much deprecate and deplore. With you it is left to decide, whether three, of the four corners at the intersection of the principal streets of our town, shall continue to send forth those streams which carry wretchedness, and ruin, and moral desolation, and death, in their course, or whether they shall be purified of the fatal poison, and be made fountains of blessing and happiness to our species; whether the guardianship and protection of virtuous influences shall be thrown around the youth of our community, or whether they shall be constantly liable to be drawn aside into every haunt of dissipation and debauchery; whether the reformed inebriates among us shall be saved to themselves and the community, and be the efficient instruments of inculcating by precept and practice the high principles of sobriety and virtue, or whether they shall again sink to their former degradation, and be lost to all hope for the present and the future, become again the cause of sorrow, and wretchedness, and woe, to their wives, and families, and friends, and finally sink to a drunkard's grave, in dishonor and shame, unlamented and unknown.

J. A. BADGER,
A. H. BURDICK,
M. SPEAR,
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
J. N. ELMORE, } Com.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

Br. Bailey,—In our last communication we promised a brief account of the religious condition of our friends in Ripley, Ia., which we will now endeavor to give. In that county are many who were once in covenant relation with us, but now are in different circumstances, having mingled with other societies and the majority left the Sabbath. But they wish us to notice that their practice and not their doctrine was changed! and a part of them expressed deep regret for their apostacy. Some, however, remain permanent, but their number is comparatively small. We believe that with sufficient time, and proper means, good might be done there by us as a Denomination. Our friends there have been many years *isolated*, and destitute of the privileges of society. And although they have groaned, and repeatedly called for help, no minister was ever sent there before, and we at too late an hour to be successful in the time allotted to us. They were exceedingly lonesome, and thought that they and their petitions had been too much neglected. But this is no apology for the violation of God's law. The churches may consider whether they have done their duty in this particular, and many others, or not. If in this case it should prove too late to accomplish what we might have done, it is not in many others. And shall we suffer the numerous groups, settled in these western countries to relax, and be scattered like sheep without a shepherd? As God has prospered us, and we are able, let us forbid it, and send to them, and sustain among them competent ministers, who shall instruct, encourage, and reprove, thus leading them along in the paths of peace. As we considered our mission of an exploring rather than a local nature, we thought not best to stay long in Ripley. And if it had been otherwise, our appointed time was too short to accomplish much, as there were numerous obstacles to remove before we could establish upon a good foundation.

April 9. Attended our last meeting in Milan.

10. Left for Illinois, and in the after part of the day came to Flat Rock Creek, Shelby Co. In that region are some who observe the Sabbath according to the commandment, but are united with first-day people, and they, together, style themselves the separate Baptists.

13. Passed through Indianapolis, and had curiosity gratified by seeing twenty-

five Buffaloes, and one Elk, a drove directly from the Rocky Mountains. As to the face of the country through Ia., very much of it where we traveled, is beach woods, low and swampy; but there are exceptions to this, especially on the Wabash River, where the country is beautiful and fertile. The roads were rough and muddy, except the National Turnpike, which we were obliged to follow as far as we could, in order to cross the streams.

15. Came to Terre Haute, and found we could not cross that ford the river having overflowed its banks, so we could not ford the bottom on the opposite side. We were obliged to hire a pilot to ride before us in the water, and went up the river seven miles where we succeeded in obtaining the opposite shore. We were informed that down the Wabash, forty-four miles below Terre Haute, in Sullivan Co., near Bussron Mills Po., are some six or seven families, who have long wished for an administrator to constitute them into a church in connection with the S. D. Baptists; but time, a lack of means, and high water, forbade our searching them out. From the Wabash, we made our way directly towards Fulton Co., Illinois. On our first entrance into that State we crossed several large, low, and to us, lonesome prairies.

19. Passed through Springfield. This town is located on a very beautiful prairie, and in it the State is erecting a magnificent Capitol. As we advanced north, the country and health of the inhabitants increased in goodness.

20. Crossed the Sangamon, Illinois, and Spoon rivers, and at evening put up with the Widow Hull and family. We have at last, after much toil, reached this field.—Here we discover so much to be done that we can not tell which way to go, or what to do first. We have passed through several neighborhoods where it does appear that the people must not be neglected. And to say the least of Ohio, we think that one missionary should be kept there; and Illinois is still more destitute. The calls are from every direction, and to the extent of thirty miles. There is also a great excitement upon the subject of difference between us and other denominations. The people are urging us to plead their cause. If it was for ourselves, or for riches, or worldly emoluments for others, we would lay aside our pen. The kneedy are calling. Parents are weeping for themselves and their children. The cry has gone up before God. Shall *we* heed or not? If you could but realize the condition of these people, we believe you would, (in addition to what has been done,) supply them with proper instruction.

May God send his spirit through the Churches, from house to house, and heart to heart, until this subject is sufficiently realized, and from the cause we see and enjoy the happy effect. The Lord knows, and eternity will unfold their destitute condition, together with the groans and tears lodged in the bosom of our heavenly Father. Friends of Jesus, will you let them plead in vain? Shall they imploringly cling to the last lingering gleam of hope, and die in despair? Our life will soon be gone, and with it the privilege to do good. The harvest is now ripe. Tares are sown—false reapers are in plundering the field. Darkness, error, and superstition are rushing forth. Infidelity is getting deep root; Satan's kingdom is fortifying, and souls are deceived. O! for able gospel ministers who shall come forth like flaming seraphs with the sword of the Spirit. May all consider this subject well, and not wait *too* long before they act. J. L. SCOTT.

Centreville, Fulton Co., Ill., May 6, 1842.

News of the Day.

The porter of the Long Island Bank at Brooklyn, while coming to Wall street on the 6th inst., to make his exchanges with the city Banks, had his pocket cut open and robbed of the Bank pocket book, containing over $20,000 in bank bills of various descriptions and checks, about half each.

The Island of Trinidad has been relieved, by order of the British government, from its dependence upon the government of Barbadoes, and restored to its former position of an independent colony, and its governing officer to the rank of governor.

Peaches at the South, especially in Delaware, have been very much injured by frosts, and will possibly yield half a crop.

The proprietor of the York House in Utica, has adopted temperance principles in his public house. We hope all such men will receive a liberal share of patronage.

The Philadelphia Grand Jury, at its session on the 6th inst., presented the rum shops of the city as nuisances, and worthy to be suppressed by law. This is certainly a "true bill."

The Grand Jury in New Orleans, in a late presentment, state that in one of the prisons there was found a woman, who said she had been there *four years*, without any crime, and without having been brought up for trial.

The Editor of the Boston Notion announces as forthcoming, a Quadruple Notion "to which he will challenge the world to produce an equal." It will contain 104 square feet of surface, over 1,700,000 letters, and be embellished by more than 200 engravings. It will not probably be worth the rags of which it is made.

Col. John Prince lately sued Mr. Grant, editor of the Sandwich (Canada) Herald, for libel. The jury rendered a verdict for the plantiff of sixpence.

The Concord Daily Patriot states that on Friday 3d inst., two lads, sons of Mr. John Pettis, of Windsor, Vt., while at work in a cornfield with an Irish laborer, were killed by being struck on the head with a hoe; one of them was killed instantly, and the other had his skull broken open. This act was supposed to be committed in revenge for some imagined injury from the family.

The site for a fortification near Detroit has at length been purchased for the General Government. The land selected, contains twenty-four acres, and costs $150 per acre.

The house of Mr. Thomas Spalding, in Monroe, Mass., was consumed on the night of the 20th ult., and he was so dreadfully burned in making his escape that he died after three days of intense suffering.

The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the Bank of America as a depository of the revenue in the city of New York.

The crops in several counties in the western part of Ohio are said to promise an abundant and overflowing harvest. The same is said to be true of the crops in Pennsylvania, especially the central and western parts.

Fifty thousand fruit trees have been planted in the vicinity of Detroit this season.

The British navy, the largest in the world, employs in time of peace 33,000 able-bodied seamen, 2,000 lads, and 13,000 royal marines, forming in all an effective force of 46,000 men, and 2,000 lads.

At the present time there are but eight persons in the Alabama penitentiary. The ninth will be one who was sentenced at Mobile on Thursday, to five years imprisonment for robbing the Post Office.

A slave girl lately escaped from her master in Albany. The mayor, being called upon to assist in recapturing her, promptly replied, "In the discharge of my duties as mayor, I recognize no obligation to become a slave-catcher."

Lord Ashburton has sent $100 to Petrich, the Artist, who was attacked by assassins in Washington a few days since.

The Philadelphia Bank has been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive the Government deposits in that city.

1500 emigrants arrived at Montreal on the 1st and 2d of the present month.

All the button-wood trees in New Jersey are dying this season. So far they have not exhibited the slightest sign of foliage. The Bay State Democrat says, that the same phenomenon is observed in Boston and its vicinity.

Wheat sold at Cincinnati on the 1st at 65 cts. The Chronicle says that the present wheat crop of Ohio will not fall short of 12,000,000.

There arrived at Buffalo, on the 23d inst., nine steamers, four brigs, and twenty-one schooners, principally from Cleaveland, Ohio, all heavily laden with flour, pork, corn, oats, barley, and lumber.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Connecticut, granting $50 a year to Julia Brace, the well-known deaf, dumb, and blind girl.

The Exploring Expedition.—The U. S. ship Vincennes, containing Commandant Wilkes, of the Exploring Expedition, has recently returned, after a cruise of four years. During their absence, the distance of nearly 400,000 miles has been traversed by the various vessels attached to the Expedition, and many of the principal groups and islands in the Pacific Ocean have been visited, examined, and surveyed; a friendly intercourse, and protective commercial regulations, established with the chiefs and natives; aggressions on our citizens and commerce redressed, and a justly merited punishment meted out in some flagrant cases of unprovoked and cold-blooded murder.

The discoveries in the Antarctic Ocean, (Antarctic continent—observations for fixing the Southern Magnetic pole, &c.,) are well known, and precede those of the French and English expeditions.

The Expedition, during its absence, have also examined and surveyed a large portion of the Oregon Territory, a part of Upper California, including the Columbia and Sacramento rivers, with their various tributaries. Several exploring parties from the squadron have explored, examined, and fixed those portions of the Oregon Territory least known. A map of the Territory, embracing its rivers, sounds, harbors, coast, forts, &c., has been prepared, which will furnish the government with a mass of valuable information relative to its possessions on the North-West Coast, and the whole of Oregon.

Experiments were made with the pendulum, on Mouna Loa, on the Island of Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands, at a height of fourteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. Topographical surveys and views were made of some of its active and most extensive craters.

Charts of all the surveys have been made, with views and sketches of headlands, towns or villages, &c., with descriptions of all that appertains to the localities, productions, language, customs, and manners.

Several islands not laid down in the charts, have been discovered, on one of which the natives offered worship, evidently believing that their visitors had come from the sun.

About eighty distressed American seamen have been received and shipped on board the vessels of the squadron, at the different ports and islands of the Pacific Ocean—several of them brought to the U. S. in the Vincennes; the remainder are on board the brigs Porpoise and Oregon, now on their way home, and may be expected early in July.

Although the officers and crew of the expedition have been exposed to every variety of climate, the general health of the squadron has been without a precedent.—But one officer, (Mr. Vandeford, master's mate, who died on the passage home,) and only eight of the men have died from disease.

In addition to the large collections already received from the expedition, the Vincennes has now on board a large and valuable collection, including several boxes of live plants, bulbs, &c., collected in the Pacific, Sooloo, Phillippines, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Avarice.—A deposite of between $1,100 and $1,200 of gold, all in eagles and half eagles, was made at the bank of Chester Co., Conn., last week, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Marshall, widow of the late John Marshall, of Pennsbury township, we believe, some eight or ten miles south of this borough. The gold was found, after a long search, in an old desk, which had in it several secret chambers, and is supposed to have been secreted by John Marshall some time prior to his death, twenty-eight years ago. At simple interest it would have doubled itself twice in that time.

Suffering for Want of Work.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says there are upwards of 2,000 girls out of employment in that city, and that associations are being formed for the purpose of raising money, food, and raiment for any who may be suffering for the want thereof.

There are hundreds in this city, not only girls, but worthy women, with helpless families around them, who are suffering great privations for want of employment; and those in employ receive such scanty remuneration for their labor, as scarcely to afford them the common necessaries of life.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Mob Law.—A Mr. Morris, while lecturing on Temperance at Troy, Ohio, was violently assaulted, and some days afterwards the leaders of the assailants were taken, tried, fined, and imprisoned. Their friends, to the number of 300, made a rally, and on Monday, the 23d ult., entered the village of Troy, demanded the release of the prisoners, and the restoration of money paid as fines, or they threatened to razee the jail to the ground. After some parley, the inhabitants agreed to repay the fines, and use their influence to procure the release of the prisoners, when the mob withdrew.

The Merchants and dealers of Batavia, have resolved to publish every man who gets into debt to them and then leaves without settling the same. The printers will make something out of it, if the sloping ones are not thereby brought to a sense of their sins and to a due repentance for the same.

Low Birth.—Many of our greatest men have sprung from the humblest origin, as the lark, whose nest is on the ground, soars nearest to heaven. Narrow circumstances are the most powerful stimulant to mental expansion, and the early frowns of fortune the best security for her final smiles. A nobleman who painted remarkably well for an amateur, showing one of his pictures to Poussin, the latter exclaimed:—"Your lordship only requires a little poverty to make you a complete artist."

Resuscitated.—Mr. Charles Gullatt, of Loundoun county, Virginia, was not long since struck by lightning, while sitting in his house, and prostrated in all human appearance in death. When in this condition several neighbors came to witness the lamentable scene. Cold water was thrown profusely on the body, and in the course of twenty minutes he began to exhibit signs of returning animation. The patient finally recovered, but stated that his sensations and pain experienced during the moments of revivification were terrible, beyond the power of language to describe.

A Good Act.—The House of Representatives of Connecticut, have passed a bill repealing all laws restraining the sale of spirituous liquors. A New Haven paper remarks that, as the measure seems to be demanded by public opinion, it will likely be carried through the Senate. This is wise. Sumptuary laws, if they could be enforced, are improper and injurious; for the regulation of meats and drinks, is a matter more successfully left to the influence of public sentiments.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

All the real and personal property of the corporation of Detroit has been levied on by the Sheriff.

The streams of the Mississippi were greatly agitated by the great earthquake of the 7th of May.

Outrage and Suicide.—An infuriated wretch in Gloucester county, N. J., enraged because his wife made a profession of religion, lately attempted to murder her, and others, including the pastor of the church, to which she had united herself. Failing, he was arrested and imprisoned, and escaping from confinement, endeavored to murder with an axe, the officers who were endeavoring to recapture him. Hearing fire-arms mentioned, as likely to be used against him, he committed suicide by cutting his throat so effectually as to die almost instantly.—*Jersey City Advertiser.*

Notices.

Dedication.

The Baptist Church lately erected in this village will be dedicated to Almighty God, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. Services will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev. William Clarke, of Cazenovia.

De Ruyter, June 22, 1842.

NOTICE,

Washingtonians and all Citizens Attend!

A gentleman in this village has received the following:—

"Please give notice that I will be in De Ruyter

ON MONDAY EVENING JUNE 27th,

without fail.

Yours,

J. M. CARPENTER."

NOTICE.

The S. D. Baptist Western Association will hold its next annual session with the church in Hayfield, Crawford Co., Pa., commencing on the 5th day of the week before the last Sabbath, (23d inst.,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Ministerial Conference of the Western Association will hold its session during the week of the Association, at the same place.

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. DELLAY, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n5tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

DIED,

At De Ruyter Institute, on Sunday afternoon, June 19th, Miss CHARLOTTE S., youngest daughter of Dr. John L. Cazier of Lebanon, N. Y., in the 19th year of her age.

Miss C. has been a member of De Ruyter Institute for little more than a year past. As a student, she stood high in the estimation of her Teachers, and of all who had been privileged with her acquaintance.—Seldom, or never, has she given the least cause of complaint of a want of regularity in the performance of appointed duties, or of exceptionable deportment in her intercourse with others, either her equals or inferiors. As a friend, she was bound by the most endearing ties to many a heart, as very many whom she has left behind can amply testify. Upon her first connection with De Ruyter Institute, she entered upon the pursuit of the higher branches of a literary and scientific education; and such was the progress she made as to give to her Teachers and friends the most flattering hopes of her future success.

But no high intellectual endowments, no accomplishments which education can bestow, no natural charm of disposition, can serve as a guaranty to health and life. About three weeks since she was attacked with the *scarlatina* or scarlet fever, with such violence as to afford some apprehensions of danger. But by prompt medical treatment, her disease was thought after a few days to take a favorable turn. Though her recovery was not as rapid as was at first expected, no particular apprehensions of danger were entertained till a few hours before her death, when it appeared evident that she was fast yielding to the embraces of the King of Terrors. Towards six o'clock on Sunday afternoon she died, and we must leave her spirit in the hands of a holy and merciful God; and her body in its silent resting place till the resurrection morn, when it must awake at the sound of the final trump. To the living, this afflictive dispensation of providence affords another most solemn warning. But to the young, it comes with redoubled force, and tells them that *they* too may die. But to none does the warning come with more intensity, than to the students whom she has left behind to mourn the departure of a tender friend. It warns the professedly pious among you, that what your hands find to do should be done quickly; it warns the impenitent of the danger of periling the immortal soul, by deferring to the uncertain future the all-important work of the present hour. To all of you, a voice from the grave of your departed friend says, *Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh.*

J. A. B.

In this village, on the 16th, of consumption, MARY ANNETTE, daughter of Minerva E. and William C Gage, aged 5 months.

A blossom too fair for earth.

In Otselic, on the 11th inst., ALBERT, only son of Avina and Betsey Messenger, of Scarlet Fever, aged 2 years.

In Waterford, Ct., May 11th, Mr. GEORGE P. WELLS, aged 48 years. He met death with entire resignation, and expressed a willingness to depart. In his death, a wife has been bereft of an affectionate husband, five children of an indulgent parent, numerous relatives and acquaintances of a warm hearted and sympathising friend, and the church of Christ a zealous and devoted member.

He was a member of the first S. D. Baptist church in Hopkinton, R. I.

In Waterford, May 24th, Mrs. SARAH ROGERS, aged 88 years. To her, death seemed to have lost its terrors, and we trust she is shouting the victory in the paradise above. She was a member of the S. D. Baptist church in Waterford.

W. M.

In Westerly, on the 25th ult., of the Measles, CYNTHIA C., daughter of Oliver and Phebe Babcock, aged 11 months.

In Westerly, on the 7th inst., ZILPHA, daughter of Benj. and Polly Burdick, aged 20 years—She was a member of the 3d S. D. Baptist church in Hopkinton. She has gone to join the church triumphant.

In Hopkinton, on the 24th instant, POLLY WELLS, widow of Thomas Wells, esq., in the 80th year of her age. She was a member of the 1st S. D. Baptist church in Hopkinton, and has been a mother in Israel, and for years has been waiting her time, looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God, and of our Savior Jesus Christ, and like a shock of corn fully ripe in its season, she has gone home.

In Hopkinton, on the 28th instant, of fever, Hannah B., daughter of Christopher C. and Wealthy Lewis, aged 29 years; she embraced religion about 8 years since, and united with the first S. D. Baptist church in Hopkinton, where she remained an ornament to the church, and an example to the youth, she left the world in full hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave. The following lines are from a young friend, as a tribute to her memory.

She has gone from the earth,
But we trust she's in heaven,
Where are mansions prepared for the bless'd;
Where a harp tuned celestial
To her will be given,
And her soul be forever at rest

She has gone from amongst us,
And we mourn for the dead;
But her conflicts on earth are all o'er.
And we trust she has gone
Where no sorrows invade,
Neither can she die any more.

In Genesee, on the 4th instant, ADELIA LOISA, daughter of Ann, widow of Eld. Orson Campbell, aged 4 years 10 months.

In Alfred, on the 8th instant, FERNANDO ALBERTO, son of Thomas Hull, aged 1 year 10 months.

MARRIED,

In Truxton, on the 19th inst., by Rev. J. N Lewis, Mr. ARTEMAS V. BENTLEY Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, De Ruyter, and Miss CATHARINE M. SMITH, of the former place.

In East Hamilton, Madison Co. N. Y., June 15, at the residence of Doct. Noah B. Foot, by the Rev. Andrew Peck, DAVID MAINE Jr. Esq. and Mrs. LODEMA PALMER, of Branford, New Haven Co. Conn.

In Lincklaen, on the 15th inst., by Rev. S. M Burdick, Mr. ASHER CHANDLER, and Miss MARY B. HAKES, all of Lincklaen.

At Unadilla Forks, on the 11th instant, by Eld. Russel G. Burdick Mr. GEORGE M. FRISBIE of Scott, and Miss HANNAH S. BABCOCK, of the former place.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of C. Potter, $2, cr E Cleveland, of I D Titsworth, $11, cr Abel Davis, John T Davis, Reese Ayers, Eld. A Estee, Truman Saunders, $2, each vol 3. John Swinney $1,- vol 3, of D Coon, $2 cr O Babcock, of J R Irish $2, cr David Davis, T Gorton, .50, of C M Lewis, $4, cr C Grant, A Lawton, $2, vol 3, of G H Perry $2, vol 3, N Burch, C T Rogers, A Saunders, W Babcock $2 vol 3

LIST OF LETTERS.

Sherman S Griswold, (next week,) C. Potter, Isaac D. Titsworth, Ambrose Corey, P. M., Eld. Daniel Coon, H. S. Babcock, (all right.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.

JAMES M. LETTS.

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward:

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store. SUTTON & QUINBY.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

May 24 SUTTON & QUINBY.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf

May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

☞IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

By ANDREW URE, M. D; F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc N. Germ. Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community*. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51t12

POETRY.

Lines.

On seeing a Lady's Gold Chain among the contributions for the promotion of Temperance.

Would that thou hadst a voice, thou grateful toy,
To tell me of thy giver. Fancy paints
A young and radiant brow, and a clear eye,
Kindling with purer light, as thou wert thrown
Off from the polished neck. Thou wert, perchance,
Some favored gift,—the talisman of love,—
Or friendship's bright memento. Still 'tis well
That thou art here. Henceforth that love shall be
Remembered by those holy deeds that bless
And save mankind; nor could blest friendship ask
A truer token, than such heaven-wrought links
As bind the soul to duty. So go forth
Thou glittering gift, well bartered for the wealth
Of conscious merit. She who wore thee once
With the fond thrill of vanity, hath won
A better ornament than gold, or pearls,
Or rich array.
Fair creature,—still be true
To mercy's angel prompting. What thine hand
Can do for Christ, do thou with all the might
Of woman's tenderness. With flowery hands
Of soft persuasion, draw the erring soul
Back from the beetling precipice, where foams
The fiery flood of ruin. Toil to uproot
Those weeds of vice that by the way-side spring;
And even amid the gardens choicest flowers
Unblushingly intrude. Show gently forth
In thine own hallowed life, the blessedness
Of that meek mind, which temperance and peace,
Fair handed sisters—lead in virtue's path,
And crown with beauty that survives the tomb.

Miscellaneous Department.

TIME AND THE TRAVELER.

AN APOLOGUE.

A traveler stood with folded arms, and, amid the surrounding stillness, thus expressed the thoughts which the scene inspired:—"Where, oh, where, is Babylon the great, with her impregnable walls and gates of brass, her frowning towers, and her pensile gardens? where are her luxurious palaces and her crowded thoroughfares? The stillness of death has succeeded to the active bustle and joyous hilarity of her multitudinous population—scarcely a trace of her former magnificence remains, and her hundreds of thousands of inhabitants have long been sleeping the sleep of death in unknown and unmarked graves. Here thou hast been busy, O Time, thou mighty destroyer!"

The traveler having finished his soliloquy, there appeared before him a venerable person of mild aspect, who thus accosted him: "Traveler, I am Time, whom thou hast called the mighty destroyer, and to whose ruthless sway thou hast attributed the melancholy desolation which is here spread out to view. In this charge thou hast wronged me. Mortals have mistaken my character and office. In their pictorial representations, I am always exhibited as wielding a scythe, as if my only purpose was to mark my way with havoc. But, behold me!—although aged, my step has the elasticity of youth; my hand grasps no instrument of destruction; my countenance expresses no fierce and cruel passions. Deeds of devastation are wrongfully attributed to me, and here I appear to vindicate my name.

"Since this beautiful world sprung from chaos, I have lent my aid to perpetuate its beauty, and to impart happiness to all its inhabitants. My reign has been mild and preservative. I have marked the course of the sun, the moon and the stars, and during the thousands of years in which they have rolled in mighty expanse, I have diminished naught of their lustre—they shine as bright and as sweetly they move on in their course as harmoniously, as they did when the world was in its infancy. Look at the everlasting hills; they stand as proud and as permanently as they did when they rose up at the command of their mighty Creator. Contemplate the ocean in its ceaseless ebb and flow; I have not diminished its mighty resources.

"But the works of man, you will say are corroded by my touch, and the beauty and life of man flee before my approach. Even in this you wrong me. I have witnessed the rise and fall of empires, and have sought countless generations of men pass from the stage of life, but in neither case have I hastened their doom. Sin has been the great destroyer—the vices of men have scattered desolation over the fair face of creation. The thousands who have fallen on the battle-field have not fallen by my hand; the scattered ruins of those once mighty cities, whose memorials have nearly perished, have not been strewn by my hand, but by the hands of earthly conquerors, who have trodden down in their march of conquest, the palaces of the rich, and the hovels of the poor. The great works of man, originating in pride, have been subverted by folly and cruelty. Cities once proud, populous, and magnificent, have utterly disappeared, not by the operation of Time, but in the conflicts of men, and in the execution of his just judgment of Heaven.

"Most diseases derive their origin or their virulence from human vice or folly, and wars, resulting from the passions of men, swell the list of the dead. Many a furrow is marked on the brow of man, which is attributed to Time, in which Time has had no agency; and many totter to the grave who go there prematurely, and not by the weight of years. Men once lived nearly a thousand years, and now they seldom fulfill threescore years and ten. It is not because I am now more emphatically a destroyer, but because their sins and follies have curtailed the term of their existence. Even the works of men in ancient days, might have still stood to be gazed upon, if no other influence than mine had been exerted.

"The stones of Jerusalem's Temple are no longer recognized, but they might now have occupied their places in the glorious structure, had not God otherwise decreed in punishment of man's sins. Look at the Pyramids of Egypt; there they still stand, the lofty and strong monuments of former ages; I have merely effaced the names of their vain-glorious builders.—Traveler! I am not a mighty destroyer. I am the friend of man; I afford him precious opportunities; I mitigate his severest woes; I afford him seed time and harvest, summer and winter, in agreeable vicissitudes; let him be virtuous, and then it will no longer be said I mar his works."

The venerable personage disappeared when he had thus spoken, and the traveler, mentally acknowledging the justice of his vindication, pursued his travels to mark with greater discrimination the wide-spread desolation, which had been brought into the world by human crime.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

FLOGGING AN EDITOR.

Every exchange paper on our table, and the number is not a small one, complains of the want of news. Nothing is going on in Congress, not even a duel—the Boundary Question and the Florida War, are both worn out, and not a murder is to be had for love or money. Even 'shocking accidents,' and 'awful catastrophes' are as scarce as warming pans in the West Indies, and there has not been a mob, or a highway robbery worth a fig, for a long time. What is to be done? What can we poor editors do, to keep our readers in good humor? Some contrive to fill up their columns with their own private concerns, and what is worse yet, with their personal quarrels. But this is an example we do not intend to follow. Patrons, when they pay a publisher for a newspaper, do not expect him to devote it to his private affairs. A clergyman would probably give offence if he were to keep the fodder for his horse in the gallery of the church, or hang up his winter's stock of bacon and sausages around the pulpit. And yet this would be no more palpably appropriating to private use, what belongs to the public, than for an editor to fill his paper with his own personal affairs.

Well, as we are not disposed to occupy our columns with personal abuse, we will try something else, and relate an incident, for the truth of which we can vouch.

About twenty-five years ago, when a certain Western State (which we shall not name) was a territory, and with a few inhabitants, a young lawyer from one of the old States, emigrated thither, and settled in the town of K——. He succeeded admirably in his profession, and rose rapidly into popular favor. He had been there three years, when he induced a printer to come on and print a weekly paper, of which he was editor and proprietor. Squire S. was much pleased for a while, with editing a paper. He was a man of very low stature, but he used the editorial "we" as frequently as if there was a dozen of him, and each as big as Daniel Lambert, or the Kentucky Giant.

Strange to say, there were at that time men in office who were not a particle more honest than they should be; a thing which probably never happened before and never will again. Squire S. felt all the patriotism of a son of '76, and poured out grape shot and canister against public abuses. This soon stirred a hornet's nest about his ears; but as there was no other paper in the territory, there was no reply, and he enjoyed his warlike propensities in security.

At length he published an article more severe and cutting, against malfesance in office, than any that had preceeded it. In fact, though pointed at no one individual in particular, it was a 'scorcher.'

Some three or four days afterwards, he was sitting alone in his editorial office, which was about a quarter of a mile from the printing establishment, his pen was busy with a paragraph, when his door was opened without much ceremony, in stalked a man about six feet in his stockings. He asked 'are you S., the proprietor of this paper?' Thinking he had found a new patron, the little man, with one of his blandest smiles, answered in the affirmative. The stranger deliberately drew the last number of his paper from his pocket, and pointing to the article against rogues in office, told the affrighted editor, that it was intended for 'him.' It was in vain that he protested that he had never seen him before. The wrath of the visiter rose to a fever heat, and from being so long restrained, boiled over with double fury.—He gave the editor his choice, either to publish a humble, a very humble recantation, or *take a flogging on the spot*. Either alternative was wormwood, but what could he do? The enraged office holder was twice his size, and one blow would qualify him for an obituary notice; he agreed to retract, and as his visitor insisted upon writing it himself, he sat down to the task. Squire S. made an excuse to walk to the printing office, with a promise he would be back to sign it, as soon as it was finished.

S. had hardly gone fifty rods when he encountered a man who inquired where Squire S.'s office was, and if he was at home. Suspecting that he, too, was on the same errand as the other visitor, he pointed to the office and told him he would find the editor within, writing a most abusive article against office-holders. This was enough. The eyes of the new comer flashed fire. He rushed into the office and assailed the stranger with epithets of 'liar'—'scoundrel'—'coward'—and told him he would teach him how to write. The gentleman supposing it was some bully sent there by the editor, sprang to his feet, and a fight ensued that beat the Kill Kenny cats all hollow. The table was upset and smashed into kindling wood; the contents of a jug of ink stood in puddles on the floor; the chairs had their legs and backs broken beyond the skill of surgery to cure them. This seemed only to inspire the combatants with still greater fury. Blow followed blow with the rapidity of lightning, and the force of a sledge hammer.—First one was kicking on the floor and then the other—each taking it in turn pretty equally. The ink on the floor found its way to their faces, till both of them cut the most ludicrous figure imaginable. The noise and uproar was tremendous. The neighbors ran to the door, and exclaimed with astonishment that two negroes were fighting in Squire S.'s office. No one dared separate them. At length, completely exhausted, and pounded to a jelly, they ceased fighting. The circumstances of the case became known, and the next day, hardly able to sit on horseback, their heads bound up, they started homeward, convinced that they had obtained very little satisfaction from their attempt to FLOG AN EDITOR.

KNOWLEDGE.

BY REV. L. WITHINGTON.

There is a close connection between ignorance and vice; and in such a country as our own, the connection is fatal to freedom. Knowledge opens sources of pleasure which the ignorant man can never know—the pursuit of it fills up every idle hour, opens to the mind a constant source of occupation, wakes up the slumbering powers, gives the secret victory contest, and unveils to our astonishment ideal worlds; secures from temptation and sensuality; and exalts us in the scale of rational beings. When I pass by the grog-shop and hear the idle dispute and obscene song; when I see a cart rolled along filled with intoxicated youths, singing and shouting as they go—when I discover the boat gliding down the river, where you can hear the influence of rum by the noise. Where were these people taught to read. Was there no social library to which they could have access? Did they ever know the calm satisfaction of taking an improving volume by a peaceful fireside, or did they ever taste the luxury of improving the mind? You hardly ever knew a young man who loved his home and his book, that was viscious. Knowledge is often the poor man's wealth. It is a treasure no thief can steal, no moth nor rust can corrupt.—But you turn his cottage to a palace, and you give a treasure which is always improving and can never be lost. "The poor man," says Robert Hall, "who has gained a taste for good books, will in all likelihood become thoughtful, and when you have given the poor a habit of thinking, you have conferred on them a much greater favor than by the gift of a large sum of money, since you put into their possession the principle of all legitimate prosperity."

Nor is it to the poor alone; that this remark applies. The rich need occupation. Their hearts are often like seas, which stagnate under a breathless atmosphere, and putrify for the want of a wave. Employment roused by some noble object is the secret of happines; and of all employments, mental lasts the longer. The body soon tires; but the mind, divine in its origin and immortal in its destiny, pursues its labors with transient pausings; and rises from every check with fresh vigor to continue its eternal flight. What a beautiful picture does Cicero give of the secret happiness his studies opened to him. "You will not blame me, my respected judges, at least you will pardon me if while some are hurried in business; some keeping holidays, some pursuing pleasure; some giving their hours to sleep; while one tosses the javelin and another the dice box, I should steal a little time for the recollection of my studies and the improvement of my mind." Yes, he loved these things better than recreation, to him they were more profitable than business and sweeter than sleep.

UNREASONABLENESS,

Surely man is the most unreasonable of all God's creatures! Feed the birds of the air, or the beasts of the field, and they will be satisfied; but the more is given to man, the more he requires.

If he have riches, he will hug his bags of gold, and carry out his plans to increase them. If he have estates, he will join house to house, field to field, and vineyard to vineyard; give him a county or a kingdom, and he will crave for more.

When we rise in the morning, we expect to pass through the day prosperously. If we lie down at night, we expect to enjoy refreshing slumber. If we propose a journey, we expect to perform it unmolested and uninjured.

If we pass through one birth-day, we expect to arrive at another in good health; to eat and to drink, to ride and to walk, to wake and to sleep in peace, without considering that these things cannot take place, unless God, of his infinite mercy, keeps us from a thousand temptations, and delivers us from ten thousand dangers.

So continually are we partaking of God's blessings, that we look on them as things of course; the seed we sow must, in our apprehension, spring up abundantly; our table must be provided for, and the mercies of yesterday must be supplied to-day, and those of this year continued to us through the next. How seldom do we offer up the prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread," (Matt. vi. 11.) with a full consciousness of our entire dependence on our heavenly Father for our supplies! And how frequently do we feel more gratitude to our fellow worms, for a passing act of kindness, than to the Lord of life and glory, for his permanent and unremitted mercies! We bow and cringe to a fellow-sinner, to obtain at his hands the empty baubles of an hour, while the love of the Redeemer of the world, the means of grace, and the hope of eternal glory, are sought for with indifference.

Let us look more to our common mercies as the gift of God. Let our health and strength, our days and nights, our bits and drops, our smallest comforts be regarded as being bestowed by a heavenly Benefactor; and let us bear in mind our own unworthiness, that we may be more reasonable in our desires, and more grateful when they are attained.

A Beautiful Extract.—However dark and disconsolate the path of life may seem to any man, there is an hour of deep and undisturbed repose at hand, when the body may sink into a dreamless slumber. Let not the imagination be started, if this resting-place, instead of being a bed of down, shall be a bed of gravel, or the rocky bed of the tomb. No matter where the poor remains of a man may be, the repose is deep and undisturbed, the sorrowful bosom heaves no more, the tears are dried up in their fountains, the aching head is at rest, and the stormy waves of earthly tribulations roll unheeded over the place of graves. Let armies engage in fearful conflict over the very bosom of the dead, not one of the sleepers heeds the spirit-stirring triumph, or responds to the thundering shouts of victory. How quiet those countlesss millions sleep in the arms of their mother earth! The voice of thunder shall not awaken them—the loud cry of the elements, the winds, the waves, not even the giant-tread of the earthquake, shall be able to cause an inquietude in the chamber of death. They shall rest and pass away, the last great battle shall be fought; and then a small voice at first not heard, shall rise to a tempest, and penetrate the voiceless grave. For a trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall hear His voice.

The following "word of exhortation," which we clip from the conclusion of a homily on "Hard Times," in the Springfield Republic is in our judgment excellent:

"We have a word for Debtors who are pushed to the wall. Let them not be discouraged—Let them not be overcome by despondency. Hope, like truth, lies at the bottom of the deepest well. On the ashes of a burnt dwelling may be laid the foundation of a new building. The darkest hour is just before break of day. After the night comes the morning. If a man stumble, and fall not, he is helpen on his journey. Keep a clear conscience.—Be honest in spite of temptation. Keep up your spirits, not by pouring spirits down, but by doing all that in you lieth for yourself and yours, leave the result to the hand that moves the world. Above all, meet your creditors with your shirt sleeves rolled up, not for fighting, but for work.—Mind all these hints, and you'll be the happier for it now, and the better off hereafter.

"A whole chapter to Creditors: Do AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY."

Temperance Department.

GIVE ME BACK MY HUSBAND,

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

Not many years since, a young married couple from the far, 'fast anchored ilse,' sought our shores with the most sanguine anticipations of prosperity and happiness. They had begun to realize more than they had seen in the visions of hope, when, in an evil hour, the husband was tempted 'to look upon the wine when it was red,' and to taste of it 'when it gave its color in the cup,' The charmer fastened around its victim all the serpent-spells of its sorcery, and he fell; and, at every step of his rapid degradation, from man to the brute, and downward, a heart-string broke in the bosom of his companion.

Finally, with the last spark of hope flickering on the altar of her heart, she threaded her way into one of those shambles where man is made such a thing as the beasts of the field would bellow at. She pressed her way through the bacchanalian crowd who were revelling there in their own ruin. With her bosom full of 'that perilous stuff that preys upon the heart,' she stood before the pander of her husband's destiny, and exclaimed in tones of startling anguish, '*Give me back my husband!*'

'There's your husband,' said the man, as he pointed towards the prostrate wretch—'*That my husband!* What have you done to him? *That my husband!* What have you done to that noble form, that once, like a giant oak, held its protecting shade over the fragile vine that clung to it for support and shelter? *That my husband!* What torpedo chill have you touched to the sinews of that manly arm? *That my husband!* What have you done to that noble brow, which he once wore high among his fellows, as if it bore the superscription of the God-head? *That my husband!* What have you done to that eye, which he was wont to 'look erect on heaven,' and see in his mirror the image of his God? What Egyptian drug have you poured into his veins, and turned the ambling fountains of his heart into black, bitter, and burning pitch? Give me back my husband! Undo your basilisk spells, and give me back the man that stood with me by the altar.'

The ears of the rum-seller, ever since the first demi-john of that burning liquid was opened upon our shores, have been saluted, at every stage of his traffic, with just such appeals as this. Such wives, such widows and mothers, such fathers and fatherless, as never mourned in Israel at the massacre of Bethlehem, or at the burning of the Temple, have cried in his ears, morning, night, and evening, '*Give me back my husband! Give me back my father! Give me back my boy! Give me back my brother!*

But has the rumseller been counfounded or speechless at these appeals? No! not he: He could show his credentials at a moment's notice, with proud defiance. He always carried in his pocket a written absolution for all he had done, and could do in his work of destruction. *He had bought a letter of indulgence*—I mean a *license!*—a precious instrument, signed and sealed by an authority stronger and more respectable than the *Pope's*. He confounded! Why, the whole artillery of a civil power was ready to open in his defense and support. Thus shielded by the ægis of the law, he had nothing to fear from the enemies of his traffic. He had the image and superscription of Cæsar, on his credentials, and unto Cæsar he appealed; and unto Cæsar, too, his victims appealed, and appealed in vain.

Washingtonians! need I say that you are the last court of these appeals? that the forlorn hope of the cause is now centered upon your exertions? How the strongest statutes of human legislation have sunk into ridiculous impotence, when opposed to the progress of this mighty ruin! How have you found them mere characters written in the sand, compared with the sublime and eternal principles of that law which you have illustrated and enforced in this great work of philanthropy,—the law of sympathy and love,—a law enacted in heaven, to fill earth with the perpetual sunshine of its bliss, and to make man the fellow of the angels! And, brethren, during your short experience, have you ever found this law of love an inadequate substitute for all the legal institutions of human wisdom?

Suppose at the outset of this great reformation, you had been clothed with all the authority of human law; what would have become of the ten thousand happy homes which you have made to smile again where the searing fires of rum had left the black desolation of Sodom? Suppose you had exchanged the bible for the statute-book, and the principles of the gospel for the institutions of man—what would have become of those husbands, fathers, brothers, and sons, which you have, this year *given back* to hearts bruised and broken by their fall!

Go on, then; carry out this grand and simple system of the gospel, until the world shall see their infinite aptitude for all the emergencies and relations of human life and society; until it shall induce that millennial consummation, when nations shall accept it as a substitute for human legislation, and abrogate the laws which have produced and perpetuated such monstrous inequalities in the commonwealth of humanity.

Worcester, April 14, 1842.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct 20, 1841
34tf S. G. WALKER.

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING

ABRAM N. ANGUS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Angus & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves.

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN COUNTY or STATE*. Most kinds of Produce Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line o business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper.

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other man ufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY*.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonabl prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy wil please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street.*

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

JOB PRINTING,

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S, whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"
May 30.

Of Drugs and Meditines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.
May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.
De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.
S. G. WALKER.
De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c, just printed and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams--Chas. Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
Alfred---James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Orra Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lan[illegible]
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. [illegible], H. P. Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen—[illegible] M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
[illegible]—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sackett's Harbor—Joel Greene
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—L. G. Maxson
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond
New Salem--Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport---Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run---Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield---Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson---Davis Loofbourrow
Butlerville---G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville---Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto---Job Tyler.
Tallmadge---Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.---S. B. Brown.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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JAMES BAILEY.

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No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*.

L. D. Roger

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 18.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor.—A. H. BURDICK, Printer. [WHOLE NO. 122.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.—The seventh day *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—Commandment.—*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—Jesus Christ.

Two dollars in advance.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JUNE 22, 1842. [Published weekly.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

The Seventh Command.

The direct violation of this command, is universally admitted to be exceedingly heinous in its nature, and disastrous in its consequences; but there are certain violations of its spirit, which are the initiatory steps to its literal violation, that are perhaps not sufficiently noticed. To these violations, I should be happy, could I call the attention of the readers of the Register, being convinced that very many professors of Christianity, lend themselves unwittingly as the fatal allies of licentiousness, and lead not a few to ruin and degradation.

The 10th command which says thou shalt not covet, that is thou shalt not desire in the heart, or indulge in the thought, that which is forbidden in the letter, evinces the spirituality of the law, & the explanation that Christ Jesus gave of this command in the 5th chapter of Matt. 27 and 28 verses, as reaching to the thoughts of the heart, will commend itself as the true import of that law, which is spiritual. God looks directly at the heart, and requires purity in the inward parts, and the pure in heart alone shall see him.

But the point of which I wish more particularly to speak, is the words of the mouth, & to these it is that I referred in introducing this subject; and while treating of it, I trust that those who may feel themselves implicated, will bear in mind the language of Christ, when he says, "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

To a proper understanding of this subject, it may be necessary to classify the different kinds of conversation that are deemed more or less a violation of the 7th command, and as tending to pollute and deprave the mind of the young, and render them the easy victims of this soul and body damning sin.

1. Direct licentious conversation and jesting.

2. Double meanings and indelicate allusions.

3. Rehearsing stories of this nature, unnecessarily, and unaccompanied with suitable feelings, such as the circumstances properly viewed ought to call forth.

4. Unnecessary conversation upon matters connected with subjects of medical treatment.

1. Directly licentious conversation and jests, are frequent in bar-rooms, workshops, and among groups of men young and old. There are many who connive at and consent to such conversation, and even indulge in it, who claim to be pure in their own lives. This conversation about things that ought not to be named, will be sufficiently defined in every mind on a moment's reflection, and the sinful and deleterious nature of it will be at once perceived. I would, however, remark, that so far as it has a person as its object, it is a violation of the command, "do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you;" and, secondly, a violation of the domestic ties, pointing out some one of the beloved circle, a child, a sister, or, and perhaps if possible, a dearer object of affection or veneration; but let the sensualist know, the moment he leaves the group in which he has indulged his gross propensities, that some one of his loved relatives may form the subject of similar discourse.

Is such conversation ever indulged in by woman? Is it ever heard from the lips of a parent, amid the family circle?

Are the ears of the young, among their associates, ever poisoned with such filthy conversation? Are thus the minds of both sexes made gross, their passions excited, and the arts of the seducer instilled, and will not their ruin be made sure unless favoring circumstances and a kind providence prevent?

2. Akin to this most obvious violation of God's law, and in some sense more dangerous on account of the insiduous nature of its advances, is the practice of dealing in double meanings, &c. This artillery of the adulterers emissaries, is the more to be feared, as it enters into every circle of society, is confined to no sex or age, to no place or station, shielding itself from open reproof and public notice by its serpentine methods. Those who have allowed their minds to run in this channel, will under almost all circumstances have their jokes and allusions in reference to the relations of life, &c. Words, too, properly used as the names of things and animals, they will enlist as a vehicle through which they may give vent to their impure thoughts, and the person who attempts to avoid those phrases and words which licentiousness and prudery have combined to proscribe, must dwell continually in the region of impure images, and thus the effort to be virtuous, leads to vice, through the familiarity with thoughts that ought never to be indulged. But the use of suitable forms of expression ought, in no case, to be abandoned to this impious coalition. To the pure, all things are pure, and a suitable dignity of bearing and deportment will quickly teach even such charácters, that they are detested intruders, and simple purity of heart, and fixedness of principle, can cope with and foil all the machinations of such wicked ones.

This mode of breaking the 7th command, is frequently associated with the low, and vulgar habits of sly leering, and winking with the eye—habits which good society never tolerates.

3. There may be those who do not indulge in this grossness of speech, who nevertheless retail stories of ignominy and shame with a thoughtless air, and thus prepare the mind for those more direct allusions. They speak of such things without any correspondent feeling of indignation at the vile seducer, or of sorrowing compassion for the wretched and ruined victim. They have no tears to shed at the grave of virtue and peace, where lies entombed the hopes of a father, a mother's pride, and a family's honorable name; nor do they uplift the soul to God for the universal prevalence of his soul-renovating Gospel.

4. Persons of the best repute will frequently indulge in unnecessary conversation in cases requiring medical treatment, and the physician does not always treat the cases brought under his notice, in a purely professional manner. The infirmities of nature require communications upon delicate subjects; but when the necessary communications are made, and information received, the conversation should immediately cease.

The effect of all or any of these violations of purity in speech, is what I have mentioned in the commencement. The mind is familiarized with vice, and when youth are so far depraved as to admit this wickedness in any of its forms in their conversation, they may mutually and without forethought be hurried on to the ruin of their virtue; (if such an expression can be proper in reference to those in whose *souls* it has already ceased to exist,) and the seducer, having his pathway to the passions paved, may the more surely accomplish his purpose. And now, I ask, while they may be covered with ignominy in this world, and ultimately die in their sin, at whose hands will God require their blood? Let the perhaps unwitting, but nevertheless guilty panderers to the licentious, answer it.

That a radical cure to this leprosy that has corrupted the life-blood of society, may be effected, two things seem to be essential.

1. That ministers of the gospel, and professors of religion shall hold up this subject, (I mean this verbal or spoken adultery,) even in its apparently most inoffensive forms, to merited indignation and abhorrence, and accept of no excuse for unnecessary, unseemly, and untimely conversation upon matters associated with this subject, or leading to looseness or grossness of thought.

That they shall by a gravity of deportment, and dignity of bearing such as becomes the sons of God, and the disciples of the Holy Jesus, restrain and rebuke every approach to obscenity, among those in whose company they may happen to mingle. This leaven of Christ-like deportment, will generally awe into silence the obscene, and make them ashamed without one word of reproof being uttered.

To this end, ministers of the gospel, and professors of christianity must purify themselves, and comport themselves with the following exhortation of the Apostle Paul, in Eph., "But fornication, and all uncleanness, or covetousness, let it not once be named among you, (as becometh saints;) neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient: but rather giving of thanks. For this ye know, that no whoremonger, nor unclean person, nor covetous man, who is an idolator, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ, and of God. Let no man deceive you with vain words, because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience. Be ye not, therefore, partakers with them. For ye were sometimes darkness, but now are ye light in the Lord: Walk as children of the light: (for the fruit of the spirit is in all goodness, and righteousness, and truth;) proving what is acceptable unto the Lord; and have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. For it is a shame even to speak of things that are done of them in secret."

That this purity of soul may be before the mind, and that the slightest deviation may be detected, the following thoughts may be useful:

I am the temple of God. Whoso defileth that temple, him will God destroy. Jesus Christ is my example; how would such language comport with his character, and how would he treat the offenders of purity and delicacy?

2. Parents must guard the domestic circle from every intrusion, and shun every thing that would wound the most delicate sensibility, or tend in the remotest manner to pollute the thought.

The father with the sons, and the mother with the daughters, and both in the presence of the whole, ought to guard the minds of their children by the most solemn admonitions from the word of God, and exhibitions of the fatal effect of this sin, and all its approaches which tend to deprave the feelings. It ought to be presented as a subject that should only be named when occasion requires; as a familiarity with vice is ever to be avoided as dangerous, nor will it be necessary for parents frequently to recur to the subject, if their own example and deportment is correct; of course, without this, precept will be mockery.

That the members of a family remember, as a means of keeping themselvess aloof from impure conversation, that which has already been alluded to, that the subjects of such conversation, are also the members of *some family circle*, and that their respectability, their peace and honor, ought to be as dear to them as is that of the members of the circle to which they themselves are attached. Fathers, and brothers, before you indulge in impure conversation, carry yourselves to your own beloved home, and contemplate the several members of that hallowed circle, and thus decide how you should act. As a rule of easy application to the young of both sexes, I would suggest, that they never allow in themselves, or companions, what would not be proper to be spoken at their father's table.

I might have classed physicians among the list of those whose influence can be felt for good or ill in this cause, and certainly there are few, if any, who can effect so much. To them, this subject, in a very peculiar manner, must ever commend itself, and they, of all others, are by every consideration bound to respond to the claims of society, by taking a decided stand.

"Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and redeemer!" ought to be the prayer of every rational being; to it his conduct ought to comport; but all may assuredly know, that if they persist in following their pernicious practices, God will bring them into judgment, and their conduct, with all its consequences, will be fully revealed before the judgment seat of Christ. W. D. C.

Religious Department.

From the New York Evangelist.

A PARABLE.

BY MRS. H. BEECHER STOWE.

There once lived in a certain city, two brothers, who dwelt in houses adjoining each other; and in point of family and worldly circumstances, were in all respects equal. Their father had brought them up and educated them by years of effort and self-denial; and at a great pecuniary sacrifice to himself, had established them in life. The world had prospered with them—they had grown rich, and were enabled to gather around them all the delicacies and luxuries of life. By the same mail, a letter came to each of them, stating that their father's business had come to a crisis, when, unless he received prompt assistance from his children, it would be involved in utter ruin.

Before the receipt of these letters, the brothers had been planning together certain alterations and improvements in their dwellings—the laying out of certain grounds, and the purchasing of various ornamental and convenient articles for their establishment. But upon the arrival of this letter, the younger brother immediately put a stop to all these arrangements, and wrote to his father as follows:

"All that I have, dearest father, is at your disposal. I only wait to be told what is necessary to be done: and it shall be done to the utmost extent of all I have or am. Every thing I possess was given by you, and to your hands I am willing to return it, and to employ it hereafter under your direction; for when all is given, it can never repay what I owe you." And after this, when urged by his family and friends to any particular mode of employing money, his reply was, "I must first hear from my father, and then see what I can spare."

The elder brother on receiving the letter, after a great deal of thinking and disturbance of mind, wrote as follows:

"My dear father, I received your letter, and shall try to do all that ought reasonably to be expected of me, in reference to it; though unfortunately, I can not at present say what it will be. My family expenses are very great, and I have in addition to these, began some rather expensive operations but as soon as I shall see *what I can spare*, you may rest assured I will do all I am able."

"How very unfortunate this emergency is,' said the elder brother to the younger, the first time they met after receiving this intelligence. I find it very hard to determine what the *path of duty is* in this case."

"Difficult!" replied the other, opening his eyes with surprise, "to me there seems but one way about it."

"Have you then made up your mind as to what you shall be able to do?" replied the elder brother.

"Yes," said the younger, "I have put my whole property into my father's hands, to be employed as he thinks best."

"Oh, brother! this is going a little too far—this is ultra and excessive. You know of course you must have something for yourself and family."

"Well," replied the younger, "my father knows that as well as I do. I am willing to leave it to him what I shall give, and live on what is left."

"But if his liabilities are so great as might be inferred from his letter, such a course might leave you little enough to live on."

"And will it be less than he had to live on, all those long years when he was struggling with poverty, and denying himself almost the common comforts of life for our support and education?" replied the other. "Surely, it is not for us to be more afraid of poverty for his sake, than he was for ours."

Here the conversation terminated abruptly: the elder brother as he left, soliloquising, "I wonder if it will be generally thought I ought to pursue the same course with my brother in this matter? He is so enthusiastic in all his notions! I am sure I am ready to do every thing that is my duty, if I can only determine what that duty is."

We suppose that every one at all familiar with the religious movement in our day, can discern something of the application of the above, although as in all cases between divine and human things, there are points of difference.

The Christian has a Father, who, through years of toil and self-denial, may, with the sacrifice of his own life, bought for him every earthly and eternal good. It is true, that now that Father is above want and danger of change: but he has left a cause in this world, in which every feeling of his heart is absorbed: and he left it to the efforts of his children, as really as if he did not hold in his hand almighty resources.—There is now an emergency of life and death in this cause: the questions seem to be one of extreme effort, or of entire ruin.

There are also two classes of professing Christians, who may be fitly represented by the two brothers in this story. There is one class, on whose ear the story of these wants of the church, and the consequent appeal for aid, fall like a heavy and unwelcome message. The demand for religious charity strikes them as somewhat alarming—the claims are becoming so vast, the field so wide, they "don't see where it will end." They have their plans and schemes of worldly interest and pleasure—there is a certain style of life, dress, equipage, &c., &c., which must be secured at all events in the first place; and when these are attended to, they mean to give in religious charity, "what they can spare." When the news they hear becomes startling, and the claims more urgent, then they are full of perplexity and alarm; they hear what this and that person in their own station in life are doing, and they wonder "whether as much be expected of them—whether it is their duty to do more," and so on.

But the other class have given themselves heart and soul, mind, body, and estate, to the Lord Jesus, with a full knowledge of all that is involved in such a consecration. There is a perfect understanding between them and their Savior, that FIRST, and before all things else, his cause is to be supported by them, and all that is theirs, and they allow to their own personal interests only what they can do in consistency with this. With them, the work of religious charity is all smooth and easy.

If, then, a Christian find himself constantly perplexed to know what he shall do in this emergency of his Father's cause, let him ask himself, is there not some deficiency in his inmost spirit? When called on to make his appropriations, and to settle the respective claims of personal and benevolent expenditure, let him be able to look up to his Savior, and say with a full heart, "Thou knowest, O Lord! that I count nothing as my own. The cause has the first and deepest place in my heart. I only wait to know thy will, with respect to the employment of every thing that thou hast given. Only direct by thy Providence, and I will shrink from no effort or sacrifice—for no sacrifice can be greater than thine for me!"

Would not such a spirit make the decision of many cases of conscience extremely easy?

THE FORLORN HOPE.

The following forcible illustration was used by Elder Knapp in a farewell sermon:

Some years ago there was a vessel stranded on the shores of Scotland, and as she was tossing and heaving in the howling tempest, and becoming a perfect wreck, hundreds of people collected on the beach, gazing upon the noble ship as she was heaved and tossed by the roaring billows; presently the poor sufferers on board saw, to their amazement, that they were throwing bomb-shells at the ship, and they wondered that they could be so inhuman as to undertake to kill them off with bomb-shells, but soon one reached the deck, and to their joy and surprise, they found a rope attached to it, and one end made fast to a tree on shore; and they made the other end fast to the top of the main-mast, and then making fast another rope to the deck, which was sent to them in the same way, they let down the life-boat, took hold of the rope, and in that way pulled themselves over the raging billows, till they were safely landed on shore. Now, why is it that sinners are so opposed to have truth presented in such a manner, as they will feel its force, and yield themselves up to its convictions, though it be clothed in a manner not the most pleasing to the carnal heart? I have used that language in my discourses, and those figures, which I considered the best adapted to carry the truth home to their consciences; and will you disregard the truths of the living God on account of the shell that contains them? The dreadful tempest is raging around you, and the ship, fitted up by the great Builder of the world, and designed to bear your immortal spirit into the harbor of eternal felicity, is liable every moment to be dashed on the dark mountains of death, and the cargo, which cost the Captain of your salvation his life, is in danger of being swallowed up in the fiery billows that roll around you. And when I see MY MASTER'S vessel, with the priceless cargo on board, liable to be ingulphed in the abyss of sin, I must obey my commission, and cry out, 'Ship ahoy! there are breakers ahead!'—"Trim sail!" and "lay" for the star of Bethlehem; "reef the topsail" of vanity—"take in the mainsail of sin, and lay "hard to" the promised land, or you will be dashed eternally on the rocks of Atheism and Infidelity. This, sinner, is what I am commissioned to do, and I am not at liberty to *to turn to the right hand or to the left*, till I have by some means arrested your attention, and made you sensible of imminent danger. I *must* do it, though for the time you may deride, and persecute, and laugh me to scorn; it is no worse treatment than my Master received when on earth; it is no worse than you treat him now; and "the servant is not greater than his Lord;' (John xiv. 20,) "nor he that is sent, greater than he that sent him." Now, because we have thrown some bombshells, by which you might catch hold of the silken cords of love that God is extending to you, and thus be drawn from this tempest-tossed world of sin to heaven, you say we are treating you very ill and uncivil, while we are seeking your eternal salvation.—*Boston Courier.*

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

The Re-union of the Pious in Heaven.—On brief and fast-rolling billows speeds the tide of time. The companions of our youth, the friends of our sterner manhood, our father's brothers—where are they? In the dust of the earth sleeps all that was mortal of them. In the ruins of the grave lie the loved ones of the former years; and the memorials of them, save what is garnered up in the memory of friendship, is well-nigh perished. We ask ourselves the question—has the light of that clear intellect gone out for ever? the warmth of that cordial heart become extinct? the activities of that mighty energy sunk into eternal stillness? Have we lost our friends? Have they fallen from our arms into the remorseless tomb, the victims of a ruin that shall know no termination? Alas for us were this the case.

On the contrary, the "sure word of prophecy" tells us in terms that cannot mislead, that from the dust and darkness and dishonors of the grave, our friends who have died "in the Lord" shall come forth. It spreads out the prospect of a blissful eternity, all radiant with the smiles of God, and bids us look forward to re-union there, with the dearly beloved and the lost on earth.—In blessed companionship on the path of endless life, in the career of progressive and boundless improvement and happiness, the toils of earth, the conflicts of the battle field and the labor of the journey, shall all be recounted. The narrow defile has been safely passed. The sweet everlasting *home* above, has been gained. A common triumph has been won. And there, stripped of the last jealousy and infirmity of the present life, that communion of spirit which has grown up out of spiritual affinities, and been nursed by common sympathies and sufferings, and has leaned on Christ for support through the storms of a common trial-time on earth, shall be completed and perpetuated eternally in their Father's house above.

May we not well say, with the eloquent Hall; "To that state, all the pious on earth are tending; and if there is a law from whose operations none are exempt, which irresistibly conveys their bodies to darkness and to dust, there is another, not less certain or less powerful, which conducts their spirits to the abodes of bliss—the bosom of their Father and God. The wheels of nature are not made to roll backward; every thing presses on towards eternity; from the birth of time an impetuous current has set in, which bears all the sons of men to that interminable ocean. Meanwhile, heaven is attracting to itself whatever is congenial to its nature, is enriching itself by the spoils of earth, and collecting within its capacious bosom whatever is pure, permanent and divine."

The Glorious Fulness of Christ.—If the Lord Jesus Christ were not glorious in himself—strip him of the light he dwells in, silence the praises of heaven, remove far away the ten thousand adoring spirits who worship at his footstool, veil him once again in the body of humiliation—yet this one fact, that all blessedness which sinners ever knew has sprung from him, lays the believer at his feet in adoration and wonder. We esteem him rich, who after supplying his own wants, has still wherewith to relieve the wants of others; we call him great, who has preserved a nation; but here are riches that have blessed unnumbered millions for ever, and a power that has saved a world. It is this, which causes the Church below to glory in nothing save the Redeemer's cross; it is this, which the Church above takes as the subject of its loudest praise. It was the prospect of this glory, that enabled Christ himself to "endure the cross, and despise the shame;" it is the enjoyment of this, which now fills and satisfies his soul. And when the Son of man, at the last great day, shall "sit on the throne of his glory," what is it that will make him so glorious there? the hosts of mighty angels around him? an assembled world at his feet? the melting away before his presence of the earth he suffered on, and of the sun which beheld his reproach? No; the salvation of the lost. "He shall appear to be glorified in his saints, and to be admired in all them that believe."—*Rev. C. Bradley.*

Children's Department.

"O, HOW IT STINGS!"

Story of little Lollotte.

Once, as I was returning home from France, there was on board the ship a little French girl, named Lollotte. She had five fingers on each hand.

We were all very much interested in little Lollotte; but one reason was, she was the most disobedient child we ever knew. She gave her mother constant trouble, and would not mind any thing she told her.

One day we saw, close to the ship, a Portuguese man-of-war. This is a kind of fish that can sail on the top of the water. It looks, in shape, as an egg would floating, only it is about three times as long. It has a little sail stretching over the top, and long strings of various colors, hanging down from the bottom in the water. One of the ladies wished to examine this curious little creature. So a sailor let down a bucket and caught it. When it was laid on the deck, all the passengers gathered round to see it; and little Lollotte broke away from her mother's hand, and ran close up to it. Her mother cried to her not to touch it; and the sailor said, "No, no, don't touch it, for it will sting." Hardly had this disobedient child heard the warning before her hand was upon it. In an instant her cries of agony filled the ship. "O, how it stings! O, how it stings!" For a long hour every ear was pained with her distressing cries, "O, how it stings! O, how it stings!" And there was not one on board who pitied her. All felt that she deserved it all for her disobedience.

My young friends, sin will at last bite like a serpent, and *sting* like an adder.—You may disobey your parents, be unkind to one another, and use wicked words, but by-and-by you will cry, "Oh, how it stings! O, how it stings!"

Will not each of you, my young friends, offer the prayer of David, "Remember not the sins of my youth," and come and make the Saviour your friend?—*G. Abbott.*

A WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT.

I suppose some of you will be very much astonished when I tell you that every little boy and girl carries about with them one of the most wonderful musical instruments in the world. It is so curiously constructed that the most skillful men that have ever lived, have never been able to make an instrument that could produce such delightful music. In a little child, it is very small and weak; and what is very remarkable, every body can use it, and the more and longer it is used, the sweeter and better it becomes.

"But how can this be? I think the editor must be telling us a fairy tale, for I never saw a little boy or girl with such an instrument," says Master Inquisitive.

"No, I reckon not," says Master Thoughtful; "he means our throat, for you know that we can all make a great many sounds, and some of them are very sweet."

"Yes, you are right, Master T. The instrument I speak of lies in the upper part of the throat. It is about two inches long, and an inch through, and with it we can make thousands of different sounds.—Some persons have brought it to such perfection that they could get a thousand dollars for a single night.

"Some of you would feel very happy if your father would buy you a piano, with which you could make less than a hundred tones. This would cost a great deal of money; and, besides this, you could not carry it about with you. But the other instrument you can use at home or abroad, as you go to school, or as you return. Besides this, it hardly ever gets out of tune. If you once learn, you can never forget how to use it. Now if you have not, will you not at once commence learning to sing. It will add greatly to your happiness in this life; and what is better, if you are wise and good here, you will join a great company of saints and angels in singing some of the sweetest songs through a long eternity. Thus may it be with each of you.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, June 29, 1842.

The sickness of our foreman has delayed our paper beyond our usual time of publication this week.

7th Command.

We publish an article this week with the above caption. We hope it may be read. Much prominency is given to this command in the scripture. To us there seems to be a peculiar beauty in the arrangement of the second table of the law. It is left with God alone to judge between moral evils, as he alone knows their true nature. Man transcends his limits when he speaks of one law of God as being greater than another in its obligations on men. Each command of the Decalogue comes with all the authority of the great Jehovah, and he who violates the 10th, is equally culpable with him who violates the sixth, or any other' though men may think there is less crime in covetousness than murder. God has thrown divine authority first around those things that seem naturally to be most important. In the arrangement of the 2d table of the law, God has first required honor to parents; second, he forbids murder; third, he protects virtue; fourth, protects property; fifth, character; sixth, forbids covetousness. It would seem from this arrangement that a prominency was given by the spirit to the several things as they occur in order of arrangement. If this is true, then, God has given a prominency to virtue that our laws and public opinion refuse to give. Next to life is chastity placed. Of what comfort can life be when virtue is gone? What pleasure can there be in societies where the destroyer lurks for his prey? If a man is hung for murder, and imprisoned for theft, shall he escape due punishment who does worse than to steal, and robs what God has placed next valuable to life? God's law forbidding adultery is severely just, and every violation of it, whether in actions, "the words of the mouth," or "the thoughts of the heart," shall be followed by the displeasure of God, and certain punishment.

In many communities a most vitiated public sentiment prevails. The violator of the seventh command is cherished in the bosom of society, from which, the violator of the sixth is hung, and the eighth incarcerated in prison. To cherish the licentious, is like cherishing the asp, or inhaling the infectious effluvia from the deadly Bohon Upas. Satan in his work of death, and destruction, has not so faithful an ally as the licentious man. Sustained by statute law and public opinion, and unopposed, he spreads ruin over the fair heritage of God; and with the recklessness of a demon incarnate, enters the domestic circle—the earthly paradise, and bids peace forever depart, and in its place leaves perpetual infamy and wretchedness. All that is lovely, all that is dear, all that is virtuous and heaven-born, falls a prey to the ruthless, soulless libertine, while innocence and virtue have no protection. Even the feeble efforts that are made to check this tide of death, are discountenanced by those professing love to God's law. Where shall innocence and virtue look for protection if it can not be found among the professed respectable? Shall the dolorous notes of wretchedness come in vain to the Christian's ear, and be met by the heartless rebuff, *indelicacy! indelicacy!!* Alas, for purity! alas, for the honor of God's law when the professedly virtuous are sunk so low as to submit without a word to the enemy most to be dreaded in the domestic circle, and to the darkest, foulest blot ever enstamped on human nature.

Br. Charles Card of Troupsburg, Steuben Co., writes under date of June 15:—

There is considerable excitement in the northwest part of that town on the subject of the Sabbath. During the last session of the Free-Will Baptist Quarterly Meeting, held in that town on the 10, and 11, inst., Eld. Samuel Rider, and Titus Giddings, a Licentiate, took letters of dismission, boldly declaring in favor of the 4th command. They are regarded as able ministers of the New Testament. Will Br. Card give us their post office address, as we wish to send them the Register.—There is much excitement in different parts of the country on this subject, and all that is needed to bring multitudes to the observance of God's Holy Sabbath, is for those who hold the truth to let it shine. The Eastern Association have their Sabbath missionary in the field, and the Central Association will have as soon as the necessary funds can be raised. God has committed to us the labor of extending a knowledge of his Sabbath to them who do not observe it. Let the heralds continually blow the trumpet of truth, and the baseless walls of a papal first-day Sabbath, will tumble, as did the walls of Jericho.

Eastern Association.

We have received a copy of the Eastern Association Minutes, from which we make some extracts. During the past year several churches enjoyed precious revivals; about 160 have been added during the year. The following extracts from church letters show the state of feeling in the several churches:—

PISCATAWAY.—A time of peace, though not of special revival. Rejoicing in God that there are those in the church, who, like Gideon's army, though faint, are yet pursuing.

2d HOPKINTON.—Have enjoyed many blessings the past year, especially that of a precious revival of God's work, and some additions.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Still in the enjoyment of that fellowship known only in the bands of the Gospel, yet occasion to mourn that there is not more action in the cause of the Redeemer.

1st HOPKINTON.—Blessing God for the union enjoyed in the church, and for the wonderful work He has wrought in causing the showers of divine grace to descend, awakening backsliders, and reclaiming sinners.

WATERFORD.—Some mercy drops have been felt, and additions made to this branch of Zion. Still a disposition to persevere, and an anxiety for the salvation of souls.

SALEM.—Many trials, but determined to exercise patience in following the example of Christ. Favored with some additions and not forsaken of the Lord.

WESTERLY.—Rejoicing that God has visited us in mercy, causing a number to be hopefully converted, and gathered into the Church, and having enlisted in the cause of the Redeemer, are determined through Christ to win Heaven.

PAWCATUCK.—Having enjoyed a season of merciful visitations, and a happy state of christian union, and spiritual prosperity during the past year.

"In perusing the letters of the several churches, we are sensibly affected with mingled emotions at the gracious dealings of God with his people.

"In view of our own condition we feel to humble ourselves before God, and rejoice in his goodness with a firm reliance in Him for our future success."

The following resolutions were presented by a committee on resolutions, and discussed by several brethren and adopted:—

Resolved, That Sabbath Schools for the instruction of children in the truths of the bible, should be fostered and sustained by all the churches, and all the members thereof, especially ministers, deacons, fathers, mothers and guardians.

Resolved, That we will open a correspondence with those Christians of Asia, who, it is believed, do now observe the Sabbath of the fourth commandment, and have continued to do so ever since the days of the Apostles.

Resolved, That we will afford the General Agent of the Tract Society, our contributions, to enable him to publish the series of Sabbath Tracts now in preparation, being convinced that they will be highly useful, not only in general, but particularly so in connection with the mission above mentioned.

Resolved, That it is indispensible that our representation in the General Conference, should be enlarged for the more efficient transaction of the business of that body, and of the Missionary, Tract, and other general Societies.

Resolved, That the cause of education claims our especial attention, both as it relates to our prosperity at home, and in view of a foreign mission together with mission to the Hebrews.

A good degree of Missionary zeal was manifest, as will appear from the following report, which was adopted. We ardently hope that the new zeal which shows itself in different parts will be fostered, and increase till our whole denomination shall possess that expansive benevolence which characterized primitive Christians.

"First, that the A. S. D. B. Missionary Society has high and sacred claims upon us as a people professedly devoted to the cause of God. In order to the accomplishment of the great object which this Society is designed to promote, it is important that we should be alive to the subject, and put forth every possible effort to increase the funds of the Society, and bestow such attention to ALL ITS INTERESTS, as will create confidence, and enlist the energies of the friends of Missions. The members of the Society cannot be too deeply sensible of their obligation to attend its meetings as far as practicable.—Full and faithful reports from all its Agents should be made, that the true state of the Society may be known. Your Committee are of the opinion that more time should be allowed for the transaction of the business of the Society on its anniversary seasons; and that the want of prompt attention to the meetings of the Society, on the part of its members, and the want of sufficient time during the more seasonable periods of our anniversary conventions, are among the principal embarrassments that have limited its operations heretofore. The cheering intelligence from Br. Scott, the Society's present Missionary, and from Br. Griswold, the Society's present traveling Agent, together with the apparent increase of the Missionary spirit among us, are encouraging indications. Action, efficient action, is what is wanted. There is an increasing demand for Missionary labors.—The Macedonian cry comes to us from every quarter. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wiskonsan, and the far west, are stretching out their hands to us, and shall they plead in vain? Let the friends of Missions frame an answer.

"We would also commend to the churches of, and in the bounds of the Association, the claims of the Sabbath Mission recently entered upon by the churches in Rhode Island. This mission appears to have been intimately connected with the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon these churches. If God favor the enterprise it must succeed. If not, it will come to nought.

"From various sources of information we are led to believe that there are communities of Christians in Asia who observe the Sabbath of the Bible. We would suggest the propriety of opening a correspondence with them, with the view of ascertaining more definitely their numbers, locality, doctrinal views, &c. &c."

For the Register.

MR. EDITOR,—I believe it is the practice of some of our Churches to admit the sisters to participate in the discipline of the Church, thus vesting them with authority over the man. It is also the practice of other of our churches to deny them this privilege; one or the other practice must be wrong, and believing that no one of our Churches would *willingly* practice error, and as the scriptures of truth are the only guide in this matter, but to direct us in our behavior in the house of God; it would have a tendency to advance the cause of truth if one or more of our Brethren would give their views on this subject through the columns of your valuable paper, (the Register,) that light and truth may spread far and wide.

A SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST.

We were not aware that but very few of our Churches admitted the sisters to participate in the discipline of the church.—This practice is commonly discarded as unscriptural. 1 Cor. xiv. 34, 35, is supposed to refer to this matter. Will not some of our Disciplinarians give us, as requested, the scriptural view of the subject.—ED.

For the Register.

BR. BAILEY,—Allow me to express, through your paper, to Br. N. V. Hull, and the friends of the Sabbath generally, the satisfaction I felt in noticing the prompt *resolution* of the Clarence Church in response to my "appeal to the friends of the Sabbath," and the more so, as by the dolorous reports from all points, of "Hard Times," "No Money," and consequent inability to meet obligations already incurred. I had been almost led to believe that our brethren of the west would not feel it a *duty* to contribute ought in their penury to sustain what may be called by us, who are unused to such things, *an extraordinary effort* to bring before the church of Christ one of the plainest and most conservative truths of the Bible—one, too, the ignorance of which causes Christians generally to cast a stigma upon us as narrow-minded sectaries, scismatics, etc.—one whose general perversion taxes us as a community, by its restrictions, thousands of dollars annually, circumscribes the usefulness of our ministry, and does more to sustain papacy, make antinomians, and delay the conversion of the Jews, and its kindred evils, than, perhaps, every thing else combined—an evil whose effects in the moral world are but little exagerated in the famous fable of Pandora's box—the very thing, doubtless, to which the prophet Daniel, (vii. 25,) alludes in his description of anti-Christ as THE VERY CONSUMMATION OF WICKEDNESS, "He shall attempt to change the [the holy] times and [moral] laws"—an act without which they never could have attained an existence, and without the support of which they must cease to exist.

This is the first response from the churches at the west, and coming in the right spirit as it does, it encourages me in the belief that our Brethren can not be so lost by any pecuniary embarrassment as to entirely neglect the best interests of the gospel—that which in this dark hour seems to give us the only ray of light and encouragement for the future. Our brethren can not complain very generally, I believe, of the amount of [illegible] which they have paid for the defence and promulgation of our views through the aid of the press. We have judged, and not without much cause, that the ear of the Christian world was shut to our views, and we have, therefore, remained in silence, while wild and extravagant scisms have taken deep root and become formidable.

The Seventh-Day Baptists have existed in this country at least 175 years, and in England from a time "when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and yet how few have been the appeals to the PRESS to vindicate the truths committed to our keeping! In England, two treatises by the Bampfields, a volume of Tracts by Cornthwait, the treatise of Carlow, and the late work of Burnside, comprise the whole catalogue, I believe, and each of these a whole generation apart, occupying about 200 years in the whole, and but a single Edition of each! And in this country, a reprint of two of them, with some half dozen pamphlets, and a volume of magazines, circulated principally, if not entirely among our own people, fill up *one* catalogue until the establishment of the Sentinel Press some 10 or 12 years ago; and yet, because the advocates of the papal Sabbath have been able to withstand such a formidable attack, we have retreated to the mountains and bye places, contenting ourselves in far too many instances with an *informal* observance of the *day* of the holy Sabbath, or in defending it before our own people by the perishable word of an humble minister.

Would we be respected ourselves, or have our distinguishing truths regarded, we must be known; and in this period of the 19th century, as possessing, at least, a moderate share of evangelical enterprise, we have too long remained inactive, and are feeling its withering influence continually in the apostacy of our Brethren, in the desertion of our friends and relatives, and in the prejudice others have formed against us in consequence of it. Let us, then, at once come from our mountains and hiding places, and, as our Brethren of the Eastern Association say, at their last anniversary, "Let us descend into the valley united, and there let us conquer or die."

I know that many in this season of general embarrassment and distress, will be unable to contribute sufficient to meet their own desires; but we have brethren who might without difficulty give sums from $25 to $100, and doubtless even then make it a *matter* of *pecuniary advantage*. If we would but act up to our faith, and yield to God the *first* fruits of our increase—strive to build up Zion as our *first* and principal *duty*, and let the cares *for* to-morrow come *with* to-morrow, as our Lord directed—("sufficient for the day is the evil thereof")—we might count upon *many* such Brethren. We should see not only the "tenth," which was formerly demanded for the Lord by *law*, yielded in *love*, but like one of olden time learn that there is "a giving that doth not impoverish," and "a withholding that doth not enrich."

If there ever was a time when the "signs of the times" encouraged us to an effort to defend the LAW of our God, it is the present; and I trust that there are but few of our Brethren or *Sisters* that have it in their heart to withhold the small pittance that it would require from each to make the sum proposed, but that they are only waiting for some one to *lead* in the enterprise; meanwhile, Time is winging its onward flight, and will soon be offering to others the *duties*, and their *blessings* which he now offers to us.

But I am trespassing upon your patience. I will only say, that in consequence of the urgent demand for some of the Tracts, I have determined to put No. 1 in press immediately, and from the want of funds, I fear I shall be obliged to deviate some from the course proposed in the Appeal; nevertheless, I hope to be able to have the Series all published before Conference, but that will depend much upon the prompt action of the friends of the Society.

Affectionately yours in the gospel,
PAUL STILLMAN, Ag't. T. Soc.
New York, June 19.

"Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God."

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

DEAR BROTHER—My last closed with my arrival at Waterford, Conn.

May 1. During the first part of this week I called upon the brethren of this church, and received of them their very liberal donations for the cause of missions. Although few in numbers, yet they appear strong in faith, being cemented by love to God and to each other. This church enjoyed a precious revival last winter.

4. Called upon our brethren in New London. Found them steadfast in the faith, boldly endeavoring to keep the banner of truth floating on the breeze, which was manifested by their liberality. By the politeness of our brethren visited Fort Griswold, opposite New London, which was the scene of that cold blooded massacre perpetrated by that inhuman traitor, Benedict Arnold.—A monument is erected on the spot in memory of those who fell in defense of their liberty. *Fell, did I say?* Murdered, butchered, by demons incarnate! This monument is built of granite, being 123 feet high, 26 feet square at the base, and 12 at the top, having a flight of 168 steps to ascend.—From one of the survivors, I learned that after the battle, 70 corpses were laid side by side, all having been entirely stripped of their clothing. In the whole 84 persons were murdered. Liberty, what hast thou cost? Blood, even the blood of the noblest work of God. Yet the liberty of heaven cost the blood of the Son of God.

5. Journeyed to Mystic, a beautiful village on a river of the same name. Here I found several families of our denomination, keeping the Sabbath. Being ship-carpenters, I enquired whether they did not suffer pecuniary loss in consequence of their keeping the Sabbath. None at all, was their reply; but the reverse. The brethren are elegantly situated on the bank of the Mystic, and are in opulent circumstances. Also, they are piously devoted to the cause of religion, which was manifested by their very liberal contributions. Here is a fine location for our brethren to settle.

6. Arrived at Pawcatuck, R. I., and put up at Dea. Wm. Stillman's.

7. Sabbath; preached at our church there twice, and presented my Agency.—Preached again on third day evening, and made a collection for the mission. Much interest appears here in the cause of truth.

13. Sixth day; preached at the 4th church in Hopkinton, situated at Yawghgough, it being a quarterly meeting of our churches in R. I. After sermon held a covenant meeting, when every brother and every sister spoke their feelings. A blessed time. I wish that those of our brethren who never speak for Christ at such seasons would come to Yawghgough, and hear these dear saints speak of the goodness of God. The Lord remove not this candlestick.

14. Sabbath; preached at the same place, and was followed by Elder Coon, after which the churches participated in the communion.

15. Meeting being continued, I preached, preceded by Elder Coon. Here is a field that ought to be occupied immediately.

17. Went to Providence to attend a Convention of Free-Will Baptists, hoping to get the subject of the Sabbath before that body, which we did. So much excitement on account of political trouble we thought best not to agitate the subject of the Sabbath.—On our return, called at Arnold's Bridge; found one or more converts to the Sabbath, being the result of Elder Lucius Crandall's Discourse on that subject there. It will be proper here to say, that the churches in Rhode-Island have held a Sabbath Convention, and it resulted in employing Elder Crandall and others to lecture on the subject of the Sabbath through the country.

19. Returned to Hopkinton, and put up at sister Stillman's, widow of Eld. Matthew Stillman, and was soon joined by Br. Crandall.

22. Sabbath; preached at the 2d Hopkinton church, followed by Br. Crandall.—Made known my business. Endeavored to collect funds during the week, but as the brethren are deeply engaged in sustaining their Sabbath Mission, I consequently did not meet with as much success as I otherwise should.

26. The Eastern Association of our churches convened at the 2d Hopkinton church. Introductory sermon by Eld. W. B. Gillett. During this and the next day the Association transacted their business.—Much harmony prevailed. During a recess of the Association, an adjourned meeting of the Sabbath Convention was held in which all took a deep interest. After hearing the report of Elders Campbell, Greene and Crandall, who had been employed, and who gave a very interesting account of their travels, the body took into consideration the propriety of continuing this mission; whereupon it was unanimously resolved, that, with the Divine blessing, the mission be prosecuted; when an Executive Committee was chosen to carry into effect the wishes of the Convention. May the Lord bless this effort, and open the eyes of the blind, and unstop the ears of the deaf. And shall not this example of our brethren here be followed by other churches? Brethren, let us pour the truth into the ears of the church until she will hear, and respond to the truth if she can. Zion is at ease, and will be, on this subject, until the war is carried into her camp. And shall this generation pass away, and this not be fulfilled?—God forbid. Br. Paul Stillman, Agent of the Tract Society, was also at the Association, earnestly beseeching his brethren not to forget his object. The brethren here think that the Tract cause should be sustained, and that the object of the Agent ought to be carried into immediate effect.—Brethren, shall we respond not only to the call of the Tract Agent, but shall it be said that Clarence, far away to the west, has given a challenge which none accepted?—No. Let Br. Hull blow the sabbatical trump from the shores of the Erie, and Br. Crandall sound the tocsin from the rising of the sun, while the reverberations are responded from each station along the line, and soon may we expect to see the citadel of error tottering from its foundation, and its multiform colored flag hauled to the ground, while the white banner of truth triumphantly floats over the ruins.

31. On account of the brethren engaging in the Sabbath Mission it was thought not best for me to press my Agency farther here, although a great interest is taken in the Missionary cause, and the friends have done, and are doing much for the maintainance of their Sabbath enterprise.

Amount of funds collected the last month, is $73.19; viz., Waterford $2[illegible].77; New London $5; Mystic $10,12; Pawcatuck $12,50; Yawghghough $2,80; 2d Hopkinton $4; Edmund Randolph $12, of which $10 is for becoming a Life Member; $1 interest; from J. Maxson $1 donation; Thos. Potter $1; Henry Clark $2,40 interest.

S. S. GRISWOLD Agent.
Hartford, Ct., June 8, 1842.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Correspondence of the Eve Post.

LONDON, May 31, 1842.

Attempt to Assassinate the Queen—Parliamentary Proceedings—Miscellaneous, &c.—Another attempt has been made to assassinate Queen Victoria. The facts of the case, when fished out of the perfect deluge of penny-a-line eloquence, which has occupied the public prints and drowned common sense for a season, appear to be briefly as follows: Her Majesty, on Monday, May 30th, took her usual drive in the parks, accompanied by Prince Albert, in an open barouche, when, on passing the spot where Oxford made his attempt, she was fired at by a young man. The perpetrator of this atrocious act was immediately secured, and her Majesty, without stopping, proceeded onward to Buckingham Palace.

The excitement created was immense. A hearty and spontaneous burst of feeling, expressive of joy at the Queen's escape, and of abhorrence and indignation at the cowardly and atrocious act, manifested itself in all quarters, and amongst all classes. On the news reaching the Commons, the House broke up almost immediately, the members being unfitted, by excitement, from going on with public business, and at the different theatres and public places, "God save the Queen," was sung most heartily, if not most harmoniously, by actors and audience combined.

A privy council was summoned the same night, and the delinquent underwent an examination, which was resumed on the following day, but, as the proceedings were strictly private, the result only is known, viz: the committal of the culprit to Newgate, to take his trial for the offense. It is to be hoped, however, that further investigation will satisfactorily show that he is not a morally or legally accountable being. If, however, it should prove otherwise, the caitiff will meet with universal abhorrence. At all events, the act is regarded as emanating from an isolated individual, and not the remotest idea exists of the fellow having accomplices.

The Queen is truly popular, and (independent of the natural feeling in her favor, as one of the softer sex,) has, by her conduct since her accession, "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." On her visit to the Italian Opera-house, on the succeeding evening, the languid exclusives were (marvellous to relate,) guilty of a perfect tumult of enthusiasm, and had her Majesty driven through St. Giles, the same effect would have been produced upon its denizens.

The name of the would-be assassin is John Francis, and he is the son of a Covent Garden scene shifter. The descriptions of him by the penny-a-liners, present some discrepancies. One journal states that he is "a young man of a sallow complexion, and prepossessing appearance," (quite the orthodox description for a lover or assassin,) whilst another states (oh death to every romantic hypothesis!) that he is "rather inclined to corpulency, and has a peculiar cast of the eye," thereby, probably meaning a squint. It is to be hoped that he has a peculiar cast of the brain, or most assuredly he will catch a peculiar cast of the neck.

It appears that on the previous day, (Sunday,) when the Queen was taking her drive in the Park, that the same man was seen, by a youth named Pearson, to present a pistol at her Majesty, but the pistol did not go off. Want of presence of mind, combined with a serious impediment in his speech, prevented Pearson from seizing or calling upon others to seize the man, who immediately made good his retreat. Pearson, however, acquainted an elder brother with the circumstance, and the parties waited upon Sir James Graham, the Home Secretary. Sir James, of course, apprised her Majesty, but, in reply to entreaties that she would not expose herself on the Monday, she replied, "I will not be confined a prisoner in my palace." and gave orders for the usual drive. Determined, however, that if there were risks, others should not suffer by the exercise of her self-will, she most considerately dispensed with the usual attendance of her ladies. This little anecdote developes something of the Elizabethian spirit, combined with the gentler characteristics of the sex. It evinced much of kind feeling and consideration. Should any one be inclined to detract from those traits by the supposition that the Queen's apprehensions of danger was small, let them recollect that she had been fired at once before. The nerves of many a tall fierce whiskered fellow, have been disturbed on slighter ground of suspicion.

The day after this second attempt, her Majesty again took her old drive, and was received with tremendous cheering, waving hats, handkerchiefs, and other loyal ebullitions by the assembled crowds.

Francis will be tried according to the common law forms, at the Central Criminal Court, which sits every month. Daniel Good was the last criminal hero, and now John Francis will step into his shoes.

INDIA.

The Times of June 3d, contains the following intelligence, received by extraordinary express:

The Indian mail, which arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday night, brings, we lament to say, an account of the fall of Ghuznee. The palace capitulated and surrendered, on condition that the garrison be safely conducted to Cabul. On the other hand Col. Pollock had forced the Khyber pass, and taken possession of the forts commanding it, and would, no doubt, march to the relief of Jellalabad. Gen. Sale, in a sortie from that place, overthrew the insurgents.

A rumor prevailed that Akber Khan had been badly wounded.

General Knott had gained some advantage on the side of Kandahar, but General England had not yet joined him. It is reported that Shah Soojah had been poisoned.

The fall of Ghuznee comes unexpectedly upon us, for, according to the accounts hitherto received, the fortress was well provisioned, and the garrison in good spirits, and sanguine of being able to hold out until the arrival of the liberating army, and the strength of the walls such as to be deemed impregnable against any attack from a rudely disciplined army without, which, even if supplied with a heavy artillery train, could have no skilled engineer efficers to render it effective. It must, therefore, notwithstanding the previous reports of ample provisions, have been reduced to surrender by famine. Let us hope that the brave, but unfortunate garrison have not been sacrificed to Affghan treachery, like the hapless army of Cabul, but that the capitulation will be faithfully observed. In the meantime the hour of retribution is drawing nigh. Colonel Pollock had gallantly forced the Khyber pass, and was doubtless in full march to the relief of the courageous band in position at Jellalabad, under the orders of the intrepid Sale, who, nothing daunted by the disasters of Cabul, had again chastised the foes by whom surrounded.

News of the Day.

"*Dead People Live Here.*"—In Mackenzie's "Second Campaign in China," he thus describes a remarkable suburb of Canton:

"One suburb of the city deserves particular mention; being, in the literal acceptation of the term, a city of the dead. It consisted of a well-built town, which was apparently not inhabited by living beings, but devoted entirely to the tenants of the tomb. The front of the houses was appropriated to the worship of Joss, while the back part was divided into several small chambers, each containing several coffins, arranged on elevated platforms, and surrounded with incense burners. The outside of these chambers was tastefully ornamented with beautiful creeping plants; while over the doorway were generally inscribed some Chinese characters. The coffins were very thick, and made of camphor wood; and, when opened, contained embalmed bodies in the highest preservation. Each "tenant of his narrow bed." being attired in his best clothes, presented no unpleasing image of our long sleep.—One coffin, in particular, contained a mandarin, dressed in full uniform, with rich satin robes and cap, and button, denoting the rank of the deceased; one hand held a fan, and the other a Chinese chop, perchance a letter to Charon; while some money was arranged on his breast, in the form of a cross, intended, no doubt, as a fee for the boatman. The Chinese are, I believe, very particular in paying respect to the memory of their ancestors, which may, in some degree, account for the extreme neatness of this immense mausoleum."

Gale on Lake Michigan.—We learn from Mr. Adams, of the Illinois, which left Chicago on Thursday last, that a furious gale prevailed upon Lake Michigan on Friday last, from which it is feared much damage has been sustained. The Illinois rode out the gale in safety at Milwaukie, but a gentleman who crossed the peninsula from Chicago, and took the Illinois at Detroit, says the new brig Richmond, Dorchester, master, and schr. Indiana, Capt. Dorr, went ashore somewhere between Michigan city and the former port. Both of these vessels have full cargoes of grain, and consigned here we believe.

The steamer Chesapeake was near Chicago when overtaken by the gale, and encountered the worst of it. On entering that port she ran foul of the pier, carrying away her wheel house, and injuring her wheels somewhat, but finally got in.

These are the only items we are able to gather. The next boat will probably bring us particulars.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June* 15.

Fatal Casualty.—A laboring man named William Link, met with a sudden and awful death at Valatie, on Monday night, by falling down the steep precipice between the bridge and Beaver Mill, a distance of about twenty feet, on the rocks beneath.—The deceased was of irregular habits, and it is supposed that he stumbled into eternity while in a state of intoxication.—*Kinderhook Sentinel.*

A Veteran Editor.—Mr. George Goodwin, of Hartford, (formerly one of the firm of Hudson and Goodwin, many years proprietors and publishers of the Connecticut Courant,) now ninety-four years of age, walks to the printing office daily, and sets his paragraphs in type, to gratify a long established habit.

The Australian Chronicle mentions the martyrdom of a Catholic Missionary, Father Chanel, by the natives of the Wallis Islands. He was barbarously murdered with spears and clubs, by a party of savage zealots, who were incensed that he had converted the King's son.

Business is so utterly prostrated in Mobile, that stores in the principal business street which cost $30,000, can be rented for the taxes.

The Cincinnati Republican states that one cultivator of strawberries in the vicinity of that city has sent to market during the present season, from two acres of ground, four hundred bushels of this delightful fruit, which paid him eight hundred dollars.

Charles Albert, King of Piedmont, a province of Sardinia, has ordered the expulsion of the Israelites from the city of Savonia, on three days notice, and the collecting of them in one of the dirtiest streets of Genoa. Charles is behind the age of enlightenment and liberality.

Col. Young, the Superintendent of Common Schools of New York, has issued an order that all library money in the hands of trustees of school districts must be expended on or before the first day of Sept. next; and after the present season, on or before the first day of July in each year.

The Grand Jury of Saratoga county, N. Y., came into court the other day, without having had a single complaint laid before them.

Two soldiers were recently drowned near Fort Gibson. They were swimming their horses, when one fell off, and his horse struck him with his fore foot. Another swam to his assistance, when the drowning man caught the other, and caused both to sink to the bottom.

Messrs. Catherwood and Stevens have returned from Central America, and have brought home with them quite a menagerie of mules, hogs spotted and streaked, monkeys, and several new species of birds.

There are now located at the Sandwich Islands, as many as six hundred Americans, which is more than the aggregate of all the foreigners. They are said to hold property to the amount of a million of dollars. Besides this, a large amount of American property is constantly at the Islands, connected with the whale fishery. In 1840, upwards of $4,000,000 of American property touched at Taheite, in the Society Islands.

The Oregon expedition, consisting of 56 men, 14 women, and 39 children, met at the place of rendezvous, near the boundary line of Missouri, on the 16th ult., and started out upon their perilous journey on the 17th. They expect to reach the Columbia river by the 1st of October.

A letter from Cairo states that the Pacha of Egypt, with a view of putting down the slave-trade, has laid a heavy tax upon the sale of slaves in his dominions, this being the only way in which he can attack the traffic, as it is tolerated by the Mahometan religion, and vindicated by the Ulemas.

Thirty-four new Temperance papers have been commenced within a few months past, and all abound with the cheering and glorious conquests of the Temperance Reformation now progressing in our world.

The Kingston, U. C., Chronicle says that a very extensive emigration has taken place this season from the U. States to Canada, of persons natives of Great Britain, but who had resided for some years in this country.

The N. E. Boundary Commissioners from Maine, Massachusetts, and New Brunswick have all arrived at Washington, and opened negotiations with Lord Ashburton.

The Episcopal church in this country numbers now 20 bishops, 1,200 clergymen, 1,000 churches, and over 600,000 members. The first Episcopal minister ordained in this country still survives, and is 91 years of age.

Smuggling has been carried on pretty extensively, of late, over the Canada lines. Entire packages of printed goods may be obtained at Troy at 20 per cent. less than cost of regular importations.

Catholics not past Hope.—While Professor Monod was on his late mission in the south of France, Catholics flocked together in crowds to attend his preaching. They went so far as to beg the Protestants, on more than one occasion, *not* to go to church themselves, but to leave to *them* their pews and benches, adding, "you can have your preacher every day, but we have never been told such things before." They present an immense field for the labors of evangelical ministers, and it is proposed to augment the numbers without delay.

Theological Seminaries.—According to the American Almanac for 1842, there are in the United States 39 Protestant Theological Seminaries, of which 5 are Congregational, 1 Unitarian, 8 Baptist, 3 Episcopal, 12 Presbyterian, 4 Lutheran, 1 Associate Reform, [Scotch Presbyterian,] 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 German Reformed, and 1 Associate Church, [a branch of the Presbyterian.] To this list might be added the Methodist Seminary at Newbury, Vt., which has a theological department, and the Free-Will Seminary at Parsonsfield, Maine.—About 1,400 students are in attendance upon the different seminaries enumerated in the Almanac.

From Buenos Ayres.—The following letter is from the correspondent of the N. York American;

BUENOS AYRES, 2d May.

I wrote to you very recently giving you an account of horrors which have been committed in this city within the last month.

The life of a human being here, if he have the misfortune to belong to the Unitarian party, is held to be of no more consequence than that of a dog; and so great is the hatred against them, that were it not for the fear of foreign interference, I verily believe the whole party would be annihilated by having those blood-hounds the *Mazorquinas* let loose upon them.

Since the 20th, the day after Gov. Rosas issued his order to put a stop to the assassinations, the city has been very quiet.—Several of those who took the liberty of assassinating their individual enemies—during the days of terror—have since been apprehended and shot within the hour they were taken.

One of these unauthorized assassins, by the name of *Morcira*, who boasted of having murdered at least half a dozen with his own hand, and of having stuck up the head of one of his victims in the public market place, decked out in blue ribbons, was last evening apprehended by the Chief of Police, and shot immediately by order of Gov. Rosas. He asked for two hours to settle his private affairs, and prepare for death; but the time was refused, and he was sent out of the world almost as expeditiously as he had sent so many of his victims before him. This wretch was adjutant of the 'Serenos,' or city guard, and thought his position would shield him from all responsibility, believing that a few murders, if they were only of 'Salvages Unitarios,' would be acceptable to Gov. Rosas; but as the Governor does not allow any thing of this kind to take place, except by his own order or authority, 'Senor Morcira' found himself hurried into another world, to account for sins he had just committed in this, more promptly than he anticipated.

Yesterday being a beautiful day, I rode out as far as the Quinta, where the Gov. spends his *Sundays*. I found him amusing himself with a mock trial of two country people, man and wife, both of whom had complained to the Governor; the husband that the wife had run away from him, and the wife that the husband had threatened to cut her throat. Advocates were appointed; one of the Governor's *fools* or *jesters* was appointed Judge, and the trial continued an hour or more, much to the amusement of the company; but the trembling pair thought it all serious.

They were finally sentenced to live together again, to love, honor, cherish and support each other, and the wife to obey her husband and take care of his children, &c.

When the Governor goes to his *quinta*, he throws off all official dignity, and amuses himself more like a boy than a man of his great power.

The United States sloop of war Decatur, Capt. Ogden, is here, to leave in a week for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Every thing in the way of business is in the most depressed and gloomy condition. Governor Rosas appears now to be firmly settled in power, having overcome all his enemies. His last victory was over Lopez, who was completely defeated a week or ten days ago by Gen. Oribe, and almost all his army taken prisoners—Lopez himself escaped.

Notices.

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. DELLAY, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade, than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n5tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

MARRIED.

In Verona, on the evening of the 24th ult., by Rev Charles M. Lewis, Mr. JACOB E. OVEROCKER, of New Hartford, and Miss SALLY B. PRATT, of Verona.

In Westerly, on the 19th inst., By Rev. Alex. Campbell, Mr. SAMUEL DAVIS, and Miss ELIZABETH A. WEST, all of Westerly.

DIED,

In this town, on the 24th inst., an infant son of Roswell W., and Caroline Richmond, aged 4 months.

In this town, on the 23d inst., Mrs. LYDIA, wife of Mr. Zenas Rider, aged 42 years.

In Berlin, on the 6th inst., Mrs. LUCINDA CARTWRIGHT, wife of Jonathan Cartwright.

In Berlin, on the 9th inst., Mr. LUKE G. HULL, in the 42d year of his age.

In the Berlin, on the 11th inst., Mrs. PALMYRA, wife of Abel J. Godfrey, and daughter of Wanton Greene aged 22 years.

In Preston, on the 12th inst., JEMIMA ROGERS, Widow of Jonathan Rogers, of Waterford Ct., in the 70th year of her age.

Sister Rogers was born in the State of Rhode Island, where, in early life she became a subject of grace and united with the 1st Seventh Day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, in said State. She removd to Preston, where she resided with her children, and became a member of the church. Her last illness, (which was consumption,) she bore with christian patience and resignation, giving to all a full evidence of the power of the gospel to sustain in an hour of affliction. She has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss, and especially the church of Christ, who can realize that they have lost a sister whose precepts and examples we believe were in accordance with the principles of the gospel; yet fully believing that their loss is her eternal gain.

Even down to old age all my people shall prove,
Impartial, eternal, unchangeable love,
And when hoary hairs shall their temples adorn,
Like lambs they shall still in my bosom be born.

In Berlin, on the 21st of April last, after an illness of twenty days, Miss LOIS COON, aged 45 years.

Miss Coon was impressed with the importance of a personal interest in Christ in early life, but did not make a public profession of her faith until about 14 years since, at which time she was baptized and became a member of the S. D. B. Church in Petersburgh. She subsequently changed her membership to the first S. D. B. Church in Brookfield, of which church she remained a member until her death. During her professional life, she exhibited her faith in Jesus by her pious devotion to christian duties, and in her sickness, by her patience and resignation to her divine Master's will, she gave proof to all around her, that her treasure was laid up in heaven. Her surviving relatives have lost in her a friend much beloved, and the church a member who felt a deep interest in her prosperity.

LIST OF LETTERS.

W. P. Langworthy, O. H. Harris, (we do not discontinue papers till arrearages are paid.) Charles Card, Oran Vincent, "Mary." (next week.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of W. P. Langworthy, $2. cr. L. J. Coon, of Oran Vincent, $5, cr. Elijah Lewis, Nathan Greene, $2. each vol. 3 Silas Stillman, $1, vol. 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, containing the best mode of culture adopted in France, England, Germany, and Flanders; full practical instructions to guide the small cultivator, the farmer, the director, and the large proprietor in the improvement of an estate; the general principle of agriculture, and the culture of all the useful plants; the training of domestic animals, and the veterinary art; the description of various arts relating to agriculture; rural implements and buildings; the management and improvement of vines, fruit trees, timber, and forests, tanks, etc.; the economy, organization, and direction of a rural establishment; and finally, legislation as applied to agriculture; closing with a table of contents alphabetically arranged; a list of figures, abbreviations, and authorities cited

An Elementary, Complete, and Methodical Course of Rural Economy, with more than Two Thousand Engravings, representing the various Implements, Machines, sets of Apparatus, Breeds of Animals, Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, Rural Buildings, etc. Digested and Revised by a Committee of Scientific and Practical Agriculturists, belonging to the Agricultural Society of France, under the direction of M. T. Bailey, Member of the Societies of Agriculture and Horticulture. Translated from the French, with Notes adapting it to the use of farmers in the United States of America, by Elizur Wright, jr., formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Western Reserve College, Translator of La Fontaine's Fables, &c.

Agriculture is the foundation of all human arts—the art for which man was made, and the perfection of which is his chief happiness and glory as the lord temporal of this planet. Of this sublime art, all other arts and sciences are but satellites, their business being to wait on, enlighten, and adorn it with their moonshine. Consequently, no man more than the agriculturalist needs the full use of his brains, and a perfect command of all the treasures of human experience. So the farmer of the United States view the matter; and in presenting them with a translation of the celebrated Maison Rustique of the French, we have no doubt of their hearty support. It is the work of all works on *practical* agriculture; the most scientific, clear, and comprehensive. France has long excelled in *profitable* farming. This is the *source* of her wealth. England is rich by coals and commerce. Her agriculture is splendid, but sometimes costs more than it comes to. Those who have fortunes to *spend* may buy the vast works of Marshall, Dickson Arthor Young, Loudon, &c., but those who wish to *get* a fortune out of the soil will find the French writers better able to show them the way. The excellence of French elementary works is well known to all teachers. For centuries, the Maison Rustique has been, in France, the standard elementary work—the spelling book and grammar of farming. The present edition for "the nineteenth century," has been re-written and brought up with the "march of mind," by sixty of the ablest "*agronomes*" of France. It has all the light of the latest improvements, not only in France, but in all Europe.

William Cobbett, one of the most successful farmers both in England and America, who wrote the best English style and the best French grammar that ever was, valued the Maison Rustique, not only as an encyclopedia of farming, but as a means of *educating his children*. He was his own schoolmaster. In winter evenings his family resolved itself into a school, and he thus speaks of the use then made of this work:

"Our book of never failing resource was the French Maison Rustique, or Farm House, which, it is said, was the book that first tempted Dugnesnois (I think that was his name,) the famous physician in the reign of Louis XIV., to learn to read. Here are the four-legged animals, from the horse down to the mouse, portraits and all; all the birds, reptiles, insects; all the modes of rearing, managing, and using the tame ones, and destroying those that are mischievous; all the various traps, springs, nets; all the labors of the field and garden exhibited, as well as the rest, in plates; and there was I, in any leisure moments, to join this inquisitive group, to read the French, and tell them what it meaned in English, when the picture did not sufficiently explain itself. I never have been without a copy of this book for forty years, except during the time that I was fleeing from the dungeons of Castlereagh and Sidmouth, in 1817, and when I got to Long Island, the first book I bought was another Maison Rustique."—*Advice to Young Men, Art.* 129.

Of the qualifications of the translator, it may be said that he is a practical farmer, and in regard to his translation of La Fontaine, which has been reprinted in England, an English reviewer confesses that he "does not know the English writer who could have done it better."

TERMS.—The work will be published as a semi-monthly periodical, in numbers of 56 pages, octavo, each 25 cents, and when completed will contain forty numbers, at $10.

Five dollars paid in advance for the first 20 Numbers, shall entitle subscribers to the remaining 20 Numbers for four dollars.

Or, nine dollars in smaller sums, (if not less than $1.) regularly advanced during the course of publication, shall entitle the same reduction.

The 1st number will be issued on the 1st of July, 1842.

All orders and remittances should be addressed to S. S. HASKELL, Publisher, 138 Fulton-st. New York.

New York, June 1, 1842.

⁂ All editors who will give this prospectus fifteen insertions, and forward the papers containing them to the New York Watchman, shall be entitled to one copy of the work. 18w15

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
" Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

☞IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines;
Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.
By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S.,
M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S.
Philad., S. Ph. Soc N. Germ.
Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community*. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51t12

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING

ABRAM N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block.)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN COUNTY or STATE* Most kinds of Produce Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Store Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY*.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞Done well, on short notice, and for reasonabl prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy wil please Call at the Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block No 3 *Cortland Street.*

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

May 24. SUTTON & QUINBY.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

From the Olive Branch.

The Hour of Christ.

THERE WAS AN HOUR—eventful hour—
When Christ was promised to the world;
Then sin had entered Eden's bower,
And guilty man from thence was hurled—
'Twas then the voice of God in mercy said,
'The woman's seed shall bruise the serpent's head.'

There was an hour—when Jesus came,
And types and shadows were withdrawn—
Then angels to the world proclaim
That Christ in Bethlehem is born;
The trembling shepherds hear the joyful cry,
'Good will to men—glory to God on high!'

There was an hour—when Jesus taught,
As never man on earth before;
His teaching was with mercy fraught—
His doctrine with Almighty power—
He spake; the sick were healed! the devils fled!
And by a word, he raised the sleeping dead!

There was an hour; when Christ rejoiced,
And thanked the Lord of heaven and earth,
That as his wise and holy choice,
He had respect to lowly birth;
That from the wise and prudent were concealed
The things which wondrous grace to babes revealed.

There was an hour; when Jesus wept;
His heart was touched; his soul was moved;
While at the grave where Laz'rus slept,
He saw the grief of those he loved;
He groaned; he prayed; then showed his power to save;
He cried 'come forth!' and Lazarus left the grave.

There was an hour; when Jesus bled;
With his warm blood the ground was wet,
When, in an agony, he shed
His blood, like falling drops of sweat;
He took the cup, from which, at first, he shrank,
And for our sins its bitterness he drank.

There was an hour; When Jesus died;
When of his death the world partook;
The temple's veil was parted wide,
And nature to her centre shook;
That death for all a full atonement made.
When on him then our load of guilt was laid!

There was an hour; when Jesus rose,
And from the death came forth again,
Triumphant over all his foes,
Receiving gifts for guilty men;
He rose from death that we might also rise,
And live and reign with him above the skies.

But there's an hour; when Christ will come,
To sit in judgment on our race;
Then he will fix the sinner's doom,
And crown the children of his grace;
O, may I then with all my sins forgiven,
Enjoy an endless *hour* with Christ in heaven.

S. L.

Miscellaneous Department.

GAMBLING.

Mr. Editor.—In reflecting on this subject, permit me to use great plainness of spech—to speak boldly, and truly.

Notwithstanding the many sympathies existing in the bosom of a certain class towards those who gamble lightly—say once a week, to while away a few idle hours, winning or losing, perchance, five or ten dollars,—I must pronounce this viscious, and leading to the most fearful consequences. A man does not become a professed gambler in a week, a month, or a year; but it is the work of years, and the result of first playing for amusement, risking small sums just to make the game interesting, &c.—Even the notorious Voltaire, has said—'*Every professed gambler is—has been—or will be a robber.*'—And I cannot help feeling that the man who makes this vice his vocation, is hardly worthy the appellation of 'human being!' It is one of the worst—indeed, I might say, and keep truth on my side—*the worst* of all practices. It is injurious to both body and mind. The excitement produced is unnatural and enervates the mind. The body of man wants exercise:—but sitting at the card-table night and day, is no exercise for either body or mind. A gambler is always an intemperate man, that is, he uses too freely the intoxicating cup. Reader, can you imagine anything more destructive to the whole man, than sitting day after day, night after night, under a constant excitement, from the interest taken in the game—and the operation of intoxicating liquid, without nature's necessary relaxation or exercise in the open air?

Permit me to remark, that in my judgment, there is no one thing so destructive to man's highest interest as gambling!—We say, parents look well to your children—merchants, have an eye on your clerks—masters watch the movements of your apprentices, when the shades of night are spread over your city, and round your habitations?—Oh! one and all, teach those under your charge to shun the gaming-table, as they would the most loathsome, disgusting reptile—the most destructive disease. Tell them not to learn games even for amusement—for many a promising youth has been ruined, by first learning to play for diversion.—There is no amusement in it—it is death, and all the horrors of a dark, wicked life.

Let the young man who has indulged in the practice of gambling visit our Southern cities, and then see if he would not view it—in all its features and shades—supremely wicked, and the *bane* of human happiness. Let him see those who make it their business to go from one city to another, from one steamboat to another, for the purpose of making money to clothe and feed themselves—and this, by indirect stealing!—which I could prove if my limits would allow.—Yes mark the emaciated countenances, the weary eye—quivering lip and hand!—hear their horrid imprecations—their menaces to each other!—behold the frequent stabbing—midnight murder!—and then see if that young man would not acknowledge gambling to be one of the *worst* of practices!

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to say, that the young men of the South and West, are more addicted to the vice of gambling, than those in our more Easterly States—And the reason why they are, is obvious.—Being sons generally of wealthy planters, and independent as appears to them, of work, of course they have a great deal of spare time:—in fact, it is all 'spare time,' with them—and they are left to idle it away;—but can they do it?—I think not. Man's mind must be employed:—God has so determined and we cannot alter his decrees.—Therefore, man must have business of some kind or other to occupy his mind. If profitable employment cannot be had, amusement of some kind, will take up his attention. Now this is exactly the case with the young men of the South:—it is want of some useful employment which has been their ruin in one sense, and, blasted all their earthly felicity! I do not mean to be understood, that there are no virtuous moral young men, among our Southern brethren, for it is not the case, there are many—and their numbers increase from year to year.

I will close by tracing the gambler's course very briefly.—In the first place, as I have before observed, for want of proper employment, he commences gaming for amusement:—and this not being sufficiently exciting, he ventures a *picayune* to create an interest—and then a '*bit*,' and so on to one, three, or five dollars. After he becomes an adept in the art, (a black one, however,) as a matter of course, he seeks those places where his excited mind can be satiated:—night after night he visits the gambling house, and loses—wins, and loses again!—What must be done to arouse his drooping spirits?—What course must be resorted to?—Why, the bowl!—the well-filled bowl!—He drinks, and feels a better and a richer man. But how soon again, does his mind droop!—how soon require another draught! The little village and all its haunts, he is soon familiar with, he wants more excitement—he can bear more—his acquaintance is extended—he is acquainted with a gambler here, and another there—in this city and that;—and then the races are coming on—he must visit them, and there he has the infinite gratification of meeting his old friends from different parts of the country; he joins in gambling, wins, loses—calls for the antidote—drinks again and again. One month passes, and another.—He has become so habituated to the table and its scenes, that he cannot leave it. Thus he has made himself a finished gambler—a sot—a pest to honest men—a vagrant—ripe for any rash act, even though it be horrid murder; which, if committed and detected, seals his doom by the gallows! J. M. E.

Carver, Mass. 1842.

CONFECTIONARY POISONOUS.—The dealers in confectionary, for the purpose of making their vile trash more attractive, make it into many curious forms, and then to make the bait more attractive still, they color the ingredients or the articles with different pleasing colors. Many of these articles are made of the offal of starch works, mixed with plaster of Paris, pipe clay, chalk, &c., and as little sugar as will give them a palatable sweetness; and they are often colored with gamboge, verdegris, red lead and other mineral poisons. A writer in the Magazine of Popular Science, gives a frightful account of this business, and especially that which is sold about the streets and for the use of schools. A daily paper says, "We cannot believe that the manufacturers of confectionary in this city are so entirely depraved, as to mix up such compounds for children." If pains should be taken to analyze the confectionary sold in this city, it would be found that the same poisonous ingredients are used in its manufacture.—*Boston Health Journal.*

From the Morning Star.

N. YORK, May 22d, 1242.

Dear Brother Burr:—

I have just returned from two most interesting visits; and now sit down to give you a short description of them. My first was at the institution for instructing the Blind.

As I approached the door of a large stone building, built somewhat in the gothic form of architecture, my attention was arrested by a group of little boys, who tho' blind, were sporting and chasing each other with all imaginable glee; so regular were they in all their movements, that I could scarcely believe they were deprived of the power of vision till I had satisfied myself by a close examination.

I now entered the house, and fortunately found a lady who kindly volunteered to conduct me through the various apartments of the institution, a particular description of which I shall not attempt to give, but merely allude to some things which were of the greatest interest to me.

Two young ladies were walking, arm in arm, in the long hall that extends the whole length of the building and designed for a place of recreation. Similar to these were the bed-rooms of the boys and girls on the other side of the house, and a row of beds was arranged along each ceiling. In another aparment, two more were busily engaged in knitting, which I was told they could do as expeditiously as those who are blessed with sight.

Proceeding to another apartment, I was introduced to another young lady of very modest and unassuming countenance, who entertained me by reading a few verses from the New Testament, which she did with great readiness and accuracy. You are aware that the letters in the books of the blind are raised, and that they distinguish them by running the fingers of the right hand with great rapidity over the page. It is indeed astonishing to witness the acuteness of their feeling sense.

We were now attracted by music in the chapel apartment, where we found a young gentleman playing on an organ, and two young ladies' sitting room, which was neatly furnished, and soon about a dozen congregated who amused us highly by repeating their own poetical effusions, conversing, reading, singing and playing on the Pianoforte. One fine, intelligent lady, a Mrs. Crosby, appeared to possess more than ordinary poetical genius. The following is one of her compositions, selected from the report of the institution.

The Blind Girl's Lament.

Again the well remembered spot I tread,
The spot of all the earth most dear to me;
Ye scenes of childhood, now forever fled,
Fond memory brings you back with all their glee.
When morn's fair goddess wide her gates did ope,
I've wandered here to meet her early dawn;
When tuneful birds their melodies awoke,
I've heard thy murmurs lonely Horicon,
But on thy placid bosom now to gaze
These sightless orbs, alas! do strive in vain.
The golden sun sheds not for me its rays,
To light o'er once familiar scenes again.
O! what a sight; a gift I ne'er can know—
But let me never murmur or repine—
Why should these eyes with tears of grief o'erflow,
For that which never, never can be mine.
Here have I roamed at twilight's pensive hour,
When stars illumined the blue ethereal sky;
Here breathed the fragrance of each sleeping flower,
And heard the balmy zephyr's gentle sigh,
But where are those my bosom held so dear,
Who in my joys and sorrows shared a part,
Whose accents fell like music on mine ear?
How sacred is their memory to my heart!
Alas! their dwelling is the stranger's home,
I call, but echo's voice alone replies;
And as I wander o'er the spot, alone,
Unbidden tears of grief suffuse mine eyes.
When sorrow blights some fondly cherished flower,
We've nourished long and tendery caressed,
Is there a balm that in that cheerless hour,
Can soothe the anguish of the troubled breast?
O yes! Hope fondly whispers in mine ear,
That with those loved ones I shall meet again;
She from my cheek doth wipe the gushing tear,
And bids my anxious heart no more complain.

Understanding that I had recently come from Hindostan, she made many inquiries with respect to the country, and its inhabitants. Also, desired me to give a specimen of their language. They appeared highly gratified with the short account I gave; and when I spoke to them of the numerous throngs of blind and other unfortunate persons who used to congregate about my house to beg, their sympathies were so much excited that some expressed a desire to go and teach them the way of truth and happiness.

These young ladies all expressed their thankfulness that they were blind instead of being deaf and dumb. When I took my leave, they all gave me a hearty shake by the hand, uttering a most sympathetic petition for my success in laboring for the poor blind and wretched heathen.

At the present time, I understood there were 64 pupils receiving instruction in this noble institution. They are all taught to read and write, and some are even attending the sciences and classics. They are also taught to do various kinds of manual labor, such as making band-boxes and baskets, by which they will be able to obtain a livelihood.

This truly benevolent Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of New York on the 1st of April 1831, before which time efforts to impart the blessings of education to the blind, was regarded as a mere chimera. But the experiment has been tried and succeeded beyond the most ardent hopes of its patrons.

My next visit was at the Institutin for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.—Here were a cheerful band of boys and girls, 160 in number, conversing with all imaginable ease and reading with their hands.

Mr. Peet one of the tutors, very courteously received us, and called a number of young gentlemen and ladies into the school room, where he conversed with them by signs almost as readily as we could converse vocally. In answer to his signs, they would write any letter of the alphabet, word or sentence we pleased to utter. Mr. P. gave a short account of his method of instruction, which was first to teach to write the alphabet, then nouns, then adjectives, and after that verbs, when the pupils were prepared to begin upon sentences, introducing the connections &c. as required. I gave the teachers several accounts of the Hindoos, which after expressing in signs the pupils would all write down what I had said with incredible correctness. They all expressed great sympathy for the poor deaf and dumb in India of which I had told them there were many; and one young lady expressed her desire that when I returned to that country I would send them there to be educated.

I was told that when they first enter this institution they have some idea of a God, but that they have no correct ideas of his attributes. Indeed, the general impression of the uneducated deaf and dumb with respect to the Deity is, that he is a decidedly evil Being for causing so much misfortune and misery in the world. These experiments corroborate those I have made upon the heathen, and establish the point that man is dependent upon revelation for consistent ideas of a supreme Being.

At the tea table, Mr. Peet asked a blessing by making signs unaccompanied with a single word, and he also informed me that sermons were preached to them in this manner every Sabbath. I was further told by the venerabe gentleman, that many young men and women were now married and settled in life with good prospects, who had received their education at this Institution.

Both the blind and the deaf and dumb prefer their own lot to that of each other. Indeed, it would be hard to determine which is the most unfortunate, though I think I should prefer being deaf and dumb to being blind. The blind receive knowledge through the medium of speech.—The deaf and dumb being entirely deprived of those two powers receive knowledge through the medium of sight, and impart it through the medium of the arms. The blindcan give extemporaneous discourses; but cannot read written communications. The deaf and dumb can give written communications, but cannot give extemporaneous discourses. With the blessings of education, the lives of both are far from being a source of misery for I saw not a more happy and certainly not a more innocent class of people in N. York.

Yours &c.
E. NOYSE.

A CORRECT IDEA.—An editor's sanctum should be sacred. His papers should not be touched till after he has gleaned their contents to his satisfaction. Take up his "mail," and leave first this paper in folio, that in quarto, t'other crumbled up, and the whole in confusion, and though his bump of order be as large as a piece of chalk, he can never arrange them satisfactorily.—His ideas will become disarranged and out of sorts just from gazing at the disordered pile before him, and his paragraphs jagged and uneven as saw teeth. Let our papers alone, how smoothly we'll wade through them! No time is lost in looking for estrays. The sought for is full before our eyes—clipped out, and a neatly folded sheet placed aside, as a "thing of yesterday."—*Boonville Observer.*

Them's our sentiments, adzackly.—*Bulletin.*

And our'n too.—*Register.*

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.—Few men are willing to bestow attention upon their communications sufficient to make them legible except by experienced readers.—Thus, an article in this paper from a gentleman of education, and from whom we might expect better things, was written without capital letters at the beginning, or periods at the end of its sentences; no commas were to be found, but periods in abundance where commas should be, or where no pause was required; the letter *e* was usually *dotted* instead of *i*, and the letter *t* was crossed seldom.

Correspondents sometimes complain that errors occur in printing their communications; but if the printer followed the copy, the correspondent would often be mortified, and the reader confounded.—*Verbum sat sapienti.*—*N. Y. Obs.*

A FEW HINTS TO KEEP AWAY HARD TIMES.

Rise early in the morning, and be delighted during the day in attending to our business, and not worry ourselves about our neighbor's concerns.

Instead of following the fashions of Europeans, let us cultivate a spirit of independence, and decide for ourselves how our coats, hats, and boots, shall be made.

Keep out of the streets unless business calls us to transact that which we cannot do in our stores, shops, or dwellings.

By all means keep away from drinking and gambling houses.

When we buy an article of clothing, study commendable economy, at the same time get a good article, and when made, take particular care of it, and wear it out, regardless of any change of fashion.—Fashion is a great tyrant, and men are fools to be slaves to it.

Stay at home nights and improve yourselves by reading, writing, or instructive conversation, and retire at an early hour.

Be kind to our relations, obliging to our friends, and charitable to all.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

INDUSTRY OF WOMEN.—In the slave States, women of light complexion are *ladies*, and to them productive industry would be a disgrace. In Massachusetts, *all* are ladies, and nothing is more respectable than industry. In traveling through some towns, you may see the little boys and girls on their way to school, busily employed in braiding palm leaf for hats as they walk along the road. The universal signs of prosperity, the painted dwellings with green blinds, the handsome school-house, the embellished temples of worship in Westminster, Petersham, and many other places, show the result. It is estimated that upwards of four millions of dollars are annually *earned* by the labor of females in our State, and added yearly to the available wealth of the community.—How many bales of cotton would it take to yield four million in nett profits to South Carolina? The number of females thus employed is stated at 40,000.—*Emancipator.*

The celebrated Hannah More in some of her writings, introduces to her readers a devout and dignified personage, abounding most remarkably in general confessions of sinfulness, depravity, corruption, and worldly-mindedness. But the most intimate and honored among her friends could not hint to her, in the most delicate manner, that she had certain faults, which were specified, to be corrected without putting her on the defensive, and filling her mouth with loud complaints of ill treatment. By her confessions, she was the very chief of sinners. But, by her defenses, she was faultless—"a sinner in the gross, but a saint in detail,"—full of spiritual corruption, but without a moral blemish.

"Pa," said a fashionably educated farmer's daughter, "Pa, if I should marry a farmer what shall I do with my *French?*" "Call the chickens, Betsey, call the chickens."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. LETTS,

WOULD return thanks for the patronage he has received from his numerous friends and customers. He would say to them that he has taken the room on the first floor, (recently occupied by Dr. Ira Spencer, as a Druggist Store,) together with those he occupied before, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call.—He will, as heretofore, WARRANT his work to be done in a superior manner.

N. B. Spring and Summer Fashions just received. No. 1 Farmers' Exchange

J. M. L. has engaged an experienced Journeyman who will pay particular attention to making up COATS, of every variety, in a neat and superior style De Ruyter, June 23, 1841

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

STOVES.

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[illegible] N. ANNAS,

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De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

---

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of N. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

---

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

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Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store.
SUTTON & QUINBY.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

May 24 SUTTON & QUINBY.

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SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S, whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

---

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

---

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.
S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 18th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c., just printed, and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct 11.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
Alfred—James B. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Belmar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine, H. P. Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Laurence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Albert.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown
[illegible]—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—L. G. Maxson.
[illegible]—[illegible] Burdick.
Sutton Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond
New Salem—Jeptnah F. Randolph.
Lowsport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.
Bellerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co.—S. B. Brown.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

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Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

S. J. Rogers 2d

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 19.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor.——A. H. BURDICK, Printer. [WHOLE NO. 123.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The seventh day *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—Commandment.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—Jesus Christ.

Two dollars in advance.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JULY 6, 1842. [Published weekly.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

MUSINGS.--NO, VI.

BY MARY.

"Death is beautiful—not as the end of man, not as the extinction of a noble and wonderful being, not as the final result and close of existence, but beautiful in its time as the momentary passage to a fairer land; the extrication of the soul from its temporary dwelling place; the resting of the no longer needed body; the free ascent of the delivered spirit to its new abode."

'Tis Saturday night. The week, with its varied duties and its cares, its hopes and disappointments, has passed from the earth away. It has been an eventful week—and where is the period of equal length, since the morning stars chanted their hymn of rejoicing over a newly created world, of which the same may not be said? Where the week since the tempter entered Eden, that has not left its traces in sorrow's own characters upon the living, feeling tablet of the human heart. The close of the week, is it not one of those little stopping places in which the thoughtful feel that

"'Tis vastly wise to talk with their past hours
And ask them what report they've born to Heaven,
And how they might have borne more welcome
news?"

In reviewing the one whose last night has gathered in darkness around us, an unwonted sadness hovers around the spirit.—The destroyer has been in our midst. The week has been almost his own. In its early dawn, Sunday, amid the tears of the bereft, was borne to her last earthly home, an aged one who had long been drinking from life's mingled cup. As the mourners were slowly wending their way homeward, the solemn notes of a tolling bell again feel upon the ear. Would you mingle in the group but just called to mourn the departure of a loved one? Go with me to De Ruyter Institute—a place where death's silent footsteps have till now left no trace behind—as if 'twould leave to life and its enjoyments the loved retreat where the mind may glean food for eternity. But the young, the talented and lovely is surprised amid her books. She lays them reluctantly aside, for she loves them. An unwonted paleness gathers upon her once healthful countenance, and she follows the aged one into the spirit-land. Though comparatively among strangers, she dies among her kindred. By the bed-side stands a fond father, whose yearning affections, whose medical skill could not bid the destroyer go companionless away.—There too are sisters, and a brother. Their loved circle is invaded. The youngest of the group lies before them in the stillness, the repose of death. The sigh and tear that will not be repressed, speak more forcibly than language can, how closely was that sister's heart bound to their own—how like the severing of their own life-strings was the yielding up of the loved one who had shared with them life's almost every joy and sorrow. But she has gone—and on the morrow, as others resume their studies, she will return to the home she once helped to make glad—the home she left but a few weeks since to seek in the haunts of literature food for the mind that cannot die.—A few days more are numbered with the past, and tidings are again brought us of death's doings.—As if he loved the spot he still lingers with us—still discourses his own melancholy music from the tolling bell in notes so solemn that the most thoughtless are for a while arrested.—But where is this new call? It is upon the middle aged—upon a mother in the midst of her family—her little ones around her, to whose happiness and welfare she seems as necessary as the sun to the day. But her summons is a speedy one—she may not linger in the circle she loves. With scarcely a hurried farewell she departed, and to-day found a resting place 'neath the clods of the valley. While yet within the sacred enclosure, and the remains of the mother scarcely deposited in their last home, another funeral procession enters to bury their dead. Soon joining the newly arrived group of mourners, we learned that a little one, upon whom life had but just dawned, had passed away, leaving to others the enjoyment of "life's banquet."

Such is a brief record of the events of the week. Old age with its accumulated experience of life's weal and wo—middle age with its thick clustering cares, its pleasures and its duties—youth with its high aspirations, and infancy with its innocence, have been laid low. Are all classes thus exposed to the unerring shafts of the destroyer, and do *we* hope to escape? What changes does death affect upon the living, as well as those it takes away! With its icy hand it severs the cord binding the loved to life, while at the same time it unseals the fountains of sadness in the hearts of the living, and its bitter waters rush oft times wildly o'er the soul. Its tread, though silent, falls upon the heart, and affections blighted—hopes crushed, every where mark its pathway. It almost seems at times to take its beauty from the earth,—its charm from existence. With such attendants can it still be said, "Death is *lovely?*" Were earth an Eden, with its thornless flowers, its innocence and happiness, did the eye of faith discover no "better land"; or were death commissioned to extinguish the God-lighted spark of existence—could it lay its paralyzing hand upon the faculties of the mind, and lay them like the body powerless in the grave, then would the King of Terrors be in very deed but another name for death. But no sooner does he touch the body, than the spirit, having no affinity for death and corruption, wings its way to the God who gave it. The casket may be shattered, but the gem is secure. Death does not then enter the temple of life and rob it of its priceless treasure. Leaving its every faculty unimpaired, it but ushers the soul into a new, a wider sphere of action. While here, hope and fear, joy and grief hold over us a divided reign. The eye is dimmed with tears, and the heart oft times wrung with anguish. Wherever we may look, similar in their outlines are the scenes we witness. Yet hope survives—anticipation still paints the future in her own bright colors, and while yet adding new beauties, reality comes along and the flowers wither as if chilled by an untimely frost. A cloud rests upon the once beautiful picture, and its shadow falls upon the heart. Then comes Death, with his ministers, pain and anguish, and when they have done his every bidding, he lays his cold hand upon the heart, and its throbbings cease.—And thus 'twill ever be on earth, till sin and its consequences are alike unknown. Yet the spirit lives, and its life is measured by the cycles of eternity. But the cup of life in the spirit-world is no longer a mingled one. 'Tis filled to overflowing with happiness as lasting as the soul itself, or equally filled with the dregs of bitterness. To us is left the choice of which we will partake, and even now are we collecting the ingredients of that cup. Will the elements form a sweet or bitter draught? Is death then necessarily unlovely? Can it be "a momentary passage to *a fairer land*," and yet the King of Terrors? Can it be the messenger bidding us to the feast of eternal life, where every desire is swallowed up in fruition, and yet be an unwelcome guest? Can it be "the resting of the no longer needed body"; "the free ascent of the delivered spirit to its new abode," and at the same time a fearful event? While reason proposes questions like these, feeling asks, Can one be so out of love with life as to relinquish without a struggle, the God-granted boon of earthly existence? Can the strong ties of friendship, and of kindred, which render an earthly home so lovely, be severed without a sigh? Can the thoughts rest upon the grave, its loneliness and corruption, and be untinged with aught like sadness? How often in the minds of the thoughtful is felt this seeming conflict of reason and feeling! While 'tis yet fresh in the memory, life's varied picture, with its light and shade, its beauty and deformity, its blighted buds and withered flowers, is again reviewed; and if the Christian's hope has been kindled in the heart, "*I would not live alway*" is the heart-prompted commentary upon that picture.—Then the eye of faith looks heavenward, and as it perceives the beauties of that "better land," where aught that can awaken the sigh or tear is unknown—where parted friends may meet to live and love forever, the chords binding him to earth are almost unconsciously loosened, and with a full heart he exclaims,

"To the heaven, the God-lighted day
I *would* be away."

MARY.

De Ruyter, June 25th, 1842.

Christ the Way.—Blessed Jesus!—thou art 'the way, the truth, and the life.' A way without aberration, the truth without a cloud, and life without end. Thou hast shown me the way, taught me the truth, promised me the life; thou hast been my way in evils, and my truth in counsel, and shalt be my life eternal.

Religious Department.

The following very pleasant reflections we find in the Oberlin Evangelist. There is only one thing that we regret in reading them, and that is, that the writer is every week guilty of an open violation of that law that the Psalmist loves so much. The Psalmist's "conduct was proof of his sincerity;" but how can a man be sincere in making such expressions when his conduct agrees not therewith? There is sincerity in error, but how can a man be justified in the practice of error when the truth is before him in plainest characters? If he of the Evangelist wishes to keep company with the Psalmist, with the Apostles of Jesus Christ, and be a consistent follower of Christ, and a lover and obeyer of God's law, he must change his conduct in one respect, viz: lay aside his first day keeping, and observe the Sabbath of the commandment.—Ed. Reg.

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

"HOW LOVE I THY LAW."

Thus said the pious Psalmist in a solemn appeal to the heart-searching God. It was no mistake, no effort of hypocrisy. His conduct was proof of his sincerity, for he adds immediately, "It is my meditation all the day." The law—the law of love—it seemed to be written on his heart, to be the spring of all his actions, to be woven into his very existence. It was uppermost in his heart, was often expressed in his words, so that this Psalm (119) has in every verse some reference to his confidence and delight in the law of God. "Thy law is my delight." "Thy law is in my heart." "I love thy commandments above gold, yea above fine gold." "O how love I thy law." These, and similar words, frequently repeated, are proofs of a heart deeply in communion and love with the law of God. Indeed the Christian experience of David was love for the Bible. It was a Bible experience. And none but a spiritual mind can understand or appreciate what he says. Though he was engaged, at the direction of God, in many wars, though he had the government of the kingdom on his hands, yet the house of God and the law of God were his great delight.

The great promise of the New Covenant is, "I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts," the living law, the transcript of the heart of God. O what a work is this! He does not leave the heart a blank. He does not leave it to become a sink of pollution. He shines into it, and fills it with light, and love, and joy, and gladness, and purity. He penetrates its inmost recesses, and searches out, and expels all that is wrong, and gives vigor and health to all its actions. It is blessed thus to give up the heart to God.—Who would not have the law of love, the law of heaven, enshrined in his very heart? Who would not fix his eye on the new Covenant of mercy, and keep it there till he knows it is written in his heart? All else, all short of this covenant is vain and useless. This fills up the full measure of the heart, leaving no aching void. *Love*,—not mere emotion, but a choice, a fixed purpose of soul—*love*, is the life of the believer's soul, the element in which he lives. Its object always is, and always is to be, the God of love. It can be satisfied with his fulness. It seeks not conformity to this world. It seeks not its pleasure here. It is neither flattered with the honors of the world, nor disturbed at its frowns. It suffers long from ill usage and contempt, and still is kind. It seeks not its own, so much as the good of others. It sees another with greater gifts, and graces, and comforts, and it rejoices, not envies. If it does not this, it has not the new covenant, the law of love, in the heart.

The life of our Savior is a perfect exemplification of this law. He came not to do his own will, but the will of the Father who sent Him. "How is it ye sought me," said He to his sorrowing mother. "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business." "I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how am I straitened until it be accomplished." "I live by the Father." His eye was always single to the glory of his Father. And because it pleased his own, and the benevolent heart of his Father, He went about doing good.—Here He found a man blind and He restored his sight; there a sick man and He healed him. Here a leper and He cleansed him; there a dead man and He restored him to life. Here a sorrowing heart and comforted it; there a soul diseased with sin and made it whole. The ignorance and waywardness of his disciples He bore patiently, and endeavored to instruct them. The persecution of his enemies, He meekly endured, even praying for them, and suffering more on their account than on account of his own severe pains. "Weep not for me," says He, "but weep for yourselves," &c. The temptations of the devil He resisted, and baffled him in all his machinations. And in his last great conflict with "the powers of darkness," after praying to be saved, He added with the most perfect resignation, "O my Father, if this cup may not pass from me except I drink it, thy will be done." Thus did He live and die, seeking not his own but the will of God. And thus is his life an example of the spirit of the law of love—an exemplification of that writing the new covenant in the heart, which we all need. His precept and his example unite in teaching us what is love to the law of God.

Christian brother and sister, let us heed the precepts and follow the example of the blessed Jesus. Let us be "strangers and pilgrims on earth," showing in our lives that we "seek a city which hath foundation, whose builder and maker is God." Let us delight in his precepts and his example.—Thus shall we ever abide in his love, and have his law written on our heart. Thus shall we realize in our own experience the New Covenant of mercy. And thus can we say, as sincerely as the pious Psalmist, "How love I thy law, it is my meditation all the day." "How sweet are thy words to my taste; yea sweeter than honey to my mouth."

From the Watchman of the Valley.

MINISTERIAL FIDELITY.

The following incident contains a rare instance of ministerial fidelity, and one which we doubt not will be interesting to our readers.

The Rev. Wm. Cravers who has been dead for some years, was among the early Methodists in Rockingham county, Va.—He owned a number of slaves when he embraced religion, but he let the oppressed go free, and from that time to the day of his death, bore a faithful and decided testimony against the crying sins of slavery and intemperance. So constant was his testimony against these abominations, that it became a common saying among the people, that Father Cravens (the name he was familiarly called,) could not preach a sermon without having a negro and a bottle of whiskey in it. He had a wealthy and respectable neighbor by the name of Henry Miller, who was a professed Deist. Miller died with the consumption. Some short time before his death he sent for Father Cravens. The old servant of God went immediately, and when he came into Mr. M's. room, said to him, "Well Harry, (the name Mr. M. was familiarly called in the neighborhood,) did you send for me?" He answered, "I did Mr. Cravens."—"And what do you want with me, Harry?" "I find, Mr. Cravens, that I must soon leave this world, and I find I am not prepared to die, I want you to pray for me, and give me some instructions how I may prepare to stand before that Savior whom I have so long slighted." Mr. C. replied, "I always thought it would come to this," alluding to Mr. M's. profession of Deism, "but what have you done with your negroes?" Mr. M. informed him that he had made his will, and settled all his worldly business; that he had divided his slaves among his heirs. To which the preacher replied, "I can't pray for you, Harry. I would as soon pray for the Devil as to pray for you, you are about to rivet the chains of bondage on your fellow man with your dying breath—to take from these unfortunate creatures, and their unborn posterity, the rights which their God and your God, the God who is no respecter of persons, gave them. It is not possible that God can have mercy upon you. If you expect mercy of a righteous God, you must at least do justice to your fellow man, and this you cannot do unless you let the oppressed go free. Good day, Harry," and thus left the sick man. It was not long before the preacher was again sent for, when he again asked, "what have you done with your negroes?" But a very different answer was given. Miller informed him that he had seriously considered what the preacher had said at their first interview—that he had seen the injustice of slavery, and made a new will, and set all his slaves free. Br. C. exclaimed, "I will pray for you now, Harry, and I am sure God will have mercy on you too." He prayed, and conversed with the sick man frequently, visited him often, and, as far as it can be known in the world, the Lord was entreated, Mr. M. obtained mercy, and died in peace.

It was a maxim with Mr. Cravens, that he was a witness for the Lord, and as a witness he was not to be influenced by a consideration of the effect of his testimony would have on the suit in hand: all he had to do was to tell the truth, and leave the consequences to his Great Master. O, how will the redeemed and saved deistical slaveholder magnify the grace—the grace by which he was truly dead to the world.

We were intimately acquainted with the Rev. Wm. Cravens, and are in possession of many other interesting anecdotes of that good man, which have never been made known to the community. We think of giving some occasionally.

ESTIMATE OF CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

We are prone—alas! too prone, to estimate Christian character by some shining quality or action, which strikes the senses, instead of seeking it in the more retired and uniform performance of duty, which, after all, is the safest, and indeed the only safe method of arriving at a correct estimate of character in others. But any one who has paid the least attention to what passes around him, knows full well, that the former and not the latter, is the standard by which Christian character is generally estimated.

Here is a private Christian. You hear him offer up a most fervent prayer in the social meeting, and you place him at once among the number of those, of whom the world is not worthy. Now it is certainly right, that charity should always hope the best of another, that it is possible to expect under the circumstances. And yet it is likely, that you form an unfavorable opinion of another and more exemplary Christian, merely because he has less eloquence, and it may be, less apparent zeal. And very frequently, were you more fully acquainted with the active life of the former, you would so completely change your opinion, as to doubt whether there were any Christian principle there at all, and that, although he were found to be *very good at a prayer*, he were universally known to be *very hard at a bargain*, and with whom you would not wish to have a great deal to do.

Here is a minister of the gospel. Perhaps he is a stranger, except that trumpet-tongued fame has gone before, and proclaimed him to be a very *extraordinary preacher*; whose labors had every where excited no inconsiderable share of interest. The congregation is electrified, or startled at his bold, out-of-the-way strokes against sinners and saints. And you compare him with the humble, devoted pastor, or some other godly minister around you, who by his whole life of steady and increasing piety, has preached to all around him even more eloquently than by his lips, and yet you overlook all this, and form an unfavorable estimate of *him*, whilst you exalt and idolize, with the crowd around you, the stranger, who, for aught you know, may be nothing more than a cloud without water, or a burning and blazing comet, who shines with borrowed light; who kindles a flame of his own, and who thus brings "false fire upon God's holy altar."

Or you see or hear of an individual, who gives or bequeaths his thousands to some benevolent object. Now although it is most certainly our duty to rejoice at every noble deed performed by others, and to be willing to believe them actuated by pure motives; yet, it would be manifestly wrong to consider an action of this kind, however splendid in appearance, as of itself decisive evidence of Christian character. This, and much more, *might be*, and often *is* done by him, who has no other motive than *vanity* or *self-complacency* to gratify, and who would never think of forgiving an injury to his fellow-man; or of giving even "a cup of cold water" (from disinterested motives,) to a disciple of Christ.

How necessary, therefore, to be cautious in undervaluing real *living piety*, which does not draw upon itself the admiration of others by occasional lurid flashes; but by continuance in well-doing, stands forth in symmetrical harmony and loveliness, and is in the scripture beautifully compared to the dawning, which shineth "more and more unto perfect day." It is this kind of piety, after all, which alone has the approbation of God, and which does any real good in the world.—*Weekly Messenger.*

Freeness of Salvation.—When, by our believing in Christ, we have obtained power and grace to repent of our sins, then we may and ought to trust in him also for the pardon of those sins which we have thus repented of, steadfastly believing that, how many and great soever our former sins have been, yet that now, upon our hearty and sincere repentance of them, God hath absolved us from them all for Christ's sake, and hath accepted of that death and punishment which his own Son underwent in our nature, as if it had been undergone by us in our own persons; so as to be now perfectly reconciled to us as if he had never been offended at all with us: yea, that he doth not only pardon and forgive us what is past, but he reckons us in the number of righteous persons, and accepts of us as such in his beloved Son, who, knowing no sin in himself, "was made sin for us, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him." And not only our persons, but that our actions also—even our sincere, though imperfect, duties and good works—all are acceptable to God through Jesus Christ our Lord; and that being thus justified by him in time, we shall be glorified by him for evermore. Consider this, and tell me what you think of a Savior—one who can save you from your sins, and from the wrath of God that is due unto you for them—one that can reconcile Almighty God to you, and you to him—one who can alter your estate and disposition too, so as to make you equal to the holy angels themselves both in grace and glory? How happy would the fiends of hell account themselves if they had such a Savior!—how earnestly would they flock after him, and strive which should embrace and love him most, which should serve and please him best, that so they might be restored by him to their former estate again! Yet this is a happiness which they can never hope for; it being designed only for mankind in general. But all may not only hope for it, but may have it, if they will; nay, it is God's pleasure and command you should: for he would have all men to be saved, and, by consequence, you among the rest. And, therefore, if any of you be not, the only reason is because "ye will not," as Christ said, "come to me, that ye might have life;" and no wonder then if you be not saved, when ye will not come to him who alone can do it. Christ was weary, that we might rest; he hungered, that we might eat the bread of life; and thirsted that we might drink the water of life. He grieved, that we might rejoice; and became miserable to make us happy. He was apprehended, that we might escape; accused that we might be acquitted; and condemned, that we might be absolved. He died, that we might live; and was crucified by men, that we might be justified before God. In brief, "he was made sin for us, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him."—*Bp. Beveridge.*

Children's Department.

From the N. Y. Observer.

SKETCHES IN THE HOLY LAND.

SILOAM.

"By cool Siloam's shady rill
How sweet the lily grows!
How sweet the breath beneath the hill
Of Sharon's dewy rose.

Lo! such the child whose early feet
The paths of peace have trod;
Whose secret heart with influence sweet,
Is upward drawn to God."

There is a fountain and a pool of Siloam. They are on the east side of Mount Zion, at the foot of the hill, or rather under the hill, as the water gushes out from the rock some twenty feet below the surface of the earth. From this fountain the water flows under the ground for a considerable distance, when it enters the Pool of Siloam. From the pool the waters flow gently down into the lower part of the valley of Jehoshaphat, which was anciently called "the king's dale," where they water a few gardens of cucumbers, which are cultivated by the poor people who inhabit the village of Siloam on the opposite side of the valley. The waters of Siloam are sweet and pleasant, though not very cool.

This is unquestionably the same place to which our Savior sent the poor blind man that he might wash and be healed.—You will recollect the interesting story.—The man had been blind from his birth.—As Jesus was passing through the streets upon a certain day with his disciples, he saw him, and his disciples supposing that he had been made blind in consequence of some sin, asked whether it was because he had sinned, or his parents, that this great evil had come upon him. The Savior replied that it was not because of any particular sin which either he or his parents had committed, that he was born blind, but that the wonderful power and mercy of God might be shown to men. He then immediately made a clay upon the ground with which he anointed the eyes of the blind man, and sent him to the Pool of Siloam to wash.

Having done as the Savior commanded, he received his sight and came into the city, seeing all things as clearly as if he had never been blind. How happy must he have been at that moment! How strange and beautiful every thing must have appeared! And his father and mother whom he had never seen, with what delight must he have looked upon their faces *for the first time!* And all this because he obeyed the command of the blessed Saviour. If the blind man had said, when Jesus told him to go to the Pool of Siloam and wash, that some other place was just as good, or that it was a long and difficult walk for a blind man to go down into the deep valley, he would not have been healed. But instead of this he did *just the very thing* which Jesus told him to do, and thus received the precious blessing of sight, and what was worth much more, the forgiveness of all his sins. And now let me tell you of another fountain which is far more interesting and important to you than that of Siloam. It is that fountain

"Filled with blood,
Drawn from Immanuel's veins."

To that fountain all are directed to go and wash. The blind, the lame, the sick, the well, the rich, the poor, the bond, the free, the old, the young, the king on his throne, and the beggar upon a dung-hill.—*There is room enough for all.* It has been opened for sin and uncleanness, and whosoever will, may wash therein and be healed. The Savior is now passing by.—His eye rests upon you and he sees you blind and ruined in sin. With gentle voice he says, "go sinful child, go to the fountain, wash and be healed. Wash in my blood which has been shed for you.—Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow, though they be dyed like crimson, they shall be as wool." Yes, go. Listen to his sacred voice, and obey his commands. His promise shall not be vain. Wash in his blood and joys of forgiven sin shall be yours, joys which no wealth, or honor, or earthly pleasure can give, or take away.

When the Savior directed the blind man to go to Siloam, he went immediately. A single day, a single hour's delay, and Jesus might have passed on his way to do good to others, and his blindness remained forever. Do thou likewise. Go now.—Youth is the time to serve the Lord. The present moment is within your reach, and you may embrace the Savior. The gushing fountain flows most freely to-day,—to-morrow—who shall tell what will be on the morrow?

"By cool Siloam's shady rill
The lily must decay;
The rose that blooms beneath the hill,
Must shortly fade away.

And soon, too soon the wintry hour
Of man's maturer age,
Will shake the soul with sorrow's power,
And death complete the stage."

Conscience.—Nothing can pacify an offended conscience, but that which satisfies an offended God.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, July 5, 1842.

An Apology.

☞Printers, you know, must have a holiday occasionally as well as others.—You will, therefore, pardon our printers for having this once left the office to celebrate the Nation's birth-day. We expect to regain, very soon, the time thus lost, and have our paper off in season.

"Let no man, therefore, judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath *days*, which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ." Col. ii. 16, 17.

The above passage is quoted by non-sabbatists, as proof that the Sabbath of the commandment is not now binding on man. Let us see if this is so:—

1. Meats, drinks, holy-days, new moons, and Sabbath days, were institutions belonging to the Jews, and not to others. Some of the Jewish ceremonies were typical of things to come, viz: of Christ and his kingdom; others were given to commemorate things that had taken place; others, still, were given to them as a nation to govern them in their national capacity. The things enumerated in the text above quoted, were peculiar to them as a nation, as may be seen by reference to the Jewish ritual, and also Ezekiel xlv. 17. "And it shall be the princes part to give burnt offerings, and meat offerings, and drink offerings in the feasts, and in the new moons, and in the Sabbaths, in all the solemnities of the house of Israel." But the Sabbath of the commandment was not peculiar to the Jews. It was instituted at creation, confirmed and enforced at Mt. Sinai, and by Jesus Christ, and incorporated in that code of laws engraven on stone by the finger of God, to endure and bind men throughout all time. Since, therefore, the Sabbath days mentioned in the text with the other rites associated, were a shadow of things to come, and were done away in the perfect establishment of the gospel dispensation, we must, of necessity, conclude that the passage here has no application whatever to the Sabbath of the commandment.

The weekly Sabbath, when instituted, was not limited to any time; it must, therefore, remain till abrogated. The form of expression, and its association, are an incontrovertible argument for its perpetual obligation. God says the seventh-day *is* the Sabbath. When was this *is* the Sabbath changed to *was* the Sabbath? The word of God gives no account of such a change. The command of Jehovah then stands to this day, "the seventh-day *is* the Sabbath," and when ages more have rolled away, unless God shall reveal otherwise, the command will be as to-day. With God the word *is*, embraces all time. The past and future with God, are as the present. Therefore, he says of the Sabbath that was instituted at creation, that it *is* the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. The Sabbatic law being associated with the other moral precepts which are founded in man's relation to God, and his fellow man, it must remain with them till man's relation to his God, and his fellows, alters. This has not yet taken place, neither can it so long as time is.

2. In the context, the Apostle declares the fact that Christ had blotted out the hand writing of ordinances that were against us, &c. The ordinances that were against us, were the precise things enumerated in the text. The Sabbath of the commandment is not against us. Jesus Christ himself declares that the Sabbath was made for man. It is most assuredly designed for the benefit of man, and in no sense whatever can be against him. The argument is, therefore, conclusive that the sabbath days mentioned, is not the weekly Sabbath, but the sabbaths peculiar to the Jewish economy.

The Sabbath of the commandment is written in the singular number. In the text it is plural. In the original the word here rendered is Sabbatoon, (plural,) and not Sabbaton, (singular.)

Adam Clarke in his comments on this passage, says: "It is not clear that the Apostle refers at all to the *Sabbath* in this place, whether Jewish or Christian; his toon Sabbatoon, *of Sabbaths, or weeks*, most probably refers to their *feast of weeks*."

In nearly every passage which speaks of the weekly Sabbath, the term is singular unless a numeral is prefixed. The Festival Sabbaths of the Jews are placed in the plural number.

We offer one other passage to show that the sabbaths of the text were ritual, and belonged to the Jews, and not the Sabbath of the commandment. Hosea ii. 2. "I will also cause all her mirth to cease, her feast days, her new moons, and her sabbaths, and all her solemn feasts." We, therefore, conclude that the Apostle to the Collossians has shown that this prophecy was fulfilled, nor can we, without wresting scripture from its obvious meaning, conclude that the Sabbath of the commandment has ceased to exist.

Thus we have it that the word of Jehovah remains in all its force till now, which says that the seventh-day *is* the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH TO PRAY FOR EDITORS.—The Editor of a Religious Journal occupies a position of tremendous responsibility. He may be the instrument of much good or of much evil; how much, eternity alone can reveal. We sometimes wonder, we, or any man, acquainted with the infirmities of human nature, and the errors to which the heart of man is liable, should consent to undertake a work which may not only seal the destinies of thousands of the present age, but propagate an incalculable amount of good or evil to future generations. If any man needs the spirit of the Lord, it is the Editor; if any man ought to be clothed with righteousness as with a garment, it is he.

While in view of his own weakness and unworthiness, the Editor may cry, "*who is sufficient for these things?*" he may take encouragement from the assurance of the Lord, "*My grace is sufficient for thee.*" God hears and answers prayer. He gives grace to the humble. Christians love to pray. It is their duty to pray for all men; and they cannot deny the request of those who crave an interest in their prayers. "I will, therefore, that men pray every where," is the Apostle's injunction. We say to the church in the language of the same Apostle, "*Brethren pray for us.*"—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The above very just sentiments we place in our own department. Every one who is conscious of the influence of the press, must be aware of the immense responsibilities of Editors. There are some possessing great critical acumen, who are ever finding fault with Editors, and if his Editorials do not furnish them sufficient material for criticism, they turn proof-readers and see how many typographical errors they can find. In either case, if the Editor is faulty, such persons have enough to do and say to expose his faults, and unless he is perfectly infallible, thus busy bodies will destroy his influence so far as theirs extends. Now, we do not wish our faults to be covered up, but we wish our friends to point out to us our faults, and suggest how we may correct them, and if we refuse to submit to good advice, we will abdicate the chair Editorial. If our readers can see any consistency in the above article, then we make the request for ourself. We are to some extent aware of our responsibilities; if our readers are aware of it, then we shall expect their wise council and fervent prayers.

Churches Organized.

A Seventh-Day Baptist Church was organized by Br. J. L. Scott, at Cuba, Fulton Co., Ill., May 13, of five members. 10 more were added.

Also at Fredonia, Louisa Co., Iowa, on the 31st of May, of four members. Some others were added. Eld. Rolen McReynolds, formerly a First-day Baptist, united with the church.

Thanks to some of our Agents for the additions they are making to our subscription list. Let others do likewise.

Veto Message of President Tyler.

We publish to-day the "Veto Message" of John Tyler, returning with his objections the "Temporary Tariff Bill."

TWO MORE FOOLS.—"*Hon.*" Thos. F. Marshall, of Ky., and James Watson Webb.

Extract of a Letter from Br. N. V. Hull, dated,

CLARENCE, JUNE 24, 1842.

DEAR BROTHER,—I write you this note to inform you of my safe arrival at my home, &c. It pleased God to give me strength and success, so that on sixth-day after I left De Ruyter, I arrived in safety, though much fatigued, at my residence in Clarence.

* * * * * *

We were last evening favored in our village with a lecture from the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Ithaca, N. Y., who in 1835, 6, and 7, was upon an exploring expedition west of the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of establishing Missionary operations among the nations of those regions. In many respects the lecture was truly interesting and profitable. There were some circumstances, however, to me truly painful. It appeared from his account, that many of the natives in the simplicity of their hearts, earnestly desired to know the right way to worship the true God, and when informed by him that some who had been among them had taught them a false mode of worship, they seemed deeply affected, and asked for teachers that would instruct them in the *right* way. He then gave us to understand that they had great confidence in his instruction. All of these things, as you may be aware, were very interesting and pleasing, but now for the painful transition. He informed us that upon a certain Friday, being in the vicinity of a great number of Indians, it was proposed to him to stay with them over Sabbath, (Sunday,) which he consented to do. The painful, (and shall I say disgusting, perhaps it is too strong,) circumstance of the reverence he taught them to have for the first-day of the week as the Christian Sabbath; thus, as a matter of course, teaching them that this is the doctrine of the Christian's bible! I confess that I was deeply affected, and I remain so yet. A deep gloom rests upon my mind, and my prayer is, O, Lord! is there no way to save thy word from this misrepresentation, and thy religion from this reproach? Never did I feel more deeply the importance of giving to the Pagan the word of God, stripped from the dogmas of the church. Would that my brethren would arise in the strength of God, and go about this blessed work. O that all who know not God and his religion, might know him and it, just as revealed in his blessed word, and may the Lord have mercy on benighted Pagans, and deluded Christians!

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

May 7. Sabbath; spoke to an interesting congregation, and had a happy season.

8. Preached in Centreville to a large concourse of people, upon the subject of the Sabbath. Much interest was manifested by the listening audience. We were also favored with the presence of about fifteen ministers, of different denominations. After the exercises of this day, many said, they would search the Bible upon this subject, with a determination to keep a Bible Sabbath.

13. Met to organize a Church. For a season gloom hung over the prospects.—Finally, five gave each other the hand, and we proceeded to dedicate them; after which two joined, one by letter, and the other by the ordinance of laying on of hands. It may not be amiss to notice that this Church was constituted in the room where Elder Hull departed this life, and four years from the day of his interment. This was a favor which he often, with unshaken confidence, assured his friends would be conferred upon them. From the apartment where we were, we could look through the window, and on a little mound survey the tomb,

Where his once suffering form, sweet reposing,
Slumbers in the arms of death.
But his Spirit, Ah, whither has it fled!
For lo! 'tis not among the regions of the dead.
Yonder, the eye of faith descries him stand,
Vieing with angels on Immanuel's happy land.
With seraph high he sweetly tunes his lyre,
His soul reanimated with celestial fire,
No more to toil while suffering here below,
With Jesus reigns; his perfect love to know.
His loss we're deploring, altho' in *his* room
The heaven-born Church has reared her form.
The Church, the special object of his care,
Is planted there, his Father's love to share,
His prayers long offered, with blessings come,
And there the exiles find a welcome home,
Until released, to dwell with Christ above,
And bask eternal in one unbounded sea of love.

Sabbath and first day, held meeting.—Two more united with the Church.

19. Attended meeting in Harkney's Grove.

20. Called at Br. James Dunham's, on the way to sister Ellis's.

21. Sabbath; with other exercises, received six into the Church; two by letter, and four by that pleasing ordinance still retained in the Church. The Lord appeared to sanction it, by a special outpouring of his Spirit. The prospects are flattering for more additions. These friends are located in Fulton and Peoria counties, where there are Prairies and woodlands enough, to be obtained at government price. The land is mostly rolling, and the prairies especially are very beautifully undulating. These counties are very well watered, and they have mills and woodlands in abundance.—As far as we could ascertain, it is healthy, excepting on the rivers. For the benefit of those who may travel to that region, we will add, as they pass up the Illinois River, to visit these brethren, they may land at the mouth of Spoon River, Copperas Creek, or Peoria. Their locations are at, or near, Lewistown, Canton, or Trivolia. The Church may be communicated with by addressing James Dunham, Trivolia, Peoria co., Ill., or O. H. Perry Hull, Cuba, Fulton co., Ill.

With regard to our labors in Illinois, we think it not necessary to give them a daily detail. We found enough to occupy all of our time, and had to reject many calls.—There were bright prospects for a special work in different neighborhoods; but the calls were too numerous, and time too short to confine our labors to one place. Much might be effected there by immediate action. The public are far from being prejudiced against us as a denomination of Christians. Eld. Dunham, a very popular Moravian Minister, has recently embraced the Bible Sabbath, but his being absent on ministerial business prevented our having an interview with him.

Parting scenes are too heart-rending for us to attempt a description, any farther than to say, that such sob-stifled adieus, are too much for nature to endure. But though painful, we are often compelled to rend ourselves from those whom, as Christians, we dearly love.

23. Left for Iowa Territory, and in Farmington called on Harry Porter. With him the weary traveler finds a hearty welcome, and a sweet repose. From that, we passed on through Knoxville, and Monmouth.

24. Crossed the Mississippi River, and spent the night in Burlington.

25. Passed through Columbus city, and crossed the Iowa River, just below the junction of the Cedar and Iowa, and on its bank in Fredonia, put up with Dr. Enoch Maxson, happy to be in another field of labor. In this village we also found sister S. B. Bowen, a lady from New-Jersey.

26. Attended two meetings in town.—The good spirit was bountifully bestowed upon the people.

27. Preached again. The unconverted requested prayers.

28. Sabbath; meeting still interesting.

29. Entered a canoe in company with Capt. Wheelock and lady. Passed down the river from Hillsborough, to Fredonia. This day the people gathered from far and near. Felt much of the spirit of religion, while endeavoring to persuade the people to become reconciled to God.

30. Visited Br. Richard B. Davis, and found him still aiming for glory.

31. After considering all circumstances, complied with the request of the friends, and constituted a Church of four members. This was as happy a season as we have enjoyed for many months. Eld. Rolen Mc Reynolds, formerly a minister of the "Regular Baptists," requested admission with the number. After learning his doctrinal views, and reasons for embracing the Seventh-day Sabbath, he was welcomed. His lady also joined. His residence is about sixteen miles from this, and the ill health of his family prohibits his engaging with us.

June 4. Sabbath; interest still increasing. One more united with the Church. Many sinners, with streaming eyes, approached the mercy-seat. The fatigues of the journey, constant preaching, visiting from house to house, answering objections, contending with Infidels, and exposure to the stormy blasts, &c., have almost worn us out. We often feel at the close of the exercises, that we cannot endure any longer. Nature is sinking. But when we see the gathering multitudes crowd the house to overflowing, their wants nerve us up, & in the strength of Elijah's God, we make one more effort.—The unconverted, and those who have been stubborn and rebellious, are weeping all around us. The waters are troubled, and some have stepped in and are now singing the convert's song. Others are waiting for help that they may prove the efficacy of Redeeming grace.

5. The house was thronged with listening probationers; and we made one more effort to point them to the "Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."—The number of seekers was this day increased. The sobs and groans of the spiritually wounded plainly declared that the word of God had its desired effect. But in the midst of this glorious work, we are obliged to desist. How gladly would we hail a fellow-laborer in this important crisis!—But we look in vain for *such* aid! May God have mercy upon the people in this wilderness land.

6. Received one candidate into this little Church. We are somewhat aware of our responsibility while endeavoring to lay before the denomination the condition of these people, together with the prospects for the Society to expend some of its means in this western country. Many are the calls for help in those regions where our denomination is most flourishing; but *their* wants will hardly compare with the destitute condition of the people scattered through the great western valley. Gladly would we portray the necessity of immediate action, also the deplorable effect of procrastination but nothing short of a *real knowledge* can be effectual.

Yours, &c.
J. L. SCOTT.
Fredonia, Louisa co., I. T., June 6, 1842.

Congressional News.

From the New-York Observer.

IN SENATE.

June 21.—The Army Appropriation bill was *passed.*

The Temporary Tariff.

June 22.—This bill being amended so as to postpone the distribution until the first of August was passed. Yeas 24. Nays 19.

Death of Mr. Southard.

June 27.—The death of the honorable SAMUEL SOUTHARD, Senator from the State of New Jersey, and late President pro. tem. of the Senate, was announced in the Senate this morning, as soon as that body met.

Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, announced the decease of his colleague in affecting and feeling terms. Judge Southard was born at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, in 1787; and died yesterday at 10 P. M., at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Mr. King followed, and added his tribute to the virtues, talents, and services of the deceased, and moved the appropriate resolutions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Temporary Tariff.

June 25.—The temporary Tariff bill was taken up in regular order of business, and the amendment of the Senate was concurred in: yeas 104; nays 96;—and thus the bill having passed both Houses, awaits only the signature of the President to become a law.

The President has signed the Apportionment Bill; accompanied with reasons that are filed in the State Department.

Death of Mr. Hastings.

June 27.—After the Journal had been read, Mr. John Q. Adams rose in his place, and announced with great feeling the death of Wm. S. Hastings, a member of this House, who departed this life at the Red Sulphur Springs, Va., on the 17th of the present month.

He concluded his remarks by offering the customary resolutions of respect, when the House adjourned.

VETO OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives:

I return the bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled, "An act to extend, for a limited period, the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," with the following objections:—

It suspends—in other words, abrogates for the time—the provision of the act of 1833, commonly called the "compromise act." The only ground on which this departure from the solemn adjustment of a great and agitating question, seems to have been regarded as expedient, is the alleged necessity of establishing, by legislative enactments, rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports, after the 30th of June, according to the home valuation; and yet the bill expressly provides that, "if, before the 1st of August, there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words, the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall in that case continue to be, and to be executed, under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had prescribed, or had enabled the Executive Department to provide for that purpose, leaving the supposed chasm in the revenue laws such as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable; on the contrary, the necessity, as well as difficulties, of establishing uniformity in the appraisements to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act, was brought to the notice of Congress in my message to Congress at the opening of its present session. But however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the Executive, in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable, in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question with my present views of its character and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

That act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude. What may be, in theory, its character, I have always regarded it as imparting the highest moral obligation. It has now existed nine years, unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed, of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has insured to it the repose which always flows from timely, wise, and moderate counsels—a repose the more striking, because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims, in express terms, the principle which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation, founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for the real exigences of the public service. It provides "that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government." It is therefore in the power of Congress to lay duties as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the Government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the exigences of the Government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above 20 per cent.; and I as little doubt that Congress may, above as well as below that rate, so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burdens which it is compelled to impose upon the people, for the purposes of government, productive of a double benefit. This, most of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede; and if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy in the persuasion that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished, at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit & principle of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country, and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country, in the introduction of harmony among all its parts, and all its several interests. The same rate of imposts, and no more, as will most surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands as an indispensable condition. The measure is, in my judgment, called for by a large number, if not a great majority of the people of the United States; by the state of the public credit and finances; by the critical posture of our various foreign relations; and, above all, by that most sacred of all duties—public faith.—The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, couples it inseparably with the condition, that it shall cease—first, in case of war; second, as soon and so long as the rate of duties shall, for any reason whatever, be raised above 20 per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express, or imperative, than this language. It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the treasury was known to exist; and that means were taken to supply this deficit by loan when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same session during which the distribution law was passed; but the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures, entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly sought after and taken up by capitalists, and speedily reimbursed by a country destined, as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity.—The very terms of the loan, making it redeemable in *three years*, demonstrates this beyond all cavil. Who, at the time, foresaw or imagined the possibility of the present real state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while all the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to haggle in the money-market for a paltry sum not equal to one year's revenue upon her economical system? If the distribution law is too indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms, but by universal consent, in the case of war, wherein are the actual exigencies of the country, or the moral obligation to provide for them, less under present circumstances, than they could be were we actually engaged in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous, should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable.

Much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our available means, at least until the demands of the treasury are fully supplied. But, besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable, that the distribution act could not have become a law without the guaranty in the proviso of the act itself.

This connexion, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833, and September, 1841, by suspending the first, and rendering, for a time, the last inoperative. Duties above 20 per cent. are proposed to be levied, and yet the proviso in the distribution act is disregarded; the proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the 1st of August, so that while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed 20 per cent., no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month, opens the way to its total abandonment. If such is meant, why postpone at all? Why not let the distribution take place on the first of July, if the law so directs?—which, however, is regarded as questionable. But why not have limited the provision to that effect? Is it for the accommodation of the Treasury? I see no reason to believe that the Treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment on the 1st of August than on the 1st of July.

The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the 1st of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding 30 per cent. up to that day, and directs it to be made on the 1st of August next. It seems to me very clear that this construction is equally erroneous and dangerous, as it would divert from the treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above 20 per cent. being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed as only a temporary measure, and thus a temporary measure passed merely for the convenience of Congress is made to affect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September, 1841, can be suspended for a whole period of a temporary law, why not for the whole period of a permanent law? A doubt may be well entertained, in fact, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to the case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so replete, if adhered to, with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or captious interpretation.

In discharging the high duty thus imposed on me by the Constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures of a Constitutional character, which, in its wisdom, it may judge necessary and proper to re-establish the credit of the Government.—I believe that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being restored to the Treasury, or more properly to speak, the *proviso* of the act of September, 1841, being permitted to remain in full force, a Tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which, while it will yield a revenue sufficient to maintain the Government in vigor by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection, and infuse a new life into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 29, 1842.

News of the Day.

THE RHODE ISLAND REBELLION.

Affairs have recently assumed a menacing aspect in Rhode Island. It appears that Dorr, the sham Governor, not satisfied with the complete defeat of his previous attempt to overthrow the government and laws of the State, has opened another campaign. By the aid of sympathizers in various States, he has rallied together a desperate force of about 700 men, composed chiefly of those who are not citizens of the State, and who have no interest in its actions, and encamped at a little village called Chepatchet containing some 700 inhabitants, about six miles from the Connecticut line of the State. In this dangerous state of things, the friends of law and order had but one thing to do, to defend their rights and suppress by force the wretched rebellion.

Accordingly the legislature passed an act on the 25th inst., proclaiming martial law throughout the State, which has been rigidly enforced. On the 26th, extensive military preparations were made in Providence and in other parts of the State, and about 3000 men under arms were despatched to the quarters of the insurgents. They took possession of Acot's Hill, an elevation not far from Chepatchet, and commanding the road leading to it.

Dorr issued a proclamation convening the Constitutional Legislature at Gloucester, on the 4th of July, and another calling upon the people of the State to defend the Constitution.

Gov. King has also issued a proclamation warning all persons against holding any intercourse or communication "with the traitor Thomas Wilson Dorr, or his deluded adherents, assembled in arms against the government of the State," and calling upon him and his adherents to lay down their arms, and disperse in peace and order.

David Parmenter, a notorious insurgent, was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of treason, ordered to find sureties in the sum of $2,000, and in the meantime, committed to prison. Other arrests have been made. O. Holmes, owner of the brewery where Dorr's legislature convened, William Hidden, Nicholas Power, C. Williams of Cranston, and his son, F. Potter, and a number of others.

Dr. Wayland has dismissed the students of Brown University. The college rooms have been ordered to the government for barracks.

William Gibbs McNeil, well known as an engineer, has been appointed by Gov. King as Commander-in-chief of the forces of Rhode Island and Providence plantations, and assumed the command.

The Assembly adjourned to re-assemble on Thursday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. One of the members moved to meet at Chepachet, but he was overruled. The Providence Journal says: "It was understood that the members would arm themselves and proceed in a company to the scene of conflict, and they remained together after the final adjournment to make arrangements for that purpose."

A great many suffrage men, among them Dutee J. Pearce, Daniel Brown, and others who have been looked upon as leaders, have come out and published statements of their determination to give no further support, but to abide by the action of the charter government. They exhort their political friends to do the same.

The forces of the friends of the government are assembled in great numbers from all parts of the State, and are gradually closing up their lines around Gov. Dorr's encampment. The company of Sea Fencibles have a heavy Paixhan gun, which was drawn to the scene of action by six horses.

Chepachet taken.—At a quarter before ten on Tuesday the battalion of the State forces commanded by Col. Brown marched upon Chepachet, and succeeded in taking the town with the loss of only two men. Dorr's men, when they saw the immense force marching against them, after showing some little resistance, laid down their arms and fled. Dr. Nichols, a Senator of Dorr's legislature, was taken.

Dorr about this time wrote a letter to a Mr. Burgess, stating that having been convinced that the majority of his party were opposed to his movements, and were favorable to the law passed by the Assembly, therefore he should advise his friends to disband. But this did not arrest the progress of things.

Dorr fled again.—It was reported on Tuesday at 4 o'clock, that Dorr had fled into Connecticut with about 50 or sixty of his men. He went away without the knowledge of the majority of his men, who were much incensed with him, and declared that they would take his life if they found him.

Attempt at Murder—Devotedness of a Wife.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that a most daring and horrid attempt to commit murder was recently made upon the person of Mr. James Henry, living about one mile above Cumminsville, by three or four men. Mr. Henry was in Cincinnati the day before, and sold a horse, receiving in payment some money. About midnight his house was broken open, the desks and drawers rummaged, but nothing taken. Mr. H. himself was awakened by a blow from a dirk or knife, which cut him severely upon the forehead. He sprang up, but was instantly stabbed by another of the gang, low in the side—cutting a terrible gash, which laid open the cavity of the body for some six inches. Mrs. Henry here threw herself between the murderers and their intended victim, imploring them with a woman's devoted affection, to spare his life. She offered them any money or valuables about the house, if they would desist. To effect this object, she gave them a large English gold watch, with a heavy guard also of gold, the links quite long, and some thirty-five dollars in money—all she had. The villains then decamped.

From the Aurora.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The Top Stone.—Considerable interest has been manifested, and many questions asked, with respect to the manner of placing the top stone on Bunker Hill Monument. The block is four feet and nine inches square at the base, while the four sides will be hammered from the apex to an edge, forming a flattened four-sided cone. It constitutes of itself the apex of the monument, and it has been supposed by some that it would be a very difficult matter to place it in its intended position. But the difficulties are easily obviated, by the arrangement proposed by Mr. Savage. For the purpose of raising the stone, (as the derrick at present used must come down,) a pair of shears will be raised directly over the Monument, one leg at each side, resting upon timbers projecting from the openings. The shears will be sloped towards the city, and the block will be raised on the front side of the Monument. The difficulty of attaching the fall to the block, (for no holes can be drilled into it, as in the other blocks,) will be obviated by leaving projections on two sides of its surface—like ears—to which the rope will be fastened. These will be hewn off after the stone has been placed in its position.

Dimensions of the Top Stone.

Square at the base, 4 feet 9 inches.

Thicknes through the centre, 3ft. 6 inches.

Weight of the block, about 2 1-2 tons.

It is believed that the following mountains may be seen, in clear weather, from the top of Bunker Hill monument, viz: *Wachusett*, at Princeton, distant about 50 miles; *Monadnock*, at Jeffrey, N. H., distant about 75 miles; *Ascutney*, at Weathersfield, N. H., distant about 110 miles; *Kearsarge*, at Newbury, N. H., distant nearly 80 miles. Another mountain, the name of which we do not know, is also to be seen.

Violent Hail Storm.—On Sabbath last, between 2 and 3 P. M., there was a violent hail storm about five miles north of this village. It took a range of a mile and a quarter in width, and (so far as heard,) about twenty miles in length. From Montezuma, through Sennet, the scene is represented as one of complete desolation.—All the grain, fruit, and garden produce are destroyed. The window glass for the whole range, is said to be broken—in some cases with window blinds and shutters.—Several farmers have lost from $500 to $1,000 each. Much injury of the above description was done—although we have heard of only one case in which a human being received any injury. The hail stones were some of them as large as 5 and even 6 inches in circumference—and we have been assured by those who witnessed it, that in the corners of the fences, &c., these stones were to be seen exceeding two feet in depth. More than 20 hours after the storm, we were shown some of the stones, which were even then of unusual size. At the same time this village was visited by a heavy storm of wind and rain; but we believe it was not accompanied with hail.—*Auburn Journal.*

Affair of Honor.—We have just heard the particulars of a meeting which took place on Six Mile Island, on Tuesday, between two young bloods of our city. Samuel Thruston, aged 15, and William Huie, aged 13 years. They were attended by young gentlemen of the same age. The weapons used on the occasion were a couple of Dickson's best rifles—distance thirty yards. They took one fire without any damage being sustained by either party, except the ball of Thruston's gun passing through the crown of Huie's beaver hat. Through the intercession of the *board of honor*, a corporation well known in this city, the challenge was withdrawn, and the difficulty amicably adjusted.

Both parties behaved with the most perfect coolness and courage on the occasion. The difficulty, we have heard, originated in an *affaire du cœur*.—*Louisville, Ky., Sun.*

If the "board of honor" had administered a sound *flogging*, to masters Thruston and Huie respectively, we think their "intercession" would have had a most excellent effect.

The Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company have reduced the fare between Albany and Schenectady to 50 cents.

Mechanics Employed and Dismissed from the Navy Yard.—The number of mechanics dismissed from the five great Navy Yards, from May 1st to June 10th, are as follows:

From Portsmouth, N. H.,	89
" Boston,	216
" New-York,	353
" Philadelphia,	444
" Norfolk,	429
	1528

The reason given by the Secretary in a document laid before Congress, is "a want of work caused by the launching of the several vessels being stopped, and the discontinuance of the work on the medium steamers."

Three hundred and eighty able bodied sailors have been, within a short time, enlisted at New Orleans, into the service of the United States.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have appointed a Committee of two from each county, on the subject of Suffrage and the calling of a Convention to frame a Constitution. This Committee consists of Messrs. Cranston, Durfee, Clarke, Randall, Updike, Potter, Whipple, Remington, Blake, and Bosworth.

A general council of the Cherokees have passed a law, that all spiritous liquors found at any time in their nation, shall be poured out on the ground.

The Ohio Anti-Slavery Convention met at Mount Vernon recently. While Judge King, the candidate for Governor, was addressing the Convention, the church in which they were assembled was assailed by a mob.

The wife, son, and daughter of Mr. Jesse Hulse, of Blooming Grove, N. Y., each sustained the injury of a broken leg, while proceeding to church on the 19th inst. The horse took fright in consequence of some oversight in harnessing, and the wagon was upset, causing the accident.

The Mormons have nominated a full ticket for county officers of their own religious denomination, in the county of Hancock, Illinois. They intend either to rule or ruin.

James Wood, of Rochester, who was last seen alive by one of his sons, holding on to a tree by the bank of the river, in a state of intoxication, was on the 24th inst., found a corpse in a mill-dam.

An Escape from Captivity.—A New York paper announces the arrival in that city of James Gammel, one of the Patriots who were taken in Canada, and condemned to death, but had their sentence commuted to transportation to Van Dieman's Land. The account says:

Gammel and eleven others were sent out from England, in the ship Canton, to Hobart's Town, on the 22d of September, 1839, and reached there January 16th, 1840. They were all sent one hundred miles into the interior to work on the great road leading across the island from Hobart Town to Launceston. Here *they worked in irons for two years.* After that Lord John Russell sent out orders to mitigate their condition. They then received each a "ticket of leave," and were allowed to work at their respective trades, on their own account, but still to be kept confined to the interior, and never to go to any seaport on the island.

Gammell, however, was allowed a pass by the magistrate of the district to go to Hobart Town, to get a model for a stump machine; and by the assistance of some American sailors then at Hobart Town, made his escape on board an American whale ship, and reached this city in fine health and spirits last Wednesday, being the first of the American prisoners who has made his escape from Van Dieman's land.

He wishes us to state that the following American prisoners have died since he went out:

Peter Williams, of United States; Alex. M'Leod, Gerard Van Camp, Canada; John James M'Miller, do.; Mr. Priest, Jefferson co. N. Y.; and Mr. Curtis.

Duelling.—A duel was fought on Saturday morning, of last week, between James Watson Webb, editor of the Courier and Enquirer of this city, and Mr. Marshall, a representative of Kentucky in Congress.—They fought with pistols at ten paces, and at the second fire Col. Webb was wounded in the knee, which terminated the affair.

We have not heard any one express regret that one of the parties was wounded, but many are of opinion that if both had been disfigured for life, the effect upon the practice of duelling would have been salutary. Mr. Marshall had just begun to rise in public estimation by his eloquent appeals in behalf of temperance; but this duel must forever condemn his name to infamy among all men who abhor the murderer.—*Baptist Advocate.*

Emigration from Germany.—Whole villages, including the rich as well as the poor, are emigrating, says a letter from Mentz, from Germany to North America. Three of those in Upper Hesse have, within these few months, been entirely abandoned, and several in Rhenish Prussia are preparing to follow the example. A short time ago the whole population of one of these villages passed through Mentz on its way to America, accompanied by its pastor and its schoolmaster.—*Galignani.*

Roman Catholic Missionary Murdered.—The Australian Chronicle mentions the killing of a Roman Catholic missionary, Rev. Father Chanel, by the natives of the Wallis Islands. He was barbarously murdered with spears and clubs, by a party of savage zealots, who were incensed that he had converted the king's son.

The Erie.—Capt. TAYLOR, with his associate explorers, returned in the Star last evening, after ten unsuccessful efforts to discover the Erie. The location pointed out by some of the survivors has been carefully explored and the bottom of the lake surveyed, but the hull of the vessel or any part of the machinery is as yet undiscovered. Capt. T. however, does not return disheartened, but merely to refit and gain farther and more accurate information as to the *locale* of the wreck. The persons who towed the burning vessel towards shore have not been consulted on this point.

During the cruisings of the Star she went in search of the schooner Helen Mar, lost with all on board some months ago in a gale, near the Canadian shore, a short distance from this city. The vessel was found in 78 feet of water, some 10 miles S. by W. from Point Abino, in a tolerable state of preservation. Some of lower bulwarks are carried away, her hatches are off, and nearly all the wheat has been washed from the hold. Capt. T. is of the opinion she can be raised without much difficulty.—*Buffalo Daily Journal.*

The Wheat.—The Prospects of the wheat harvests were never better, if ever before as good, in the Genesee Valley, renowned as this valley is for its excellent wheat. The uncommon coolness of the season is just right for wheat, though it causes some grumbling about othbr matters.

The accounts from all quarters concur in giving similar promise of an immense wheat harvest—west and south, as well as north. If there is starvation this fall, it won't be for scarcity of flour.—*Western New Yorker.*

The James Bank has again resumed business. Its notes are redeemed at the Albany Exchange Bank at 1-2 per cent.—The account of this Bank with the comptroller is as follows: circulating notes $32,350; secured by good bonds and mortgages, $57,000—Michigan University stock, $18,000. The authorities of Michigan acknowledge the validity of this emission of their stock; hence it appears that the circulating notes of the Bank are amply secured.

Tiger Hunt—The Javasche Courant of of Java states that two tigers having seized on an unfortunate inhabitant of Tjikadokan, to the east of Batavia, whilst cutting wood, and killed him before his son and some of his friends could lend assistance, the inhabitants determined to undertake a grand hunt and revenge his death. Having discovered where the animals were, they formed a circle, and gradually closed in upon their prey. At last the female made an attempt to clear the living hedge, but was met by a brother of the deceased, named Bapa Kira, who struck her violently on the head, with his knife, and, when the animal turned round, wounded her behind. When the tigress became more furious, rushed a second time forward, he seized her by the ear, and, holding her at arm's length, repeated wound on wound. Three other brothers having come to his assistance, the animal was quickly despatched and carried in triumph to their cottage.

An African Sceptere.—His Hajesty, Pahkotroo, King of one of the barbarous tribes back of the Liberian coast, uses the tail of an elephant for a sceptre. He lately sent in one of these emblems of power to the editor of the Luminary, with a commission as follows:

"King say you must send em white men country, and put all him hand (handle) for silber, (silver,) and and put king name dare, all same King Boson before. I be King now, I want do King fash. Any money he ketch I can pay you."

The tail was to be forwarded to England, to be mounted and inscribed and then returned to the royal hand.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Notices.

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. DELLAY, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n5tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in [illegible] session on this subject are request[illegible] mit them as soon as convenient [illegible] respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

MARRIED,

In Plainfield, on the 3d inst., by Rev. Wm. B. Maxson, H. SAUNDERS CRANDALL M. D., of Leonardsville, and Miss F. ABIGAIL, daughter of Joshua C. Sisson, Esq., of the former place.

In Van Buren, Onondaga Co., on the 15th ult., by Truman Skinner, Esq., Mr. JOHN MC QUEEN, and Miss ALMEDA BENJAMIN, both of De Ruyter.

DIED,

In Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 19., Mrs. EMELINE, wife of Gorham Denison, late of Berlin, Renselaer Co., N. Y., and daughter of Jairus and Desire Maxson, in the 35th year of her age.

It is due to the memory of the deceased to say that for a number of years she was a member of the Baptist church in Berlin, and at the time of her death, a member of the Baptist Church in Stillwater. She possessed a strong mind, a vivid imagination, and a benevolent heart.

In the death of Mrs. Denison, the church has lost a worthy member, society one of its brightest ornaments, and the domestic circle, one of its most agreeable companions; yet, what is their irreparable loss, is her eternal gain. Suffice it to say that she was respected by all who knew her, and her virtues will be long remembered by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

With her mind thoroughly grounded in the faith, and her heart deeply imbued with the spirit of her Savior; manifesting her love to Him by her christian walk and conversation; she experienced sustaining grace and the blessed prospect of eternal rest in the last and awful moments of death. She was ready and willing to die. Though her family and friends were entwined around her heart, yet after giving the faithful and dying advice of a mother, she calmly and cheerfully resigned herself into the arms of death, and her joyful spirit winged its way on the breezes of a delightful sabbath morning to enjoy an eternal sabbath of rest in heaven.

She has left a husband and six children to deplore her loss. May God in infinite wisdom sanctify this bereavement to the good of every branch of the family, and may they hear the still small voice of God in this dispensation of his providence saying to each of them 'Be still and know that I am God.'

Z. R.

LIST OF LETTERS.

J. H. Lupton, Benjamin Clark, Obadiah Lippencott, (thank you.) N. V. Hull. Warren Wellman, (we cannot, these "Hard Times," stop papers till they are paid for.) Z. Richards, B. Wiles.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter June 30, 1842.

Allen Britton	Haskins Leander
Bentley E. A. Mrs.	Johnson Abira
Baker Sally A. Miss	Kinney Nathan
Barnard Daniel	Lewis L. E. Mrs.
Bogardus Isaac R.	Snow Harvey
Babcock Thos. E.	Seyman Benjamin
Curtis Lurana Mrs.	Sherwood Adah E.
Carr Thomas	Squares Ethan
Derbashire James	Shaver Harvey
Griswold Sherman S.	Terney John
Hagan Jane	Winons Stephen
Holmes Arza	Wooley Peter R.

M. SPEAR, P. M.

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.

JAMES M. LETTS.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf

May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.

34tf S. G. WALKER.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

ORTANT WORK!

THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S.,
M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S.
Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ.
Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community*. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 31:12

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING

ABIJAH N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block,)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN COUNTY or STATE*. Most kinds of Produce Old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All ware warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY*.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

☞ Done well, on short notice, and for reasonable prices. N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy will please Call at the Centre Store, La Fayette Block No 3 *Cortland Street.*

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841. 34tf

REMOVAL

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not cheaper than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

May 24 SUTTON & QUINBY.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

From the Morning Star.

Br. Burr:—Having been frequently solicited I send you the following hymn for publication.

A. Turner.

While angels strike their golden strings,
And veil their faces with their wings,
And join to praise the King of kings,
Each saint on earth to Jesus sings,
Who save their souls from ruin.

But sinners, fond of earthly toys,
Mock and deride while saints rejoice,
And close their ears to Jesus voice,
And make the world and sin their choice,
And crowd the way to ruin,

God's servants warn them night and day,
And for them Christians weep and pray;
When sinners loathe and turn away,
And join the wicked, lewd and gay,
And throng the road to ruin.

Sometimes by preaching sinners see
They're doomed to hell and misery,
And with the lord they then agree;
But soon their wicked company
Entice their souls to ruin.

Sometimes by visions of the night,
God doth their guilty souls affright,
They tremble at the awful sight,
But early with the morning light,
Return again to ruin.

Sometimes, when nothing else will do,
Afflictions do their danger show,
Which brings the haughty sinner low;
They then repent, and pray, and vow,
Yet turn again to ruin.

When every man is tried in vain,
The spirit strives no more with them;
Death strikes the blow—the sinner's slain!
They sink in guilt and endless shame,
And thus go down to ruin.

O sinner! turn, long time you've stood,
Opposed to truth and all that's good;
You may be sav'd through Jesus' blood,
Throw down your arms submit to God,
And thus be saved from ruin.

Dear sinner, neighbor, friend or foe,
The terrors of the Lord we know;
Tell us, O friends! what will ye do?
We'll ne'er consent to let you go
Down to eternal ruin.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

PROF. BUSH'S SECOND LECTURE.

The Second Lecture of Prof. Bush, delivered at the Chapel of the University last Sabbath evening, was upon the predicted Return of the Jews to Palestine. No reader of history, he said, could fail to be struck by the most remarkable preservation and isolation of the Jews as a people. Their city has twice been destroyed, their royal line is extinct, and every bond which could hold them in political union has been sundered; and yet the Jew—in whatever part of the Earth he may be found—is a Jew still, marked by the same peculiarities of character as when he followed the cloudy pillar in his long march through the wilderness. No intermingling with the people of other Countries has been able to merge his nationality or to destroy those features by which he is distinguished in every portion of the Earth. This fact certainly signifies some special purposes of Divinity in his preservation. It is certainly important as proving the truth of recorded prophecy; but it goes farther than this, and in connection with that prophecy it clearly shows that the Jews—as a nation—will still be kept distinct; even after they shall have been converted to Christianity.

In examining their history and destiny it becomes most important to learn what intimations are to be found in the Scriptures that the Jews will be literally restored to Palestine. Prof. Bush cited from Ezekiel the passage which is believed to foretell, in unequivocal terms, the fulfillment of this event, and proceeded to adduce some reasons why he gave it a literal and not a figurative interpretation. The general analogy of Scriptural predictions, in the first place, made this necessary. Even in those cases in which we should pronounce the prophecies of Scripture least likely to be literally fulfilled we find them accomplished with nice exactness—as, for example, in those passages which foretell the miraculous conception of Jesus, his entry into the city riding on an ass's colt, and the division of his garments among those who crucified him. If, as we know, these predictions were literally fulfilled, what reason have we to suppose that a different accomplishment will be given to those concerning the Jews? So far as the prophecies concerning them have received their fulfillment, it has been in accordance with their letter. They have been literally cast out from the land of their fathers, they have become a hissing and a bye word among the nations, and have been loaded with ignominy and reproach. All these predictions have been fulfilled to the minutest particulars. Yet we find it written with equal minuteness and in terms as little capable of mistake that they shall at some future time be restored to their ancient land. By any other interpretation than this we deprive ourselves of the only argument in favor of Christianity which can successfully be addressed to a Jew.—They tell us that the prediction of their dispersion was literally fulfilled, and so must be that of their in-gathering.

It is frequently urged as an objection to this opinion that the literal restoration of the Jews is contrary to the spirit and tendencies of the Gospel dispensations, which repel the idea of isolation and distinction. What, It may be asked, is the use of this, and what means the inspired declaration that 'there is no difference between the Jew and the Gentile, but that they are all one in Christ,' if this belief of their return to Palestine be well founded? But surely our inability to see all the purposes of the divine will cannot countervail the evidence of the fact; and the passage cited evidently implies that all are by nature in the same state of depravity, and equally entitled to the benefits of the Gospel. It may be remarked that the writers of the New Testament say very little of this restoration; but it was because the Jews were at that time one nation, and since the great body of them rejected the Gospel, it was very natural that these writers should frequently speak of their dispersion.

But apart from the declarations of Scripture, there are many circumstances which give form or force to this belief. The Jews themselves expect this restoration; from age to age and from land to land it may be traced among them as a hope, sometimes stifled, but renewing its force and pointing to this as their final destiny. In this city, Professor Bush said he could never learn that the Jews as a body cherished any such hope. Their condition is so much better than that of those in Europe that the proposal strikes them as something repulsive; still it must be borne in mind that these are but a handful in comparison with the whole body. The Jews of Asia, of Europe and of Africa, all cherish the the same hope and live in the same confident expectation. This hope will revive and gain power as the Scriptures are studied by the Jews. The Talmud is now the book of authority among them, but one of the most cheering signs of the times is, that this in high places has already been laid aside, and its authority disputed, and the Christian Bible adopted in its stead.—The Jews moreover are every where sojourners rather than denizens; they form no attachment to the soil, no political alliances where they reside. They stand like their ancestors preparing for the feast—with their loins girded, their shoes upon their feet and their staff in their hands.—What does this indicate, so far as it has any signification, but that they are destined to return to the land of their father?

The whole course of events in modern times in relation to the Jews is prolific of hope. Every where a more respectful feeling is engendered toward them; they are no longer wholly rejected and despised, but are elevated to high and important stations; while the financial destiny of Europe is controlled by a Jewish banking house it is not easy to hold his race in contempt. A great national contest is more quickly settled by the gold of Rothschild than by diplomacy; and though the claims of Turkey and Egypt to the land of Palestine, are settled for the present, yet they are not decided. Each is held by a superior power. Russia and England now hold the contest in abeyance, and may not the question be working its way into the cabinets of European Kings—whether the surrender of this country to is inheritors is not required as a matter of right? The anomalous position of Syria, in reference to the return of the Jews, is certainly striking and full of interest.

Prof. Bush concluded his lecture by saying that the Return of the Jews would probably commence in a spirit of commercial enterprise; already we see the land extolled by Jewish writers as the destined centre of trade and commerce for the whole world. The movement thither thus once begun the great body of the Jewish people will share it, and the predictions of Scripture thus be ultimately fulfilled.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

THE JEWS.

Messrs. Editors:—In your notice of Professor Bush's last Lecture on the return of the Jews, you fall into some errors as well as the learned Professor himself, which it may be well enough to correct, particularly at this time, when deep interest is felt in relation to the advent of the Jews. It is not necessary here, to examine the various prophecies respecting the dispersions and ingatherings of the Jews, their sufferings, privations and banishments, nor to examine the causes, why for centuries, they have been cast out of the land of their fathers. It is generally supposed, that these calamities resulted from their acts—their sins their stiff neckedness. You, who are politicians and philosophers, know how to attribute results to natural causes. The Greeks—The Romans, the Medes and Persians, each kept united in their several countries, and were cut off.—The Jewish nation, with whom the Covenant of preservation was made, were dispersed, and are here at this day,—dispersed it is true, but more numerous, rich and powerful, than they were in the days of Solomon. It is useless to talk of collateral prophecies, here is the *great* one—the living one. The oath which God took, that he would protect Israel though all the nations of the earth were destroyed, were fulfilled. He dispersed them, to protect them not to punish them; the Jews are the only nation on earth, who never divided the attibutes of the Lord with a mortal, and the Lord has ever marked them as his people, and all the nations who have scoffed and insulted and despised the Jew, will in fulfillment of the prophecies "take hold of the skirts of him that is a Jew, saying I will go with you, for God is with you."

How could Professor Bush fall into such an error as to believe, that the Jews of this city cherished no hope of the restoration of their nation, and that the "proposal strikes them as something repulsive?"

There is not a shadow of ground for this supposition. The Jews throughout the world, one and all, hope and expect and pray, for the restoration of the nation. On this point there is not a shadow of difference of opinion, Professor Bush says: "The Talmud is now the only book of authority among them, but one of the most cheering signs of the times is, that this in high places has already been laid aside, its authority disputed, and the Christian Bible adopted in its stead." How could my learned and worthy friend, advance such an opinion, without the authority of a single fact to support it? [Our condensed notice of Prof. Bush's Lecture has led our esteemed correspondent into an error.—Prof. B. *did* cite the authority of a fact to support his statement—though the mistake in the assertion that the Christian Bible—including the Gospels have been adopted in place of the Talmud, was his own.—The Old Testament alone was meant.—This instance cited by Prof. B. is mentioned in a work called 'Lights and Shadows of London Life.' That author says that a great number of Jews, at the head of whom is Sir Isaac Lyons Goldsmid, have seceded from the general body, in consequence of the latter placing Rabbinical writings on the same footing with the five books of Moses. They denounce the Talmud *as a mass of outrageous absurdities*, and are to adhere exclusively to the authority of Moses in all religious matters.]

Ed. Tribune.

The *Talmud* of Jerusalem, and the *Gemara* or Talmud of Babylon, containing the traditions and canons of the Jewish Law, valued by Christians as well as Jews for its antiquity and great learning, continues to be held in high estimation by learned Jews throughout the world. Modern Jews not familiar with the Hebrew language, are imperfectly acquainted with these works, but their authority has never been disputed. The sect of Caradite Jews in Russia and Poland, alone respect the traditions, and adhere to the Law and the Prophets. As to the "Christian Bible," meaning the New Testament being adopted by Jews in the place of the Talmud as Professor Bush above says, there is no truth in it, immediately or prospectively; there is not the least ground for the assertion, and reflecting, sensible Christians, should never indulge the hope, that the Law and the Prophets will ever be rejected by the Jews for any substitute.

You are probably aware of the experiment recently made in Jerusalem, of appointing a converted Jew as a Christian Bishop, and reading the New Testament in a synagogue; adopting Jewish forms and ceremonies, but teaching Christianity. The Boshop and his congregation were destroyed by Christians in Jerusalem, not Jews. The Jews remained tranquil and depended upon a higher power for protection. *There is no hope of the conversion of the Jews to any other faith.* No good Christian should desire it; they heave been preserved for great purposes, and men should not attempt to change their character, or interfere with the will of God, in relation to their future destinies. Let peace and good will prevail among Jew and Gentile, without reference to religious matters. You have never probably read the thirteen articles of the Jewish Creed, as thrown into form by Maimonides at the close of the eleventh century, and originally adopted by the Jews as a Confession of Faith immediately after their dispersion. Here they are.

1. I believe with a firm and perfect faith that God is the Creator of all things.—That he guides and supports all creatures: that he has done every thing; that he still acts and shall act during the whole eternity.
2. God is one. There is no unity like his. He alone hath been, is, and shall be eternally our God.
3. God is not corporeal. He cannot have any natural properties; and no corporeal issue can be compared with him.
4. God is the beginning and ending of all things, and shall eternally subsist.
5. God ought to be worshipped, and none but him ought to be adored.
6. Whatever has been taught by the prophets is true.
7. The doctrine and prophecy of Moses are true. He is the father of all Doctors that lived before or after, or shall live after him.
8. The law that we have was given by Moses.
9. This law shall never be altered, and God will give no other.
10. God knows all the thoughts and actions of men.
11. God will regard all those who have performed what he commands, and punish those who have transgressed his laws.
12. The Messiah is to come; and although he stays a long time, I will wait till he comes.
13. The resurrection of the dead shall happen when God shall think fit. Blessed and Glorified eternally be the name of the Creator. *Amen.*

Here we have all the mystery of the Jewish religion, and the faith and confession of Israel; who will take the responsibility of asking the Jews to change their faith? And what are the "cheering signs" to which my friend, Professor Bush, refers when he talks of throwing aside the Talmud for what he calls the "Christian Bible?" Who among Christians will refuse to adopt the foregoing confessions of faith of the Jews? Christ adopted them *in extenso.* These were his Catechism. Why should any signs be deemed "cheering" which would change them? Bishop Hobart once said to me, "I am against converting the Jews." Why so, Bishop?" "Because," said he, "they are the living witnesses of the truth of the Christian religion." He spoke like a man who had faith, A layman and a philosopher would have said, "Can we give them a purer, a more rational religion?" Professor Bush is probably right in supposing that the return of the Jews to the Holy Land would commence in a spirit of commercial enterprize. He means that the repossession of Palestine will result from purchase, not conquest; that the purse-strings, not the sword, will prove the efficient agent. Every thing now has that tendency. Moses, the most practical political leader of the Jewish or any democracy ever had, told the Jews never to *borrow* money, but always to be *lenders*. The result of this counsel is, that all the monarchies of the world are indebted to the Jews. They hold in pledge their crown and scepters. The Sultan depends upon them for loans. Mehemet looks to them for succor. The Affghanistans strike at British power in India with the gold which they procure from them. Russia has her Jewish Bankers.—England is in their hands in a great measure, and as they cannot, like the younger partners in the great American family, *repudiate*, they must *liquidate*. England, Russia, Turkey and Egypt, will agree to restore Palestine, and thus expunge a few millions of their respective debts; and a highly intelligent, powerful, enterprising people, will tranquilly make the Holy Land more prosperous than it ever was in the "golden days of its commercial prosperity." Christians will rejoice in the fulfillment of the prophecies—good, liberal Christians will be overjoyed at seeing the promises of God fulfilled to the descendants of Abraham. I have no doubt that Jerusalem at a future day will be the richest city in the world, because all the Jews will go there who have made fortunes in other countries. They will gather the fruits of their toil, and go to Jerusalem to be buried in the valley of Jehoshaphat.—Professor Bush believes in their restoration—conscientiously believes in it. He knows that to fulfil the prophecies—to redeem the great promises—they must return *as* Jews. How can they return as such if converted? *Nil admirari.* We live in wonderful times, strange revolutions are taking place daily, and I hope my learned friend, the Professor, may live to see the fine steam-ship *Judas Maccabeus* sailing out of the East River under the Hebrew flag direct for Jaffa in Palestine, a passage only of 22 days, and I hope I may be there to hand him ashore, and when he sees the broad banner of Judah floating on the turrets of that ancient city, he will call to mind the "cheering signs" to which he referred when he once spoke of the Jews rejecting their Bible, their law, and their sacred faith. N.

From the Boston Transcript.

RUNNING IN DEBT.

One who has a good name and a good credit can easily run in debt; but to escape from the toils of such a snare, is often found a most perplexing business. No devices which young men have invented to involve themselves in difficulties and ruin, are more frequent than that of incurring a debt at a very early age, without any real necessity. No sooner is the aspiring youth emancipated from school, than he becomes, in his own idea, a man; and not only so, but a man of consequence, whom it behooves to dress and make a figure. To accomplish this purpose of making a figure, some expensive vices are to be affected or practised. But as the stipends of young men just entering into life are usually inconsiderable, it is necessary to borrow on the most disadvantageous terms, or purchase the various requisites of a pleasurable life on credit. The debt soon accumulates from small beginnings to a great sum. The young adventurer continues, while his credit is good, in the same wild career; but adieu to real pleasure, to improvement, to honest industry, and to a quiet mind. His peace is wounded. A perpetual load seems to weigh him down, and though his feelings may, by length of time and habit, become too callous to be affected by the misery of his situation, yet he is lost to all sincere enjoyment; and if he fall not a victim to despair, survives only to gain a precarious subsistence at the gaming table, to deceive the unwary, and to elude the researches of creditors. Even if he be enabled, by the death of his parents or rich relations, to pay the debts which his youthful folly has contracted yet has he suffered long and much, and lost the beginning of life, the season of rational delight and solid improvement, in distress and fears, in fabricating excuses and pretences, and in flying from the eager pursuit of duns and sheriffs.

But the habit of incurring, though in the earlier periods of life it may originate in thoughtlessness, often leads to crime most atrocious in itself, and injurious to society. He who prayed against poverty, lest he should be poor and steal, understood human nature. Difficulties and distress have a natural tendency to lessen the restraints of conscience.

The profligacy, the vanity, the unceasing pursuit of pleasure, and the passion for external appearance, which characterize the present age, are necessarily productive of expense; expenses occasion distress, where principles are deficient, dishonesty. No wonder, then, that in no age have sharpers, swindlers, insolvent contractors of debt, so much abounded. There is scarcely any mode of public life in which you can be engaged without having your property exposed to the depredations of villains, who have made cheating a profession, and reduced the art of robbery to a system. Many of the persons who live on the substance of others, by borrowing, purchasing, or employing, without intending, and without being able to pay, make a splendid figure, and pass for gentlemen of honor. But, however, they may felicitate themselves on their success, and in the gratification of their pride and vanity, they are more criminal and detestable than highwaymen and house-breakers, because in the crime of theft there is no breach of generous confidence.

A Bit of Advice.—The following we take from the New Orleans Picayune, and many of our be-chained and be-ringed fops would do well to profit by it.—"Young men make a very wrong estimate of public opinion when they think to be thought well of and respected for a dandified exterior.

Dandy dress and dandy manners are things more envied by the simple than desired or respected by the intelligent and worthy of either sex. The lad who has arrived at the age of self-importance, may be assured that the little foppish trinkets which he regards as conferring upon his person consequence and commanding respect, are in fact the symbols of his folly in the eyes of those for whom he assumes them."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and most kinds of stuff received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO

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SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store. SUTTON & QUINBY

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, containing the best mode of culture adopted in France, England, Germany, and Flanders; full practical instructions to guide the small cultivator, the farmer, the director, and the large proprietor in the improvement of an estate; the general principles of agriculture, and the culture of all the useful plants; the training of domestic animals, and the veterinary art; the description of various arts relating to agriculture; rural implements and buildings; the management and improvement of vines, fruit trees, timber and forests, tanks, etc; the economy, organization, and direction of a rural establishment; and finally legislation as applied to agriculture, closing with a table of contents alphabetically arranged, a list of figures, abbreviations, and authorities cited.

An Elementary, Complete, and Methodical Course of Rural Economy, with more than Two Thousand Engravings, representing the various Implements, Machines, sets of Apparatus, Breeds of Animals, Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, Rural Buildings, etc. Digested and Revised by a Committee of Scientific and Practical Agriculturists, belonging to the Agricultural Society of France, under the direction of M. T. Bailey, Member of the Societies of Agriculture and Horticulture. Translated from the French, with Notes adapting it to the use of farmers in the United States of America, by Elizur Wright, jr., formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Western Reserve College. Translator of La Fontaine's Fables, &c.

Agriculture is the foundation of all human arts—the art for which man was made, and the perfection of which is his chief happiness and glory as the lord temporal of this planet. [illegible] other arts and sciences are but satellites [illegible] business being to wait on, enlighten, and [illegible] their moonshine. Consequently, no man more than the agriculturist needs the fullest [illegible], and a perfect command of all the [illegible] human experience. So the farmers of the United States view the matter; and in presenting them with a translation of the celebrated Maison Rustique of the French, we have no doubt of their hearty support. It is the work of all works on practical agriculture, the most scientific, clear and comprehensive. France has long excelled in profitable farming. This is the source of her wealth. England is rich by coals and commerce. Her agriculture is splendid, but sometimes costs more than it comes to. Those who have fortunes to spend may buy the vast works of Marshall, Dickson, Arthur Young, Loudon, &c., but those who wish to *get* a fortune out of the soil will find the French writers better able to show them the way. The excellence of French elementary works is well known to all teachers. For centuries, the Maison Rustique has been, in France, the standard elementary work—the spelling book and grammar of farming. The present edition for "the nineteenth century," has been re-written and brought up with the "march of mind," by sixty of the ablest "agronomes" of France. It has all the light of the latest improvements, not only in France, but in all Europe.

William Cobbett, one of the most successful farmers both in England and America, who wrote the best English style and the best French grammar that ever was, valued the Maison Rustique, not only as an encyclopedia of farming, but [illegible] of *educating his children.* He was his own schoolmaster. In winter evenings he [illegible] himself into a school, and he thus speaks of the use then made of this work.

"Our book of never failing resort was the French Maison Rustique, or Farm House, which, it is said, was the book that first tempted [illegible] (I think that was his name) [illegible] in the reign of Louis XIV. [illegible] Here are the four-legged animals, from the horse down to the mouse, portraits and all; all the birds, reptiles, insects; all the modes of taking, managing, and using the tame ones, and destroying those that are mischievous; all the various [illegible] springs, nets, all the [illegible] exhibited, as well as the rest [illegible] was [illegible] to read the French, and tell [illegible] what it meant in English, when the picture did not sufficiently explain itself. I never have been without a copy of this book for forty years, except during the time that I was fleeing from the dungeons of Castlereagh and Sidmouth in 1817, and when I got to Long Island, the first book I bought was another Maison Rustique."—*Advice to Young Men.* [illegible] 129

Of the qualifications of the translator, it may be said that he is a practical farmer, and in regard to his translation of La Fontaine, which has been reprinted in England, an English reviewer confesses that he "does not know the English writer who could have done it better."

Terms.—The work will be published as a semi-monthly periodical, in numbers of 56 pages, octavo, each 25 cents, and when completed will contain forty numbers, at $10.

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Or, nine dollars in smaller sums, (if not less than $1,) regularly advanced during the course of publication, shall entitle the same reduction.

The 1st number will be issued on the 1st of July, 1842.

All orders and remittances should be addressed to S. S. HASKELL, Publisher, 138 Fulton-st. New York.

New York, June 1, 1842.

*** All editors who will give this prospectus fifteen insertions, and forward the papers containing them to the New York Watchman, shall be entitled to one copy of the work. 18w15

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 29, 1842.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S, whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats; just received, and for sale low at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the

May 30 STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. [illegible] cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, [illegible] in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 18th, 1842

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

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De Ruyter, Apr. 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct 11

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—[illegible] Potter, H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
[illegible]—[illegible] Babcock, J. L. Scott.
[illegible]—Nathan V. Hull.
[illegible]—[illegible] Saunders.
[illegible]—Dea. Joseph Potter.
[illegible]—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
[illegible]—[illegible] Greene.
[illegible]—[illegible] Campbell, Samuel E. [illegible]
[illegible]—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, [illegible] B. Maxson, H. P. Greene.
[illegible]—[illegible] West.
[illegible]—John P. Livermore.
[illegible]—[illegible] Burdick, [illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible]
New York City—[illegible] Stillman.
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—Charles M. Lewis.
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—George Crandall.
[illegible]—[illegible] Rogers.
[illegible]—[illegible] Whitford.
[illegible]—Geo. P. Burdick.
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] Potter, James Hubbard, [illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] West.
[illegible]—[illegible] Greene.
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] William B. Maxson.
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible]—[illegible] Rogers, [illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]—Thomas S. [illegible]
[illegible]—W. B. Gillett.
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]—[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

[illegible]—[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]—[illegible] Babcock, [illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] Davis.
[illegible]—[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]—[illegible]

WISKONSAN.

Milton, [illegible]—Joseph Goodrich, [illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]—S. B. Brown.

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J. T. Rog

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.---NO 20.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 124

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.—*COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JULY 13, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

WINDS.

Winds are currents of air, produced by the rarefaction or condensation of particular portions of the atmosphere, by heat, cold, lightning, etc.

The sun, the great source of light and heat, is the principal agent in regulating winds, though its effects are so modified, on almost every portion of the globe, by local causes, that notwithstanding the general principles involved in the phenomena of winds are few and simple, yet it is often quite difficult to ascertain all the secondary or modifying causes concerned in the production of a particular wind, and we can only say, "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth."

Were the earth uniform, that is, equally under the sun's influence, it is obvious that the wind would always blow from east to west. But as this is the case only near the equator, and there only on the oceans, the other parts of the earth must be subject to variable winds, for an alternation of heat or cold happening in any portion of the atmosphere, the air in that portion will either become rarefied or condensed, and the adjacent atmosphere will be put in motion by the tendency of the air to an equilibrium, which tendency always manifests itself by the ascending of the heated air, and the rushing of the cold circumjacent air towards the partial vacuum thus formed.

For the purpose of convenience, winds may be divided into three kinds: 1. Trade winds. 2. Monsoons. 3. Variable winds.

1. The Trade winds derive their name from their convenience in trade; they prevail in the Torrid Zone, and a little beyond it, extending to about 30 degrees on both sides of the Equator. When not affected by local causes, they blow constantly at the same place, in one and the same direction. Their general course is from north-east to south-west on the north side of the Equator, and from south-east to north-west on the south side of the Equator. They are produced by the combined agency of two causes, namely, heat, and the revolution of the earth on its axis. The sun, being always directly over the Torrid Zone, heats the atmosphere in that region much more than in the Temperate or Frigid Zones; the heat renders the atmosphere lighter, and, consequently, it rises, while that of the north and south makes its way towards the vacuum which is forming, and thus produces on the north side of the Equator a wind from the north, and on the south side of the Equator a wind from the south.

2. The air over the Torrid Zone being, as before stated, lighter than that either north or south of it, and the velocity of the earth being greater in this region than in any other, the air does not move so fast as the earth, and, consequently, there is a wind from east to west. Now this wind meeting the wind from the north, produces on the north side of the Equator a wind to the south-west, or from the north-east, and meeting the wind from the south, produces on the south side of the Equator a wind towards the north-west, or from the south-east. The direction of the trade winds is variously modified in different parts of the world, but always in such a manner that their general direction is as stated above. On the continents of America and Africa, the *trade winds* are interrupted by the high mountains that lie in the direction of north and south, particularly by the Andes in America, the mountains of the Moon, Kong, and Lupata, in Africa.

2. *The Monsoons*, or, (as in Arabic, and Mallay,) mausons, are periodical winds which blow six months in one direction, and six months in the contrary. They prevail chiefly in the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, in the northern part of the Indian Ocean, and in the Chinese Sea. The monsoons are neither the same with respect to the points on which wind blows, nor are the times of their changing the same. The changing is not the work of a moment, but is sometimes several weeks in being brought about, during which time there will occasionally be calms, variable winds, violent storms, and even hurricanes; these tempests are called by the sailors the breaking up of the monsoons. On the west side of the Arabian Sea, they commence about the first of September blowing from the north-east towards the south-west, and continue blowing in this direction until about the first of April, when they change and blow from the south-west during the remainder of the year. To account for this apparently strange phenomenon, we have only to consider the relative situation of Asia, Africa, and the Indian Ocean. When the sun is returning from the north, and approaches the Equator in September, and thence till he, having performed the circuit to the south, and returns, reaching Asia, which will be about the first of April, the Indian Ocean, and the Equatorial parts of Africa are warmer than the southern parts of Asia, consequently, during this period of time the wind blows from Asia towards the southern portions of Africa, making, as before stated, a north-east wind. During the remainder of the year, or from April to September, the south of Asia, particularly Arabia and Hindoostan, being warmer than that part of Africa which lies south-west of them, especially the mountains of the Moon, the wind blows from the south-west. These winds are also more or less modified by the revolution of the earth on its axis.

East of Sumatra and Malacca, on the north of the Equator, and along the coast of Cambodia and China, through the Philippines, as far as Japan, the monsoons blow north one part of the year, and south the remaining part; the wind from the north commencing about the first of May. These winds probably owe their origin to the relative situation of China, the vast island of New Holland, and the waters lying between them. They are more variable and less affected by the east wind, arising from the revolution of the earth on its axis, than those of the Arabian Sea, owing to the modifying influence of the numerous islands, and especially of the large island of Borneo, which lies between China and New Holland.

3. *Variable winds* are those that blow in no fixed direction, but sometimes change to every point of the compass in a few hours. These winds prevail chiefly in the Temperate and Frigid Zones of both hemispheres. In England, the principal points from which the wind blows, are N. E. about five months, S. W. about six months, and the remaining month from every point of the compass. In the United States, the wind generally blows from all the cardinal and intermediate points of the compass, during each month of the year. According to the report made to the Regents of the University of N. Y., the wind at Albany during the past year, was from the N. 70 1-2 days, N. E. 36 1-2, E. 6 1-2, S. E. 10, S. 75, S. W. 35 1-2, W. 13 1-2, N. W. 97 1-2. At Washington, it was from the N. 41 days, N. E. 89, E. 4, S. E. 37 1-2, S. 54 1-2, S. W. 79 1-2, W. 27 1-2, N. W. 32.

In islands and places near the sea, in warm climates, the wind blows from the sea during the day, and from the land during the night, producing what are called, *land* and *sea breezes*. In the Mediterranean Sea, the West Indies, &c., the land breeze begins at 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, and blows till 8 in the morning, when the breeze from the sea commences, increasing till noon, and gradually dying away in the afternoon, until it reaches a perfect calm before the next breeze from the land begins. These winds are accounted for by the well known fact that during the day, the sea absorbs more of the suns heat, and, consequently, reflects less into the atmosphere than the earth does; hence, during the day, the atmosphere over the land is warmer, more rarefied, and rises, while that over the sea makes its way towards the land. During the night, the sea emits the heat that it absorbed during the day, its atmosphere is rarefied, rises, and that from the land restores the equilibrium, thus producing the breeze from the land.

Hurricanes, are violent storms occurring in hot countries, as South America, West Indies, &c., in which the wind changes in a short time to every point of compass, and blows with a violence which scarcely any thing can resist. They are attended with great swelling of the sea, and sometimes with earthquakes. They occur in the rainy season, principally in August, destroying all the productions of the earth, tearing up trees, blowing down buildings, and inundating large tracts of country. The trade winds are interrupted during their continuance.

Whirlwinds are formed by opposite winds meeting, and moving round swiftly in a circle, raising sand and other light bodies into the air. In the deserts of Africa they sometimes draw up sand into a moving pillar, which buries all in their way. When they occur on the ocean, they draw up water producing water-spouts.

The *quantity* of *winds* is effected by the countries over which they pass; and they are sometimes rendered pestilential by the heat of deserts, or the putrid exhalations of marshes and lakes. From the deserts of Africa, Arabia, and the adjacent countries, a hot wind blows, called the Simoon, or Saniel, which is very unwholesome and sometimes produces instant death. The Harmattan, which blows from the Sahara upon the western coasts of Africa, produces a dryness, which is said by travelers to be almost insupportable, and it is also so hot as to scorch like the blasts of a furnace.

The *Sirocco*, which blows from Africa upon Spain and Italy, is warm and unpleasant. It occasions great uneasiness in the human frame, irritating the nervous system, and checking perspiration; and although its temperature does not exceed 75 degrees, yet it produces such a dry, feverish heat, and such debility in the body, that exertion is said to be very painful. This wind rarely lasts three days, and frequently only a few hours. During its continuance, however, the inhabitants usually shut themselves up in their houses to avoid its influence.

The *velocity* of winds is variable. The trade winds, according to Lalande, move from 5 to 6 miles an hour; a brisk gale from 12 to 15; high winds from 30 to 40; and storms and hurricanes from 50 to 100.

Winds have a powerful effect in purifying and rendering salubrious the air on all parts of the globe, and, indeed, were it not for their genial influence in removing effluvia, and nauseous gasses, which arise from combustion, decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, etc., animal life, in many parts of the globe, could not continue a single day; so that in the subject, cause, and operation of winds, as well as in every other department of nature, we see the wisdom, and benevolence of Him, "who rideth on the wings of the wind," and careth for all the creatures of His power.

G. M. L.

Religious Department.

From the N. Y. Observer.

ENTERTAINING ANGELS UNAWARES.

Once we entertained an angel. It happened on this wise. My father was a country minister, and his parish lay in a lovely region of country, west of the Green Mountains, on the high road from the Eastern States to the Springs. Often would ministers drive up to the door in their Yankee gigs, having previously ascertained by enquiry where the parish pastor lived, and calling to us boys at the door, would say, "does Mr. —— live here?" On being answered in the affirmative, they would ask again, "Does he keep minister's tavern?"—that is, does he entertain ministers *for nothing*—and being again answered in the same way, they would add, "Well, take my horse and give him four quarts of oats to-night, and four in the morning, and don't water him till he gets cool." With these laconic intimations that they felt quite at home, they would walk in to enjoy the entertainment kept for the "man," while we took care of the "beast."

Now all this seemed sufficiently cool, not to say presuming, on the part of entire strangers, but it was the custom, and I guess no one ever went away without an invitation, and a *strong resolution*, to call again if he ever passed that way.

But about the angel. He was not traveling to the Springs, but was an angel of the churches, a messenger sent by some one of the benevolent institutions of the day to receive the alms of God's people. Some called him a beggar; others an agent; I have called him an angel; which title he deserved, as the sequel will show. It was in winter; and about the middle of the week when he arrived; we had sickness in the family, and he came to stay through the week, and over the Sabbath; and would it have been strange if we had felt that his room was more desirable than his company under such circumstances? Would it have been uncivil or unkind to have told him that it was very inconvenient for us to have him staying at our house, and we would prefer to quarter him among the people? However that may be, we preferred to keep him, and make him as comfortable as we could.

He stayed. One after another of the family was taken sick; the parents were confined to the bed; the children were down; the *help* gave out and went to bed, and the traveling minister, the stranger who had turned in to tarry with us, was the only *well* person in the house. And what did he do? Did he call in some of the neighbors, and then look out for more convenient quarters? Not at all. He nursed the sick, as if nursing was his business; he went to the barn, and took care of the "cattle," as if he had been brought up at the stable; he split and brought in the fuel, as if he had lived in the woods; he was at hand when he was wanted, and out of the way when he was not; he was active, clever, cheerful, as much at home as if he were among his own children, and not with strangers whom he had never seen before, and whom he might never see again.

He stayed over the Sabbath, preached for my father who was still not able to be out; and having seen us in a good degree convalescent, he went on his way rejoicing. His name is remembered with delight by the members of that household to this day, though many years have since fled, and that family has been scattered widely; some are as far apart as earth and *heaven*.

Our folks always kept open doors for the Lord's ministers, and they never had reason to regret it. Some of us have been thrown far from home and among strangers, and some of our number have sickened and died among strangers, and the Lord has always surrounded them with kind friends whose sympathy has proved that our Father in heaven is faithful and true, when he says, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me." He has provided friends for us among strangers, and we love to befriend strangers at our gate.

It was an injunction of divine wisdom that we should not be forgetful to entertain strangers, for some had thereby entertained angels unawares. And those who are most "given to hospitality," find real enjoyment in obeying this precept.

There is a vast difference among people on the subject of entertaining strangers. As a plain country minister, I have had frequent opportunities of making comparisons, and the result is this:—

When we go to Presbytery or Synod, or to a religious convention of any sort *in some places*, the good people seem to vie with each other in seeing who will most freely and handsomely entertain the strangers.—Every house is open; every heart is warm; every face is pleasant; and while we stay we are treated as welcome guests; and when we go, it is with repeated and pressing invitations to come again, and never to pass through the place without favoring the family with a call.

On the hand, I have sometimes gone to other places on such errands, and it has been with extreme difficulty that we could find lodgings, through the *ability* of Christians to entertain strangers, far exceeded that of the people before described. And it is no unusual thing for ministers who have been invited by public notices to attend religious meetings in certain places, with the assurance that entertainment would be provided for them, to find on their arrival that they must seek their entertainment at a public house, and pay for it at the rate of one or two dollars a day. Now if ministers render themselves so disagreeable by the use of tobacco, or any other vile practice, that their company is not desired, I have not one word to say. I once heard a minister apologize for his people's reluctance to accommodate guests, by saying that "angels do not chew tobacco, and therefore they were sure of *not* entertaining angels when they asked the brethren to their houses." I know such men are a great annoyance to neat housekeepers. And ministers, who desire hospitality, ought to abandon those habits that render their society unpleasant.

But this *objection* is often merely an *excuse*. Hospitality is a Christian duty, and those who would in the last great day, hear the Savior saying unto them, "I was a stranger and ye took me in" must love to entertain Christ's friends, whether they come with the homely garb of the country, or the polished exterior of city life.

RUSTICUS.

FEMALE PROPHETS OF UNIVERSALISM.

Mrs. P——, is a very brisk old lady, and a very noisy propagator of Universalism. One day a neighbor of hers, to whom she had been holding forth the doctrine some time, replied thus:

Neighbor. Well, aunt P——, I will tell you what the Bible says about Universalists.

Mrs. P.—What does it say?

N. Here it is, in the 23d of Jeremiah, "I have seen also in the prophets of Jerusalem a horrible thing; they walk in lies, they strengthen also the hands of evil-doers, that none doth return from his wickedness; they are all of them unto me, as Sodom." "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, hearken not unto the words of the prophets that prophesy unto you; they speak a vision of their own heart, and not out of the mouth of the Lord."

Mrs. P. Well, does that mean Universalists?

N. You shall see by the doctrine, verse 17, "They say unto men that despise me, the Lord hath said, *ye shall have peace*;—and they say unto every one that walketh after the imagination of his own heart, *no evil shall come upon you*."

Now see what the Lord says of the Universalist preachers, verse 21: "I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran; I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied; but if they had stood in *my* counsel, and caused the people to hear *my* words, then they should have turned them from their evil way, and from the evil of their doings." But you see Universalist preachers never turn the people from "their evil way, and from the evil of their doings."—The Bible says, and so says experience, that "they strengthen the hands of evil doers, that none doth return from his wickedness."

Now, see what the Lord says shall become of the preachers, verse 15: "Therefore, thus saith the Lord of Hosts concerning the prophets, behold I will feed them with wormwood, and make them drink the water of gall; for from the prophets of Jerusalem is profaneness gone forth into all the land."

And now Mrs P——, let me show you what the Bible says concerning the women who go about preaching Universalism.

Mrs. P. Well, what does it say?

N. Here it is, in the 13th of Ezekiel, 17th verse, "Likewise, thou son of man, set thy face against the daughters of thy people, which prophesy out of their own heart, and prophesy thou against them, and say, thus saith the Lord God, wo to the women that sew pillows to our arm holes, and make kerchiefs upon the head of every stature to hunt souls. And will ye pollute me among my people, to slay the souls that should not live, by your lying to my people, that hear your lies."

Mrs. P. Well, does that mean preachers of Universalism?

N. You shall see by the doctrine, verse 22: "Because with lies ye have made the heart of the righteous sad, whom I have not made sad; and strengthened the hands of the wicked, that he should not return from his wicked way, by *promising him life*."

BIBLES.—No books are sold so cheap, and yet thousands of families in this State are without one. No book is more important, and yet many read fifty pages of other writings where they read one chapter in the Bible. No books are printed on fairer paper or fairer type, and yet in many families you find poor paper, poor print, poor binding, and I have sometimes thought that if Satan were to become a book publisher, he would publish just such editions of the Bible as get scattered among the people—because he would know they would not be read.

No book looks better in the parlor, the kitchen, the dining room, or the chamber, and no frequented apartment of a building should be without one.

No book looks better in a pew, and yet how few are found in our churches.

I read the Bible through as it lay upon a desk where I wrote in an account book, the articles sold on credit—and I advise all boys and young men to read the Bible. It will greatly improve their worth in the estimation of all sensible people, and the Lord may bless the words which they read, and save their souls.—*Baptist Record.*

Never exult over the misfortunes of others, not even your enemies. Rejoice in the triumphs of justice, but retain your pity for the meanest sinner. Is he not a man, and still susceptible of reformation? Does not God bear with him? And why should not we?

It matters not what a man loses, if he save his soul; but if he lose his soul, it matters not what he saves.

Children's Department.

From the N. Y. Observer.

SKETCHES IN THE HOLY LAND.

Absalom's Pillar.

"The eye that mocketh at his father
And despiseth to obey his mother,
The ravens of the valley shall pick it out,
And the young eagles shall eat it."

This monument stands in the valley of Jehoshaphat, east of Jerusalem, a short distance over the valley of the Cedron. The foundation or base is about twenty feet square, and the same in height. Upon it rests a large column, with a spire-shaped cap, the whole of which is about sixty feet high. It is ornamented with four pillars on each side, and a finished cornice over them. It is thought that the base, which was cut from the solid rock, was made by Absalom, and the ornaments since added by that class of persons to whom our Savior alludes as being fond of garnishing sepulchres.

Absalom had no sons who would bear his name after his death, and as he was ambitious to have his fame go down to other generations, he built this large pillar, and called it after himself. And he has been remembered; nor will he be forgotten while the world stands. When Absalom was building this pillar, he thought that when he was dead, men would look upon it with wonder, and respect his name. He was probably very fond of the praise of his fellow men, and he could not bear the thought that after he had been placed in the grave by them, they would think no more about him. We will now see what kind of fame he has gathered to his name, and how much benefit this pillar has been in giving him a glory among men.

Absalom was an undutiful and rebellious son. Instead of honoring and obeying his father as God commands, he refused to obey him, disgraced him in the sight of all the people, and deliberately sought to take away his life. How affecting to see the aged king, as he passes over Cedron and ascends the Mount of Olives, barefoot, and with his head covered for shame and grief, weeping aloud as he goes, over the folly and crime of his poor son Absalom! He is flying from his home, the ark and temple of God, where he had seen the displays of his glory, but he flies not from an enemy. It is before the fury of his unnatural son, his son Absalom, whom he had loved and reared. You can hear him as he goes, crying out in the fullness of his breaking heart, "Oh, Absalom! Absalom, my son! my son Absalom!"

The unhappy son pursues his father, intent only upon destroying his life, but God, who has pronounced a dreadful curse upon the eye that mocketh at his father, turned the sword into his own bosom, and he died in shame and disgrace. All Christians and Jews who now pass this pillar, cast a stone upon it in scorn. They first ask—"What monument is this?" And when told that it is the pillar which Absalom raised to perpetuate his name, they instantly manifest their displeasure at his conduct by throwing a stone at the pillar. And this is his name and glory. Perhaps my young reader, too, feels much as Absalom did and wishes to do something that shall cause his name to be remembered after he shall be dead.

Let me then tell you what to do. *Be an humble, praying Christian.* Devote your life to the service of the Redeemer who died for you, and spend your days in doing good to your fellow men. If you do this, you will raise up a pillar which shall be more beautiful and more enduring than that of Absalom. You shall get to yourself a name that shall live when you are dead, for it shall be graven upon the hearts of men, and written in the Lamb's Book of Life.

[illegible] I have [illegible] to thee,
And spend my days for thee,
A faithful [illegible]
And servant of my God.

I ask not [illegible] monument [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] thy glorious name
[illegible] my [illegible] heart.

PERSEVERANCE REWARDED.

Children are very often discouraged when [illegible] of perseverance [illegible] attempting to do good, and consequently relax their efforts, when if they would only [illegible] they might see their wishes accomplished. If we try nineteen times to do a thing and fail, we cannot be certain that the twentieth will not perfect the object. We [illegible] a story that shows [illegible] what a little girl can effect.

Mary, who was only about eight years old, took a temperance paper at a temperance meeting to see how many she could get to sign. The next morning she presented it to her father, who had been in a drunken frolic for a fortnight, and came home drunk while his daughter was at the temperance meeting the night before. The cruel father raised his hand and struck his child a blow which levelled her on the floor, and said,

"I'll learn you to be saucy to your parents."

The little girl got up and picked up the constitution, which had fallen when she received the blow. She took it with her to school that day, and got the teacher and most of the scholars to sign it. When she had leisure, she would ask her mother if she might go to such a neighbor's, and see how many could be obtained to join the temperance society.

Her father could not but see what was doing in the neighborhood. For two weeks he remained at home, and did not use a drop of intoxicating liquor, a thing he had not done for years before. At the end of that period he said to his daughter,

"Mary, how many names have you on your temperance constitution?"

"[illegible]," she replied.

As her father was counting the names, she stood between his knees, and when he had looked them over he said,

"You have [illegible] hundred and fifty."

Mary [illegible] on his knee, threw her little arms around her father's neck, and [illegible] a sweet kiss on his cheek, and said,

"[illegible] father, and then there will be one hundred and fifty-one."

The [illegible] drunkard's heart was melted—his bosom heaved—his bloated, haggard face was wet with tears of contrition—he [illegible] his Mary to his heart and said,

"I will sign it," and at once affixed his name to the constitution and pledge.

JUVENILE BENEVOLENCE.

There was a widow of straitened circumstances in a village of New Jersey, who was left with two little boys and a girl dependant on her for support. She had one winter just provided the elder with a new pair of shoes, by which he had been very much gratified, when, one cold morning a very poor little boy came in to ask for charity. He was cold and shivering, and his naked feet appealed to the sympathy of little Daniel. His mother went out of the room to get some of her little store of provision for the needy one, and having given it to him, he with many thanks left the house. When she came back to the fire, she observed Daniel sitting in an awkward position, with his feet tucked under him on a chair.

'Why do you sit so, my child?' she inquired with surprise.

The child blushed, but did not place his feet in their natural position until he had received a second command. The secret was now explained. His feet were bare—he had given his new shoes to the barefooted boy. For a moment the woman felt half angry, and said, somewhat quickly, 'Why did you do so, Daniel? I cannot afford to buy you new shoes.'

'I know it, mother,' he answered; but I can wear my old ones for a whole year longer, even if they have holes.'

Touched by the disinterested feelings of her beloved boy, she could only kiss him and fold him to her heart in a fond embrace.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, July 13, 1842.

"To obey, is better than sacrifice."

A few days since, we heard a —— Minister remark, that he did not doubt but the scriptures required the observance of the seventh-day as Sabbath, 'but I do not keep it, because I can do more good by not keeping it.' The same remark is often made. Let us see how it comports with the Christian character.

The scriptures teach this doctrine, viz: that obedience to God is the only certain evidence of acceptance with him. Jesus says, "If ye love me, keep my commandments," and, "he that loveth me not, keepeth not my sayings." "He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me." God frequently manifested his displeasure at disobedience, or deviation from his command. His language to Moses, which is a fair specimen of all his dealings, was, "See that ye make all things according to the pattern shown you in the mount." The punishment of Saul for sparing alive, to offer in sacrifice to God, what he was commanded to destroy, and of Annanias and Sapphira for lying to God, are further evidences of God's determination to vindicate his law. With these facts before us, we must judge of those who propose to do more good by disobedience, that they are blind leaders of the blind, and understand not the character of that Being whose minister they profess to be.

There are but few things that operate so powerfully against the purity and ultimate triumph of the church, as the introduction and inculcation of this latitudinariánism.

Infidelity, with all its pale hosts, does not so effectually hinder the truth in its progress to the heart. This system of worldly conformity, and of convert making, casts a mock security around multitudes of souls, who can never after be brought to love God and his government. The delusion is fastened upon them, and in vain does the faithful herald of God warn, and reprove, and rebuke.

This convenience doctrine accuses God of folly in establishing laws that are injudicious and unnecesary to be observed.—God says, do them. This doctrine says no, I can honor God more some other way. God said to Saul, destroy Amalek both man and beast. Saul said, I will save the best to offer in sacrifice to God. God replied, to obey is better than sacrifice, and inasmuch as you have rejected God, he has rejected you from being king. If God has given any laws or institutions to men, of any kind, however arbitrary, or unwise, or hard to be obeyed in the eyes of men, yet obedience to them, both in spirit and letter, is better than substitution or caviling by men. In keeping God's law there is great reward, and men will not be losers by obedience, though it be unpopular and at apparently self-denial. Let all men blow upon, and despise God's holy commandments, (not excepting the fourth,) and all or any of the institutions of the gospel of Jesus, yet that one man who loves, and from the heart obeys them, is richer, happier, and more honorable than all. God loves him, but loves not the disobedient.

The True Issue.

The following remarks by Br. Wyckoff, of the Baptist Advocate, are pertinent, and bring the question of the Sabbath and Romanism to a true issue. It is a painful fact, as he asserts, that man is disposed to usurp the prerogative of Jehovah! What is plainer than the usurpation of *man* in regard to "*holy*" time? While Br. W. himself makes the tacit acknowledgment, he is every week taking from the commands of God, and adding thereto, in consonance with the dogmas of the "*Mother Church!*" And while he is doing this, Romanists laugh at the deceptive game they have been playing upon Protestants by substituting the first day of the week as Sabbath, instead of the seventh. And while Protestants are thus endeavoring, as he of the Advocate remarks, to enforce the dogmas of the Church of Rome, "with the utmost sternness and rigidity," in violation of the word of God, can they clear their skirts of guilt in the matter? Let conscience answer the question.

"But man is always disposed to usurp the prerogatives of Jehovah. Not satisfied with what God has commanded, he would add thereto, and, according to this native arrogance, thinking more of his own doings than of his Maker's, he endeavors to enforce the former with the utmost sternness and rigidity. The Pharisees of old, exacted more inexorably a compliance with their traditions, than with the laws to which these were added. The same characteristic has always distinguished Antichrist, and the same separates between the Puseyites and the truly pious or evangelical party in the Episcopal Church.

"We talk sometimes of the progress of vital piety in the present generation, but occurrences of this kind would lead to the inference, that a regard for man's judgment still prevails above a respect for the Bible—that the relics of Romanism retained by Protestant Churches, are cherished more than the vital principles of the gospel—that the religious world is really, as De Tocqueville asserts of all denominations in this country, ripening for a return into the bosom of "Mother Church," the mother of harlots."

The following letter is an answer to one addressed to the Secretary of the American Tract Society, by order of the S. D. Baptist General Conference. We lay it before our readers now, that the subject may be well matured for action at the next session of the Conference. The sixth article of the Constitution of the American Tract Society, provides that the officers and directors shall be elected from different denominations, and that the Publishing Committee shall contain no two members from the same ecclesiastical connection; and no Tract shall be published to which any member of that Committee shall object. The Publishing Committee, per Constitution, shall consist of not less than three, nor more than six.

NEW YORK, JUNE 29, 1842.

MY DEAR BRO.,—Our Committee have been gratified in receiving your kind favor of the 22d ult., inquiring whether the Seventh Day Baptist denomination will be received on the same terms as any other denomination, into the American Tract Society. Properly speaking, there is no denomination which is received *as such* into this Society. It rather consists of such individuals from various denominations, as are pleased to co-operate in the circulation of Tracts and volumes. There are none, whom others engaged in the Society, would more cordially welcome, than the Seventh-Day Baptists—to whom Tracts would be more cheerfully granted for distribution to the destitute, or to whom they would be sold on more favorable terms. Excepting the few publications which discuss the question of the Sabbath, I know not why all the rest should not be acceptable and useful to your denomination. We ask no question what denomination those making applications for grants, &c., belong to—the object being not to promote the interest of any denomination, as such, but to warn sinners of their danger, and build up Christians in their most holy faith. We believe God is blessing the work. The above document shows how widely providence is opening the fields of usefulness, both in our own, and in foreign lands; we wish, while Providence calls us to labor in this service, to do what we can, and beg from all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, their prayers for the Divine blessing, and all that co-operation, in every respect, which they shall see it to be their duty and privilege to give. I send a copy of our Annual Report, just issued, which contains the Constitution, Officers, &c. &c.

Wishing the richest blessings of the Holy Spirit to rest on you, and all who labor to advance on earth the cause and kingdom of our common Lord.

I am, your affectionate Bro. in Christ,
WM. A. HALLOCK, Cor. Sec'y.
To JAMES BAILEY, Cor. Sec'y of the S. D. B. Gen. Conference.

☞We give our correspondents much space in our paper this week, and ourself but little. We are happy to receive their help.

"For the grace of God, that bringeth salvation, hath appeared to all men," &c. Titus xi. 11.

By a wrong construction of the above text, an argument is brought against the word of God. It is at once denied that the gospel of Jesus Christ has appeared to all men, and we have every reason to believe that the gospel was not then known by all men. Some Christians have likewise erred in this matter, when they have given this a literal construction. We recollect once to have heard of a Minister who so construed the text as to include idolators, and ascribed glory to God because the grace of God caused some men to worship the Sun, Moon, Animals, &c.

An examination of the original Greek has forced this conclusion upon us, viz: that the grace of God, capable of bringing salvation to all men, hath appeared. This rendering of the text makes it harmonize with other passages. The *Sooterios* of the text, properly rendered preservative, capable of saving, or bringing salvation, is in the original, and should be in the translation, followed by the phrase, "all men." This we believe to be strictly according to the grammatical construction of the language. Tyndale, in his translation of the New Testament, published in 1526, gives it the following translation:—For the grace of God that bryngeth health vnto all men, hath apered, &c.

For the Register.

A CARD.

The undersigned begs leave thus for himself and family to present his heart-felt acknowledgments for the very kind, efficient and persevering attentions rendered by the Ladies of De Ruyter Institute, and its vicinity, to his daughters during their late dangerous illness; attentions which, in the hand of a merciful Providence, have contributed so largely to the rapid convalescence of those who recovered, and the evident mitigation of suffering in the case of her whom God, in his unsearchable righteousness, was pleased to take from us.

In the gay saloon—on the blooming parterres of health and prosperity, we yield unaffected admiration to the beauty, the grace, the intelligence and accomplishments of enlightened females; but it is in the apartment of sickness, and at the couch of suffering, that we reserve the tribute of a deeper sentiment for those qualities, which tho' less sparkling, are more attractive—though dazzling less, yet shine with a clearer and more grateful light.

In the course of my professional pursuits I have been led through many scenes of varied experience, and it is no more than an act of justice to add, that, compared with this Institute and village, I never knew a place where the female character has appeared more to abound in the simple desire of beneficence, and in those traits which render woman at once the solace of affliction, the ornament of her sex, and the delight of society. J. L. C. CAZIER.

De Ruyter, July 8, 1842.

For the Register.

BR. BAILEY;—In the Register, June 22, I find an article copied from the Oberlin Evangelist, over the signature "T," entitled "The Germ of a new Sect," wherein the writer states an incident which gave him a clue to the fact that a new sect might arise out of the question, whether the subject of Temperance ought to be touched, or referred to in a gospel sermon or not? "Nor," says he, "would this be a very extreme case. There are sects whose origin may be traced to circumstances not a whit more important. There is one based upon the exclusive use in public worship of a particular version of the Psalms; another based upon the *seventh* day of the week instead of the *first*, for the Sabbath; another based upon the performance of an ordinance." The remarks you made upon the occasion, I fully concur in, but I think it should be further noticed. The writer of that article evidently had three objects in view. First, to stigmatize the *seventh* day and *immersion*.—Second, to cast *obloquy* upon those who observe them; and Third, to *quench* the spirit of inquiry. The manner in which he has introduced the subject, fully justifies this position. That there are grievous divisions in the church of Christ, is not to be denied, and that churches, and the church often divide upon matters unimportant and insufficient, is not pretended. But it by no means follows, that because there are *some* cases of this kind, that the *ones* he has mentioned are such, especially the ones touching the Sabbath and Baptism.

I presume the writer would not pretend to say, that there might no case occur wherein division might not be proper, and even necessary; for although the scripture warns us against division, yet it religiously imposes upon us the duty of separating us from those that *cause* division, and *trifle* with the word of God. But Mr. T. has presumed to say that these are trifling subjects. This is in effect saying, that the commands of Jehovah are unimportant, and that it is no unchristian act to violate them, and that it is a mark of a *weak* and *superstitious* mind to object to these violations. But I ask, does he not know that God hath said, "Remember the Sabbath *day* to keep it holy," and again, the *seventh-day* is the Sabbath? Does not the Almighty know the difference between the seventh-day and the first, and did he not distinguish the seventh from each of the other days of the week in giving the command? Most certainly, and now shall man, "whose breath is in his nostrils," say there is no difference where God has made a difference? When a command is given in the midst of thunderings and lightning, written by the finger of God, is it trifling? I shudder for that species of religious (!) blasphemy that dare declare it. Mr. T., *God* has *blessed* that day, dare *you reproach it!* The same may be said of Baptism, and I pity the man, who, though his Lord was immersed, is ashamed to go and do likewise. If, then, God has required the observance of the Sabbath, wherein consists the wickedness of this law? In what sense is it a violation of christian character? The stubbornness (!) of Sabbatarians in this matter, seems to be very grievous. But in what does their stubbornness consist? Why, simply in this. They refuse to surrender a command of God, and receive in its place a law of the church. But I ask again, who is the sinner in this case, the man who keeps the law, or the man who breaks it? It is said, however, that this is a little thing, a small matter; but I ask Mr. T., how it is he can say this? by what authority? Will he tell us where it is taught in the scripture, that it is a small matter whether we keep the commandments as they were delivered to us, or not? If not, has he humility enough to recall his words? But the difficulty in his case, by no means ends here. He charges those who would "keep the word of God," with the sin of causing the divisions in the church. He calls it an abomination, and likens it to children's (!) quarrels! miserable siboleths, &c.—But I ask, is it those that would retain the land-marks in their place, or those that remove them, that cause the divisions? surely, the latter, and not the former. As well might the Pharisees charge the Savior with causing divisions, because he would not follow the traditions, or Paul, because he withstood Peter in a case where he was to be blamed. It is rank injustice to accuse those with the heinous sin of raising divisions in the church, whose only sin has been that of esteeming the commandments of God "better than fine gold," and in the midst of every taunt and reproach of a fallen church, and an ungodly world, have dared to stand by, and defend a despised and neglected law of God! It would seem that those who have led in these divisions, consider themselves a sort of pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, and that portion of the church that cannot follow them in their wanderings, are stigmatized with such epithets as bigots, selfish, consequential, and the such like, and it would seem that by such pious castigations, that we are either to be hushed into silence, or lashed into submission, and when this is effected, no doubt we shall be applauded for our christian meekness!

It may appear to some that these remarks are sharp, but let it be remembered that we have long and repeatedly been the subjects of these abuses. There are those who seem to think it a part of their religious duty, by such unjust imputations, to prejudice public sentiment against us. But thanks to God, the time, I trust, is not far distant, when the truth in this matter shall be fully known, and abused integrity shall receive its just reward. The wounds that have been given to the Sabbath and those that keep it, are *many*, and they are *deep*. As strange as it may appear, the greater portion of the church consider it inconsistent with christian character to obey the fourth commandment as it stands in the word of God! and many have lost their standing by doing it! We say, Mr. T., you have no right to turn from the "holy commandment delivered unto you," nor have you any right to require us to follow you, and certainly you have no right to accuse us of unchristian conduct, because we cannot do it. But you profess to desire union, and would insinuate that we oppose it. Come, then, let us test each other upon this question. Now, sir, we pledge ourselves that in every case where there exists a difference between us in our christian practice, upon which, as christians and churches, we are divided, if we cannot produce a "thus saith the Lord" for those we practice, we will give them up, and if you can produce a "thus saith the Lord" for yours, will embrace them, and vice versa. I conclude, as to the fairness of this, there can be no objection, for it treats us both alike, and I conclude that neither of us ought to be afraid of the word of God.

N. V. HULL.

Clarence, July 2, 1842.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

Br. Griswold's Journal.

June 1. Having finished my Agency in Rhode-Island, I took leave of friends whom I never saw before, yet hope to see again, "when the storm of life is fled." My next place of labor being in Rensselaer county, I took Waterford in my route, and on the Sabbath preached twice there. Being delayed by the printing of the minutes of the Eastern Association, I gave a lecture on temperance, on the evening of the second day, at Waterford meeting-house. Our friends here as well as elsewhere, are firm cold water men, except a few. The banner of Tee-totalism waves over the village, while new recruits are oft enlisting during the war.

7. Took leave of my family, and may the God of missions be ever watchful of them during my perigrinations up and down this vale of tears. Passed through New London on to Salem. Passed through the towns of Colchester, noted for an Academy, M[illegible] [illegible] a large [illegible] Factory, and Glastenbury, lying on the east bank of the beautiful Connecticut, [illegible] which is sprung a [illegible] and [illegible]dious covered bridge. Tarried [illegible] of Hartford over night. Hartford [illegible] the head of sloop navigation of the Connecticut river, is a handsome and neat city. It is famous as being the place where stands the "Charter Oak," whose concavity once contained all that was dear to the cause of freedom. Ever may the "Oak" of [illegible] civil and religious right flourish in the bosom of America.

8. Left early [illegible] ride through a delightful country beautifully diversified with hills and dales. Distant about 10 miles from Hartford, the traveler, emerging from a dark grove of stately woods, finds himself on the brink of a mountain with one of the most beautiful valleys in the form of the [illegible] of the heavens inverted lying before him, with the neat and [illegible] village of A[illegible] in its centre. The scenery is truly fascinating. On the eastern summit of the mountain's brow stands the majestic Tower [illegible] Wadsworth. Leaving this delightful [illegible] I passed through Canton, New Hartford, Winsted, Clifton, Norfolk to Canaan, [illegible] finding a Temperance House, I [illegible] the night. This house is worthy [illegible] patronage.

9. [illegible] tempests of [illegible] the weary traveler will [illegible] rest in an "house not made with hands." The brightness of the sun again appearing, I took my departure. Passed through Sheffield, Great Barrington [illegible] Some of the most fertile farms [illegible] the Housatonic valley. [illegible] to West Stockbridge [illegible] Marble Quarries and [illegible] a half miles [illegible] the Providence and Hudson Rail Road [illegible] the Housatonic [illegible] Canaan, in New York, which is a [illegible] Rosemary."

10. My route lay through the Shaker Village, which is a very neat place, with a large meeting-house [illegible] covered with [illegible] famous for its Springs, and arrived at Br. Joshua Maxson's in Stephentown.

11. Sabbath; preached at Br. [illegible] Carpenter's. [illegible] Found that [illegible] large house [illegible]

12. Visited [illegible] willing to [illegible] of the gospel [illegible]—May the Lord [illegible]

14. Left for Brookfield [illegible] giving away Tracts. Passed through Albany, after [illegible] the east side of which [illegible] posing appearance. It is [illegible] what irregularly laid out.

15. [illegible] very interesting talk with a Methodist [illegible] was converted [illegible] ever saw a [illegible] or heard of a Sabbatarian. Introduced the Sabbath to his notice, and although our landlord was a Dutchman, without religion, yet he asked me to implore a blessing on the food. I felt more the importance of [illegible]ting our conversation [illegible] gospel. Passed through Duanesburgh, Esperance, Carlisle, Sharon, to Leesville, where I again rested for the night.

16. Arrived at Eld. Wm. B. Maxson's about sunset, whom I found absent. The next day I called upon the friends; conversed about the cause of religion, and was grieved to find so much disunion here.

18. Sabbath; preached at the first Brookfield church, laid before them my Agency. At the request of brethren I spent the week in endeavoring to reconcile the disaffected. Where are the Jeremiahs, who will weep day and night for the slain of the daughters of this people? Brethren in the name of all that is sacred—in the name of the bleeding, dying Son of God—and by the joys of heaven and agonies of hell, I beseech you be ye reconciled to God and to one another. Heaven mourns, hell rejoices, while poor sinners are being hardened through the malign influence of the church. Will you—oh, will you not listen to the voice of wisdom?

25. Sabbath; by request preached in the first Brookfield church upon Church Discipline. If ever I felt the solemnities of my station it was here. May the God of peace rule and reign here and elsewhere. In the afternoon preached at Unadilla Forks—Having just heard of the death of a young lady in De Ruyter Institute, together with the narrow escape from death which a brother and sister experienced by the fright of their horse returning from service in the [illegible] meeting, I felt unusually solemn, and earnestly [illegible] my audience to prepare to [illegible] their God, and that they were wise [illegible] would consider their latter end.

[illegible] a Committee for the adjustment of the difficulties existing here. How easily can all breaches be healed with the spirit of the gospel. The state of religion, I fear, is low here, and must so remain unless the church will arise and let her light shine, illuminating the surrounding darkness.

[illegible] at the second Brookfield church, and put up with Dea. Bailey.

30. Attended a meeting of the Moral Reform Society at that place. A blessed cause. May it prevail until every thing that is opposed to the purity of the gospel shall be purged from the community.—The Lord [illegible] bless those women that are thus laboring in the Lord. Beloved sisters, let me exhort you [illegible] the face of opposition. If it comes, it comes from unsanctified [illegible]. No christian can or will oppose [illegible] profession be what it [illegible] For he that [illegible] and does not [illegible] is not what he professed [illegible] professing to be a christian. [illegible] the last month, I have secured [illegible]

[illegible] Whether the [illegible] funds [illegible] given any [illegible] money and what is [illegible] the above will be [illegible] Society can know [illegible] The cause of truth demands that all the light possible should be thrown upon the interest of our Missionary operations.

It is a disgrace even to humanity, not to say christianity, to have so much dissatisfaction [illegible] If there has been cause of complaint, let the cause be removed; and if no cause, then let murmurings cease.—Brethren, the hosts of God's elect are in the field—the command is, 'go forward,' and wo to the Achan that shall trouble Israel!" SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD,
Missionary Agent.
Brookfield, June 30th, 1842.

[illegible] for a Seventh-day Baptist [illegible] to baptize one whom he knows will not observe the Sabbath [illegible] one with whom he would not commune [illegible] or one whom he knows will not [illegible] himself to any particular church [illegible] S. S.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[illegible]

[illegible] OF THE CALEDONIA.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Conviction of Francis.

[illegible] shooting at the Queen [illegible] tried on Friday, in the Central Criminal Court, London. He was found guilty on the second and [illegible] counts of the indictment, charging him with having fired a pistol, which was loaded with some destructive substance, at her Majesty, the jury having a doubt that it contained a bullet, but believing that it was loaded with something else besides wadding and powder. The prisoner, who was dreadfully affected, was sentenced in the usual form, to be hung, drawn, and quartered.

North Eastern Boundary.

The most satisfactory feeling is entertained in England on the favorable issue which seemingly awaits the long agitated question of the North Eastern Boundary. It seems to be the wish of all parties, having the well-being of either country at heart, that every amicable feeling should continue, and that both should go on in mutual subserviency for the good of each other.

The whole of Lord Ashburton's homestead, situated at Clapham, a romantic village about two miles distant from Bedford, together with twelve horses in the village, were recently totally destroyed by fire.

It is rumored that the session of Parliament will close in July, and that there will be no further discussion on any important question. Of course the exact time of the adjournment of the house is not known, as that will depend upon the state of public business.

The only question of any interest now to be discussed is the New Poor Law Bill, and that has been commenced in the House of Commons.

Up to the 31st of May, the amount of contributions for the sufferers at Hamburgh, was about $1,943,000.

The Marquis of Waterford was recently married to the accomplished Miss Stuart, daughter to Lord Stuart de Rothsay.

Ireland—Dreadful Riots.

Distress to a most fearful extent prevails throughout Ireland. From every part of that unhappy country there are accounts of the prevalence of famine among the peasantry. This has attained such a height, that all regard for the right of property is fast disappearing, and the people assemble in hundreds openly to violate the laws.

The Dublin Pilot states, that an alarming excitement existed in Galway, on account of the high price of provisions. On the 14th of June, the town was perambulated the whole day by large bodies of fishermen, laborers, women, and boys, and all the stores containing any provisions, were broken open. Stones and missiles were thrown, and the lives of citizens put in jeopardy. The military were obliged to be called out.

In Ennis, also, a mob, consisting of some thousands of persons, attacked and destroyed a corn store and mill, for the purpose of taking out their contents. The police was called out, and it was rumored that some eighteen persons had been shot in the affray.

France.

The approaching election for a new Chambers, engrosses the public attention at present. It is generally thought that the majority for the present ministry will be decidedly large.

China.

The news is perfectly unimportant, and amounts to little more than that the plenipotentiary remained at Hongkong, and had not made known the time of his departure for the North. The forts along the Canton river were nearly finished, and part of them had been unmasked. Hongkong and Chusan are to remain in the possession of England till all her demands are complied with by the Emperor; and that they shall be considered free ports, equally open to the ships of all nations. No hostile movement towards Canton was looked for for some time to come.

Overland Mail from India.

The India mail brings tidings of a chequered nature, of triumphs in the North, being the forcing of the Khyber Pass, the relief of Sale, and the gallant vengeance taken by that brave commander on Ukhbar Khan.

In the South of the Affghan country the picture is different. Ghuznee has fallen with its regiment of Sepoys. Col. Palmer, their commander, has been forced to capitulate. Gen. Nott, at Candahar, had hitherto gallantly resisted all attack, and defeated the plans of the insurgents.

Algiers.

A Toulon paper states that by the last packets from Algeria, intelligence has been received of the re-appearance of Abdel-en-Kaker in the province of Algiers. The active and enterprising Emir having left the bulk of his army, and put himself at the head of 200 cavalry, with the intention of attacking the French in the East. He is said to have already arrived at Fondoak.

Russia.

According to last accounts from Russia, the Council of War called together by the Emperor Nicholas, had decided upon a plan of operations upon a very large scale against the hostile Circassian tribes.

News of the Day.

The Philadelphia U. States Gazette thus announces a murder: "Rum and a man named Levitt, killed a woman in Scituate, (Mass.) last week. The man was arrested, but rum was suffered to *run* at large."

A most appalling storm of thunder and rain visited Philadelphia on the 1st inst., raging with unabated violence over three hours, inundating the streets and flooding cellars, destroying a considerable amount of property.

The Hail Storm of last Sunday in the western part of this State, which we have before noticed, extended its ravages at intervals from Onondaga to Erie county, indicating that its course was uninterrupted through that whole distance. The width of the trail is stated to have been a mile and a half, or a quarter. Fields of wheat, corn, &c., were as completely cut down as though the reaper had been through them. The hail stones were of an enormous size, in some places varying from that of a walnut to a common hen's egg.

The second expedition for exploring the Niger, arrived on the coast of Africa early last month, from London, in a steamer.

A letter from Naples says:—"The project of a rail road from this city to Rome has received the approbation of the Holy See. It is said that Naples is to undertake the work at her own expense, and that Rome will repay her share by annual payments. A rail road from Rome to Florence is spoken of as certain."

Two thousand six hundred passengers arrived at the quarantine ground on the 30th ult.—said to be the largest arrival in one day ever known.

A destructive kind of fire-works, called a serpent, has been used in the streets of New York. One of them was thrown on the 4th under the bonnet of a lady, and could not be removed until it had destroyed her bonnet, and entirely destroyed her hair and eyes, and burnt her hands almost to a crisp.

A boatman, named Felix, had his boat upset recently while sailing in the North river. Lord John Hay, of the Warspite, who had just stepped into his gig, immediately put off to his assistance, and having rescued him from his perilous situation, and righted the boat, deposited Felix in the bottom of his gig, and towed the boat ashore, where both man and boat were safely moored.

Upwards of 500 dogs have been already slaughtered in Philadelphia this summer.

An Indian Retort.—An Indian complained to a retailer that the price of liquor was too high. The latter, in justification, said that it cost as much to keep a hogshead of brandy, as to keep a cow. The Indian replied, "May be he drink as much water, but he no eat so much hay."

A Waterquake.—The last number of the Republican Register, published at Marion, Miss., relates the particulars of a singular freak which nature recently performed in Clark county. On the 7th of May, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the waters in several creeks, rivers, &c., were seized with a sudden commotion—undulating from side to side, receding from one bank and running up on the opposite one, forming, on the whole, a most strange if not unaccountable phenomenon. The waters were thrown up several feet against the perpendicular sides of the banks, and such was the violent agitation of the waters (in the Chickasawha river, if we mistake not,) that rafts and river craft were forced loose from their moorings. Some who were in the forest saw the trees shake, and others, who happened to be in the field, were astonished by the motion of the corn, and the hearing of that kind of whispering noise produced among the leaves of corn when shaken by a gentle wind—*and this was when there was no wind.*

The editor of the Register says that these occurrences were witnessed by many persons, in different water courses, and from this circumstance he calls it a *waterquake.* Singular enough; it happened on the very day of the great St. Domingo earthquake.

Another Editor Robbed!—The office of our neighbor of the Evening Gazette was broken open last night, and *fifteen specie cents* and *the* scissors (oh, scissors!) were stolen. Our worthy contemporary says the robber is welcome to the cash, if he will only return the scissors!—*Boston Transcript.*

Sugar from the Maple.—The quantity of sugar that may be made from the maple, when the trees are good, and the process well managed, is generally much underrated, Trees growing in open fields will produce more sugar than those in the forest; and the sap from trees tapped many years, is much richer than from those tapped but few times. We find in the papers some notices of this tree, and its products, worthy of record, as proving that the north has within its limits, the means, if desirable, of producing its own sugar.

Mr. Harriman, of Warner, N. H., tapped a sugar maple 2 1-2 feet in diameter, which in eighteen hours gave eighty quarts of sap, from which was made seven and a half pounds of sugar. A pail full of sap was sufficient for one pound of dry sugar.

A red maple, (*Acer rubra*,) has long been an object of interest at Osipe, N. H., on account of its size, and the quantity of sugar it produced. Its circumference near the surface was twenty-eight feet, and it continued near the same size for seventeen feet, when it parted into two branches, one of which was four feet in diameter, and the other of nearly the same size. This magnificent tree was lately blown down in a storm, taken to a saw-mill, and the products in inch boards is three thousand three hundred feet, besides nine cords of wood from the branches, &c. The owner has made forty pounds of sugar in a year from this single tree.

A man named Smith, who keeps a tavern of some kind at Richmond, Va., whipped his wife, a day or two since, in the most cruel and brutal manner, with a cow-hide, as we understand. He whipped her with such violence that portions of her flesh were cut out, and her body dreadfully bruised, he having given her some one hundred and fifty lashes.

Twenty-seven families are said to have removed from West Stockbridge, Mass., within a few years, for Nauvoo, the city of Jo Smith.

One of the Judges of the Philadelphia Sessions has been returned by one of the tax collectors of that city as a *pauper*, he being unable to pay his personal tax.

Samuel G. Goodrich, Esq., the original Peter Parley, went out in the last steam ship from Boston, as bearer of despatches to our Minister at the Court of St. James.

The amount of U. S. Treasury notes, outstanding on the 2nd inst., was $9,077,006.

The Cincinnati Gazette states that the three manufactories in that city for making lard oil, are unable to supply the demand for the article. Last week 2,000 gallons were shipped to New York, and a number of other eastern orders were then on hand, which could not be filled.

At Cincinnati, on the 29th ult., the steamboats Commodore, and Virginian, lying at the Fulen ship-yard, were both destroyed by fire. Insurance on the Commodore, $3,000; no insurance on the Virginian.

Not a single death occurred in the city of Buffalo for the week ending on the 20th ult. This fact indicates a most unusual state of health.

Some of the hail stones which fell in Mentz, Cayuga co., recently, measured eight inches in circumference; and large quantities of them lay on the ground more than 24 hours. The crops along the path of the storm, which fortunately was not wide, were nearly destroyed.

Bird, the murderer of his wife, is now on trial at Pittsburgh, Pa. It will be recollected that he fastened his wife to the chair and set fire to her clothes, injuries from which caused her death.

A fund of several hundred dollars, voluntarily raised by several gentlemen of Richmond, Va., for that purpose, has been presented to the Rev. Mr. Maffit.

During the present year, there will be nine thousand one hundred and thirty seven Military Commissions issued by the proper authorities in Pennsylvania.

The mail robbery trial last week at the U. S. Court in Canandaigua, with those held in a previous court developed some curious facts respecting the gang of robbers who have plundered passengers, as well as the mails on the Canal Main Route, east and west of Rochester, for several years.

Seven persons have been indicted from among those gangs—three of whom have been sent to the State Prison—two others are known, but uncaught as yet.

Gov. Pennington, of N. J., has tendered the appointment of U. S. Senator, having been officially informed of the death of Mr. Southard, to the Hon. William L. Dayton, and Judge Dayton has accepted the appointment.

Mandamus Case.—At the Court of Errors on Saturday morning last, the President of the Court inquired if any of the members wished to give written or oral opinions on the case before the Court. The Chancellor then read a long opinion on the case, and concluded by deciding in affirmance of the decision given on the question by the Supreme Court. Gen. Root next read his opinion on the case, and concluded by also voting in affirmance of the decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Furman then read a long opinion in favor of the decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Foster delivered an oral opinion, in which he dissented from some of the reasons given for granting the mandamus, but advocated an affirmance of the Supreme Court.

The Lieut. Governor then addressed the Court in affirmance of the decision of the Supreme Court, and the question was put to the vote, and the decision of the Supreme Court was unanimously affirmed.—By which decision the majority in the Common Council for the ensuing year is Whig.

The Erie.—Capt. Taylor, with his associate explorers, returned in the Star last evening, after ten unsuccessful efforts to discover the Erie. The location pointed out by some of the survivors, has been carefully explored, and the bottom of the lake surveyed, but the hull of the vessel, or any part of her machinery is as yet undiscovered. Capt. T., however, does not return disheartened, but merely to refit, and gain farther and more accurate information as to the *locale* of the wreck.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Rev. Hemmingway J. Gaylord, was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Union, Broome co, N. Y., May 26th. Invocation and reading of the scriptures by Rev. S. C. Wilcox, of Owego; sermon by Rev. S. W. Bush, of Binghamton; ordaining prayer by Rev. Mr. Clark, of Spencer; charge to the pastor by Rev. Mr. Morse, of Maine; charge to the people by Rev. Mr. Ford, of Newark; benediction by the pastor.

The number of Petitions in Bankruptcy filed in the Clerk's Office of Maine District, on which notices have been published, is 1453. In many of these cases two or more partners have united in one petition, making the whole number of persons in Maine who have already applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt act, over fifteen hundred.

A resolution has passed both branches of the Legislature of New Hampshire, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress, to use their efforts to procure the passage of a bill to refund to Gen. Andrew Jackson the amount of the fine, with interest thereon, paid by him for an alleged contempt of Court in 1815.

The ship Angelique, from Amsterdam, which arrived on the 28th ult., passed at least 150 icebergs, from 15 to 100 feet high, and from 100 yards to 1 mile in length.

The whole force of the Globe Mills, at Kingston, Philadelphia, numbering about 150 hands, was discharged on the 30th ult.

From the Geneva Courier.

The Fourth—Melancholy Casualty.—It becomes our painful duty to record, in connexion with the festivities of the Fourth, one of the most melancholy accidents which has for many years befallen our village. In the evening after the usual ceremonies of the day were over, a large and dense assemblage was collected at the head of Seneca street, and in front of the Bank, extending themselves in both directions along Main street, in order to witness the fire works which, as report went, were to be of an unusual brilliant and effective character. Rockets had been provided, some of a very large kind; weighing, as was said, six pounds; as also, serpents and other exhibitions of the Pyrotechnic art, and the eager curiosity of the multitude drew them very closely around the staging erected for the purpose of exhibition. Not more than four or five of the rockets, however had been discharged, when a spark of fire, accidentally communicated with the box or basket containing the fire works; and the whole were in a moment in a blaze. The rockets lying in a horizontal position, flew of course in the same direction; and the staging was of such a height as to give them a direction the most destructive to human life. Such was their force that one of them, at a distance of forty rods, penetrated the siding of a house. Most of the injuries were inflicted by these missiles.—The following are the names of the persons injured:

Joseph D. Fulton killed;

John Easter, of the firm of Mooshier & Easter, rib broken, severe concussion of lungs and other organs. But feeble hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. Easter's son, a lad, severe contusion of side and injury of eye and face:

George Hanford, penetrating wound of back part of arm, near the shoulder, some three inches deep; not dangerous;

Mrs. Scott, severe contusion of upper part of shoulder:

Mrs. Quackenbush, daughter of Mr. J. D. Fulton, concussion of brain from missile striking forehead;

Dimick, a lad, injury of side, and concussion of lungs;

Mrs. Fulton injury of back from fright and fall;

Mrs. Snelling, contusion of chest—[a corset board for once, proving the means, probably of *saving* life.]

Some 4 or five others were slightly injured.

Murder at Rahway.—An Englishman, named James Low, was brought to the county jail in this city this morning, charged with the murder of Isaac Winans, a bachelor of about 45 years of age, who resided entirely alone about one mile from Rahway. The murder is believed to have been committed on the previous evening at about six o'clock, as that time the discharge of a gun was distinctly heard by the neighbors.

The circumstances which led to the suspicion of murder are as follows:

Yesterday morning, Low went to the house of Mr. Houth, in the neighborhood, and asked him to go and milk Mr. Winans' cows, as Mr. W. had gone away. Mr. H. complied, and on the way, at Low's request, stopped for Mr. Leech, who went with them; while there Low told them they would never see Winans again; that he had bought the place of him for $1500, and given him his check for the amount, and that Winans had gone to New York to get it cashed; that he did not intend coming back, but was going west.

This improbable story gained no credit, and naturally excited suspicions. After they had parted, Mr. Leech examined the place and found blood in a cornfield, and tracking it for several hundred yards discovered the body buried about 4 inches deep, with the feet partly uncovered.

The deed is supposed to have been committed with a double barrelled gun, belonging to Mr. Leech—that the first shot took effect in the back near his shoulder and that he ran close to him and discharged the other barrel in the centre of his forehead, for the wound was only the size of a dollar, and the gun was loaded with shot. Low confessed on the examination that he had used the gun to shoot woodcock.

A warrant was issued for his apprehension, and he was found under a bed in Leech's house, and examined before Justice Silvers, who sent him to jail. A Coroners Inquest was called, and rendered a verdict of wilful murder against James Low.

The prisoner is about 23 years of age, and is a native of Lancashire, England.—It is said that his father keeps the Robin Hood House, N. York city, and is in easy circumstances.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Notices.

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. DELLAY, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n5tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, [if dead;] number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

MARRIED.

In P[illegible] June 11, by Rev. W. B. G[illegible] Mr JOEL C. DUNN, and JOANNA, daughter of Dea. D. F. Randolph.

In Verona, on the morning of the 4th [illegible] by Eld. C. M. Lewis, Mr JOSEPH H. HAZZARD, and Miss SUSAN C. KING, [illegible] of the above place.

In Hamilton, on the 6th [illegible] W. B. Maxson, Dr CHARLES H. STILLMAN, of [illegible]field N. J., and Miss MARY E., daughter of M. Albertus Stam, of the former place.

In Truxton, on the 21 [illegible] by Eld. [illegible] Burdick, Mr ROBERT LANGWORTHY of De Ruyter, and Miss ELIZA [illegible] of the former place.

At Unadilla Forks [illegible] W. B. Maxson, Mr BENNETT [illegible] Miss HARRIET PENNY.

DIED.

In [illegible] Mr ICHABOD [illegible] He was taken [illegible] the valley of the shadow [illegible] He was a member of the [illegible] Hopkinton.

In [illegible] BETSEY [illegible] S. D. B. Church [illegible] the will of Jesus.

In Petersburg [illegible] RANDALL, wife of [illegible] S. D. B. Church in Berlin, and afterwards with the Church in Petersburg. [illegible] now rejoices in Heaven.

In Plainfield [illegible] RANDOLPH OLIVER, son of the [illegible]

In Pompey [illegible] Mr JOHN S. KENYON, [illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

[illegible] Brown, [illegible] H. C[illegible], [illegible] West, [illegible] the papers from [illegible] on or before the [illegible]. W. B. Gillett, Charles Marson, we will write you soon. [illegible] E. Maxson, the money you mention was not put into the office, therefore it is not credited. [illegible] Greene, the minutes will be sent as soon as opportunity presents or by mail—[illegible] the other matters, I can not encourage now. F. Williams, P. M. (receipts forwarded.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of Jason B. Wells, $4, cr [illegible] P. Babcock, Ezra Stillman, $2, each, vol 3, of B. West, $2, vol 3, of W. B. Gillet, $10, cr [illegible] Dunham, Jeremiah Dunham, Lewis Titsworth, J. Dunn, R. F. Randolph, $2, each, $2, formerly credited [illegible] Dunn is now credited. [illegible] R. Dunham, of F. Williams, $4, cr B. F. Langworthy, [illegible] Greene, $2 [illegible] vol 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter June 30, 1842.

Allen Britton
Bentley E. A. Mrs.
Baker Sally A. Miss
Barnard Daniel
Bogardus Isaac R.
Babcock Thos. E.
Curtis Lurana Mrs.
Carr Thomas
Derbashire James
Griswold Sherman S.
Hagan Jane
Holmes Arza
Haskins Leander
Johnson Abira
Kinney Nathan
Lewis L. E. Mrs.
Snow Hervey
Seymour Benjamin
Sherwood Adah F.
Squares Ethan
Shaver Harvey
Terney John
Winons Stephen
Wooley Peter B.

M. SPEAR, P. M.

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and six hundred other things, for sale by [illegible]
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
34tf S. G. WALKER.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 9th 1841.

IMPORTANT WORK!

[illegible]

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their principles and practice.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov. Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings.

THIS [illegible] the most popular work [illegible] ever published and a book most [illegible] wants of all classes of the [illegible]. The following are the important objects [illegible]

[illegible] Manufacturer, Metallurgist, [illegible] Tradesman, in the principles of their respective [illegible]

[illegible] Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, [illegible] Officers of the Revenue, [illegible]

[illegible] New-York, [illegible] New-York. 5tf12

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING

[illegible]

L[illegible] De Ruyter [illegible] the largest and best [illegible]

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

[illegible] TOWN COUNTY STATE [illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

[illegible] on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

[illegible] LEAKY.

Eave Troughs

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible] Stoves [illegible]

JOB WORK

[illegible] Fayette Block No. 3 [illegible]
De Ruyter, Oct. 13, 1841. 54tf

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS [illegible] E. A. Gage [illegible] 2 doors north of M. Spear's [illegible] 1842.

20 TONS Butter wanted [illegible]
May 2 [illegible] STONE STORE.

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS [illegible] NEW GOODS which [illegible] CHEAP [illegible] Dry Goods, Dye Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, [illegible] Palm Leaf hats and [illegible]

[illegible] Farmer's Exchange [illegible]

De Ruyter, May 2d, 1842.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

May 24 SUTTON & QUINBY.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY & CO.
De Ruyter, May 13, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

Clerical Oppressors.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Just God!—and these are they
Who minister at thine altar, God of Right!
Men who their hands with prayers and blessings lay
On Israel's Ark of light!

What! preach, and kidnap men!
Give thanks—and rob thine own afflicted poor!
Talk of thy glorious liberty, and then
Bolt hard the captive's door.

What! servants of thine own
Merciful Son, who came to seek and save
The homeless the outcast, fettering down
The tasked and plundered slave!

Pilate and Herod friends!
Chief priests and rulers, as of old, combine!
Just God and holy! is that church which lends
Strength to the spoiler Thine!

Baid hypocrites, who turn
Judgment aside, and rob thy Holy Book
Of those high words of truth which search, and burn
In warning and rebuke.

Feed fat—ye locusts, feed!
And in your tasselled pulpits. thank the Lord
That, from the toiling bondmans utter need
Ye pile your own full boards

How long, O Lord, how long
Shall such a priesthood barter truth away,
And in thy name, for robbery and wrong,
At thy own altars pray!

Is not thy hand stretch'd forth
Visibly in the heavens to awe and smite!
Shall not the living God of all the earth
And heaven above do right!

Woe, then, to all who grind
Their brethren of a Common Father down!
To all who plunder from th'immortal mind
Its bright and glorious crown!

Woe to the priesthood! woe
To those whose hire is with the price of blood,
Perverting, darkening, changing as they go,
The searching truths of God.

Their glory and their might
Shall perish; and their very names shall be
Vile before all the people; in the light
OF A WORLD'S LIBERTY.

Oh! speed the moment on,
When wrong shall cease—and Liberty and Love.
And Truth and Right, throughont the earth be known,
As in their home above.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE HOUR-GLASS.

The perfection to which our modern mechanics have carried the art of watch and clock-making, with the abundance and comparative cheapness of those useful auxiliaries, has rendered the simple and once popular hour-glass quite a rarity among us.—Perhaps its scarceness is one recommendation; for over-proud and impatient spirits, ever athirst for something new and strange, spurn at what is abundant and common.—One of my earliest recollections leads me to the modest dwelling of a worthy old spinster, who followed the employment of a bonnet-maker, occasionally repairing and re-modeling chintz dressess of a fabric too valuable to be thrown away, and of a fashion too antique to suit the then modern taste. I remember her, a tall spare figure, seated in fashion as upright as the high back of her wooden chair, and exercising despotic rule over two young damsels apprenticed to learn the mystery of her calling. A well-boarded floor, strewed with dry yellow sand, a small square bit of carpet laid precisely in front of the white hearth-stone, a little round table placed before the mistress, and just within arm's length of the girls, and a demure tabby-cat, purring on a low three-legged stool—these are all the particulars that I can avouch for at this distance of time; save and except an hour-glass of capacious dimensions. standing on the broad edge of an old-fashioned casement, near the left hand, of its owner, who, with quick, careful glance failed not to detect the last sand in the act of escaping, and to reverse, in the twinkling of an eye, the silent monitor. I was, even at an infantine age, somewhat given to thought; and happy was the day to me when I could obtain leave to go and ask our civil neighbor for a few snippings of her many-colored materials, to eke out the wardrobe of a two-penny doll. She was no loser by it, for I was often permitted to carry a basket of fruit or choice vegetables from our spacious garden, to regale the old lady, and I took care so to time my visits, as to insure being present at that adroit and interesting operation, the turning of her hour-glass.

Many years have passed since then,
Many changes have I seen;

and from this early recollection being deeply impressed, I cannot now cast my eyes on an old-fashioned hour-glass but it becomes identified with that of the good sempstress. I seem to view it through the long chequered vista that lies between me and the scenes of careless childhood; and as a rapid glance scans that intervening space, the hour-glass becomes a memento more touching than any classical association could render it.

There is surely something more suitable to the stealthy lapse of time in the noiseless and almost imperceptible fall of the sands, than in the ticking of chronometers, more practically useful. The deepening vacancy above, the rising heaps beneath, and the falling away, from time to time, of that miniature mountain which gathers below—all have a meaning. I observe that the sand in the upper division of the glass, running from the centre, often leaves a hollow, producing deception as to the quantity actually subtracted. Clinging yet to the sides, it makes the vacancy look less; just as we love to deceive ourselves as to the proportion of our numbered days that has escaped. The pyramidical appearance of the sand below, as the last particles that fall produce an eminence, until, displaced by following grains, they sink into the common level, vividly represents the undue importance assumed by events while yet very recent; although, by dwelling on their magnitude, we all know that displaced by other things, they will soon be mingled with the common mass of recollections.

It were easy to moralize at great length on the subject, but I would rather spiritualize, and read the lesson in its highest, holiest sense. "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." The days remaining to us we cannot number, for we know not but that our last sand is escaping which we try to compute; but the days that are gone—O! what a testimony do they bear against us! We may have applied our time and faculties to the acquirement of wisdom, according to the general sense of the word among us; but our hearts—our most secret desires and ardent affections—how far have they been centred in the wisdom that is from above, and in "Christ the wisdom of God?"

An honest answer to this question would send the greater number of us to the throne of grace, with the confidence that we still have to be *taught* this application of heart to the purposes designed by our Heavenly Father. Solomon trod the whole round of carnal and intellectual enjoyments, having his fill of all wisdom; yet how late in his long and prosperous life did he sit down to write "vanity of vanities" upon it all, and apply his *heart* to the God from whom, through the abuse of his abundant gifts, the favored king had so deeply revolted. Let me number the days that are gone; and seeing how God has hitherto been robbed by me, let me strive to redeem the few that remain.

Curious Facts.—The mite makes 500 steps in a second, or 30,000 in a minute. Allowing the horse to move at equal ratio, he would perform 1022 miles an hour. The journey from London to Birmingham would then occupy but six minutes and a fraction There is another insect which may, in some measure, rival the above in the celerity of his motion, and is itself unrivalled in strength in proportion to its size. Although it is generally disliked, and has not a very fair reputation, yet to the eye of the naturalist, it is rather a pleasing and interesting object. All its motions indicate agility and sprightliness, and its muscular power is so extraordinary, as justly to excite our astonishment; indeed we know no other animal whose strength can be put in competition with (its name must come out at last) that of a common flea; for on a moderate computation, it can leap to a distance at 200 times the length of its own body. A flea will drag after it a chain 100 times heavier than itself, and will eat ten times its own weight of provisions in a day. Mr. Boverich, an ingenious watchmaker, who, some years ago, lived in the Strand, London, exhibited to the public a little ivory chaise with four wheels and all its proper apparatus, and a man sitting on the box, all of which were drawn by a single flea. He made a small landau which opened and shut by springs, with six horses harnessed to it, a coachman sitting on the box, and a dog sitting between his legs, four persons in the carriage, two footmen behind it, and a postilion riding on one of the fore horses, which was also drawn easily along by a flea. He likewise had a chain of brass, about two inches long, containing 200 links, with a hook at one end and a padlock and key at the other, which the flea drew very nimbly along. Something of the same kind is now exhibiting in London.—*Edinburgh Encyclopoedia.*

The Hebrew.—Who can describe the stately, and giant built Hebrew? the most simple, the most philosophical and most ancient of written tongues; with letters like blocks of marble, with words like king's palaces, with sentences like cities walled up to heaven; though robed in the beauties of holiness, yet rugged as the mountains about Jerusalem; unchangeable in its structure, unvarying and solemn in its tone, from generation to generation, the language of rigor and of Judgment, of adoration and obedience; spoken first in the Garden of Eden, or by the builders of Babel, written first on tables of stone by the finger of Jehovah; forever preserving its awful dignity, whether sung by Seraphim above, or by the choirs of the temple, whether carried to the highest heavens of sublimity by Isaiah, or brought down to play among the roses of Sharon and the lillies of the valley of Solomon, and destitute alike of the elasticity of the Greek, and the natural prowess of the Latin. unable to soar with the one or change with the other; but ever marching with the slow and measured pace of an ancient army of elephants.

Three languages contain all the treasures of the ancient world; Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, once reconciled at the cross, and brought into mysterious union around the head of the dying Son of God, have from that day to this formed the united repositories of classical and theological learning; the mines out of which has been dug all the jewels of truth and beauty which adorn every language of Christendom.

Patience under Trials.—I have seen a well born young lady, whom the reverses of her family had plunged into indigence, after having been reduced for subsistence to the labor of their hands, attacked by a cancer. She suffered acute pains. Everything failed her. She had not even linnen, with which to dress her wounds. She had not even a bed to repose upon in her agony. She saw her malady increase, from day to day; and she felt that her strength was declining.—She had no other prospect of relief, than the tomb open to receive her. But not a complaint escaped her lips. Her countenance was serene and gentle, her calmness was not impaired a single moment, till the hour of release.

I have seen a mother of six children, extended, night and day, upon a little straw in a garret, with a fatal ulcer, which was destroying her, and not able to give bread to those poor little beings, who were weeping around her. In her own husband, too, who ought to have been her consolation and support, she had an additional subject of cutting sorrow; and she was thus supporting, at the same time, the sufferings of body and soul. But she supported them with an unalterable sweetness, pardoning even the unworthy husband, who aggravated her woes, instead of relieving them; and who abused the succors destined for her, and consumed them himself, in drunkenness. I have seen aged, infirm, and forsaken widows occupying a nook so low and narrow, that one could scarce enter it, and having no other light than what came from the staircase, and there waiting the immense favor of entering into a hospital; (for such is the object of the wishes of a greater number.) And alas!—how many desire it in vain, and cannot obtain it! I have seen miseries which pass all belief, and physical tortures united with the most pressing wants and painful privations; and all these endured by martyrs of patience, without aid, hope, or witness; submitting to the Divine will. Where are crowns worthy of such triumph? What tenderness mingles with our respect, when we think, that the beings called to display such courage are feeble women, and old men already exhausted by long trials!—*Baron Degerando.*

Discovery of Mummies at Durango, Mexico.—A million of mummies, it is stated, have lately been discovered in the environs of Durango, in Mexico. They are in a sitting posture, but have the same wrappings, bands and ornaments as the Egyptian. Among them was found a poniard of flint, with a sculptured handle, chaplets, ncklaces, &c., of alternately colored beads, fragments of bone polished like ivory, fine worked elastic tissues, (probably our modern Indian rubber cloth) moccasins worked like those of our Indians of to-day, bones of vipers, &c. It remains to continue these interesting researches, and America will become another Egypt to antiquarians, and her ruins will go back to the oldest periods of the world, showing doubtless that the ancestors of the Montezumas lived on the Nile, and that their luxurious civilization was broken up and overpowered by the hardy hordes of Asiatic Tartars, who came down Behering's Straits and the Rocky Mountains. The scenes of Atilla and Alaric in Rome and Greece, were rehearsed at an earlier day on the shores of California and the plains of Mexico. It is unknown of the mummies above mentioned what kind of embalmment was used, or whether it was nitrous depositions in the caves where they were found. A fact of importance is stated, that the shells of the necklace are of a marine shell found at Zacatecas, on their forefathers probably therefore landed from the Malas, Hindoostan or Chinese coast or from the islands in the Indian ocean.—*Texas Star.*

Pressure of the Atmosphere.—The weight of the atmosphere is near fifteen pounds on every square inch, so that if we could entirely squeeze out the air between our two hands, they would cling together with a force equal to the pressure of double this weight, because the air would press upon both hands; and if we could contrive to suck or squeeze out the air between one hand and the wall, the hand would stick fast to the wall, being pressed on it with the weight of above two hundred pounds, near fifteen pounds on every square inch of the hand! Now, by a late most curious discovery of Sir Everard Home, the distinguished anatomist, it is found that this is the very process by which flies and other insects of a similar description are enabled to walk upon perpendicular surfaces, however smooth, as the sides of walls and panes of glass in windows and to walk as easily along the ceiling of rooms with their bodies downward and their feet overhead. Their feet, when examined by a microscope, are found to have flat skins or flaps, like the feet of web footed animals, as ducks and geese; and they have, by means of strong folds, the power of drawing the flap close down upon the glass or wall the fly walks on, and thus squeezing out the air completely, so as to make a vacuum between the foot and the glass or wall. The consequence of this is, that the air presses the foot on the wall with a very considerable force compared to the weight of the fly; for if its feet are to its body in the same proportion as ours are to our bodys, since we could support by a single hand on the ceiling of the room (provided it made a vacuum) more than our whole weight, namely a weight of over two hundred pounds, the fly can easily move on four feet, in the same manner by help of the vacuum made under its feet.—And it has been likewise been found that some of the larger sea animals are, by the same construction, enabled to climb the perpendicular and smooth surfaces of the ice hills among which they live. Some kinds of lizards have the same power of climbing and creeping with their bodies downwards along the ceiling of the room, and the means by which they are enabled to do so are the same. And in the large feet of those animals the contrivance is easily observed, of the toes and muscle, by which the skin of the foot is pinned down and the air excluded in the act of walking or climbing, but it is the very same, only upon a larger scale, with the mechanism of a fly's or a butterfly's foot; and both operations, the climbing of the sea-horse on the ice, and the creeping of the fly on the window or the ceiling, are performed exactly by the same power to stand in the weather glass, the wind to whistle through a key-hole, and the piston to descend in an old steam engine.—*Brougham.*

Philosophy of Law.—Law—is like fire, and those who meddle with it may chance to "burn their fingers."

Law—is like a pocket with a hole in it; and those who therein risk their money are very like to lose it.

Law—is like a lancet, dangerous in the hands of the ignorant; doubtful even in the hands of an adept.

Law—is like a sieve. you may see through it; but you will be considerably reduced before you can get through it.

Law—is to the litigant what the poulterer is to the goose; it plucks and it draws him; but here the simile ends, for the litigant, unlike the goose, never gets trust, [trussed,] although he may be roasted and dished.

Law—is like an ignis fatuus, or Jack o' Lantern: those who follow the delusive guide too often find themselves inextricably involved in a bog or a quagmire.

Law—is like prussic acid, a dangerous remedy, and the smallest dose is generally sufficient.

Law—is like justice, even as copper gilt is like gold, and the comparative worth of the two is about the same.

Law—is like an eel-trap, very easy to get into but very difficult to get out of.

Law—is like a razor, which requires a "strong back," keenness, and an excellent temper.

N. B. Many of those who get once "shaved with ease and expedition," seldom risk a second operation.

Law—is like a flight of rockets; there is a great expense of "powder;" the cases are usually well "got up;" the reports are excellent, but, after all, the sticks (q. d. the clients,) are sure to come to the ground.

Law—is like a window of stained glass, giving its own peculiar tint and hue to the bright rays of truth which shine through it.

A Witness against Intemperance.—A distinguished lecturer on temperance says:

While lecturing in the eastern section of Massachusetts, I met a man in the road one day, who had been one of my audience the day before; and though an entire stranger, he accosted me with the question—Did you say, sir, yesterday, that ardent spirits are injurious to the human system? I did say so, I replied. Well! our doctor says he thinks they are beneficial, when not taken to excess. But where was your doctor when he said so? Why sir, he was down at Coomb's; it's our tavern down there, about half a mile. And what was your doctor doing when he said so? He was talking, sir; in the bar-room. Had he nothing in his hand? He had nothing, sir, but a *glass of brandy sling!*

The Good Old Times of the Puritans.—In 1627, there were but thirty-seven ploughs in Massachusetts, and the use of these agricultural implements was not familiar to all the planters. From the annals of Salem it appears, in that year, it was agreed by town to grant Richardson Hutchinson twenty acres of land in addition to his share on condition "he get up ploughing."

1639. A sumptuary act of the General Court prohibited short sleeves, and required the garment to be lengthened so as to cover the arms to the wrists, and required reformation "in immoderate great breeches, knots of ribbon, broad shoulder bands and tayles, silk rases, double cuffs and ruffs."

1639. "For preventing the miscarriage of letters, it is ordered that notice be given, that Richard Fairbank, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters, which are brought from beyond the sea are to be sent thither, are to be brought unto him, and he is allowed for every such letter 1*d*, and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind, provided that no man shall be obliged to bring his letters thither, unless he please."

1643. The Court order, that in the election of assistants, Indian beans should be used instead of paper, the white to be affirmative and the black negative.

1647. The Court order, that if any young man attempt to address a young woman, without the consent of her parents, in case of their absence, of the *County Court*, he shall be fined 5*l*. for the first offence. 10*l*. for the second, and be imprisoned for the third.

1649. Matthew Stanley, was tried for drawing the affections of John Tarbox's daughter without the consent of parents, convicted and fined 5*l*. fees 2s. 6d. Three married women were fined 5s. each for *scolding*.

1653. Jonas Fairbanks was tried for wearing *great boots*, but was acquitted.—*National Ægis.*

Afraid to Learn.—It is related that Galileo, who invented the telescope with which he observed the satelites of Jupiter, who invited a man, who was opposed to him to look through it, that he might observe Jupiter's moon's. The man positively refused—saying, "If I should see them how could I maintain my opinions which I have advanced against your philosophy!" This is the case with many. They will not look at the truth. They will not hear it, for fear that the arguments which they have framed will be destroyed, and they may be obliged to give up their vicious indulgencies.

In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, containing the best mode of culture adopted in France, England, Germany, and Flanders; full practical instructions to guide the small cultivator, the farmer, the director, and the large proprietor in the improvement of an estate; the general principle of agriculture, and the culture of all the useful plants; the training of domestic animals, and the veterinary art; the description of various arts relating to agriculture; rural implements and buildings; the management and improvement of vines, fruit trees, timber, and forests, tanks, etc., the economy, organization, and direction of a rural establishment; and finally, legislation as applied to agriculture: closing with a table of contents alphabetically arranged, a list of figures, abbreviations, and authorities cited.

An Elementary, Complete, and Methodical Course of Rural Economy, with more than Two Thousand Engravings, representing the various Implements, Machines, sets of Apparatus, Breeds of Animals, Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, Rural Buildings, etc. Digested and Revised by a Committee of Scientific and Practical Agriculturists, belonging to the Agricultural Society of France, under the direction of M. T. Bailey, Member of the Societies of Agriculture and Horticulture. Translated from the French, with Notes adapting it to the use of farmers in the United States of America, by Elizur Wright, jr., formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Western Reserve College, Translator of La Fontaine's Fables, &c.

Agriculture is the foundation of all human arts—the art for which man was made, and the perfection of which is his chief happiness and glory as the lord temporal of this planet. Of this sublime art, all other arts and sciences are but satellites, their business being to wait on, enlighten, and adorn it with their moonshine. Consequently, no man more than the agriculturalist needs the full use of his [illegible], and a perfect command of all the treasures of human experience. So the farmer of the United States view the matter; and in presenting them with a translation of the celebrated Maison Rustique of the French, we have no doubt of their hearty support. It is the work of all works on *practical* agriculture; the most scientific, clear, and comprehensive. France has long excelled in *profitable* farming. This is the source of her wealth. England is rich by coals and commerce. Her agriculture is splendid, but sometimes costs more than it comes to. Those who have fortunes to *spend* may buy the vast works of [illegible] Arthor Young, Loudon, &c., but those who wish to *get* a fortune out of the soil [illegible] the French writers better able to show them the way. The excellence of French elementary works is well known to all teachers. For centuries, the Maison Rustique has been, in France, the standard elementary work—the spelling book and grammar of farming. The present edition for "the nineteenth century," has been re-written and brought up with the "march of mind," by sixty of the ablest "agronomes" of France. It has all the light of the latest improvements, not only in France, but in all Europe.

William Cobbett, one of the most successful farmers both in England and America, who wrote the best English style and the best [illegible] that ever was, [illegible] the Maison Rustique not only as an [illegible] of farming, but as a means of *educating* his children. He was his own schoolmaster. [illegible] self into a school, and the [illegible] then made of this work.

"Our book of never failing resource [illegible] French Maison Rustique, or Farm House [illegible] it is said, was the book that first tempted [illegible] nos (I think that was his name) [illegible] clamen the reign of Louis XIV, to learn to read. Here are the four-legged animals, from the horse down to the mouse, portraits and all; all the birds, reptiles, insects; all the modes of treating [illegible] aging, and using the tame ones, and [illegible] those that are mischievous; all the [illegible] springs, nets; all the labors of the field and garden exhibited, as well as the rest, in plates; and there was I, in my leisure moments, to [illegible] tive group, to read the French and tell them what it meaned in English, when the picture did not sufficiently explain itself. I never have been without a copy of this book for forty years, except during the time that I was fleeing from the dungeons of Castlereagh and Sidmouth in 1817; and when I got to Long Island, the first book I bought was another Maison Rustique."—*Advice to Young Men*, Art. 129.

Of the qualifications of the translator it may be said that he is a practical farmer, and in regard to his translation of La Fontaine, which has been reprinted in England, an English reviewer confesses that he "does not know the English writer who could have done it better."

Terms.—The work will be published as a semi-monthly periodical, in numbers of 56 pages octavo, each 25 cents, and when completed will contain forty numbers, at $10.

Five dollars paid in advance for [illegible] 21 Numbers, shall entitle subscribers to the remaining 20 Numbers for four dollars.

[illegible] smaller sums, [illegible] less than $1, [illegible] the same [illegible]

The 1st number will be issued [illegible] 1842.

All orders and remittances [illegible] to S. S. HASKELL, [illegible] New York.

New York, June 1, 1842.

*** All editors who will give the above [illegible] insertions, and forward [illegible] them to the New York Watchman [illegible] to one copy of the work.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK

THOSE [illegible] BOOTS [illegible] SHOES [illegible] will find just the place by [illegible]
MAMMOTH [illegible]

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way [illegible] Bills, &c &c neatly [illegible]

L. W BLISS' Window Sash [illegible] Bliss' & Co [illegible] Bands [illegible] Holme's Sampson & [illegible] consisting of Broad Axes, Hand [illegible] Chisels, at Factory prices by [illegible]
October 4.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS [illegible]—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and most kinds of [illegible] received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store.
SUTTON & QUINBY.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.
De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. [illegible]

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S, whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "Fortune's Favorites."
May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines.

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns.
May 30. [illegible] N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, [illegible] fashionable Hats [illegible] and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter [illegible] that he has opened a shop [illegible] Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found [illegible] to favor him with a call [illegible] garments as well as [illegible] New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received. W. P. GUEST.
De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.
S. G. WALKER.
De Ruyter, April 19th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES' Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c., just printed and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, Apr. 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE
Oct 11

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK

[illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND

[illegible]

CONNECTICUT

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA

[illegible]

VIRGINIA

[illegible]

OHIO

[illegible]

MICHIGAN

[illegible]

WISKONSAN

[illegible]

IOWA

[illegible] M. Whitford

ILLINOIS.

[illegible] James Dunham

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

☞To office and mail subscribers, $2 in ADVANCE.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher, free of postage.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO. 21.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. WHOLE NO. [illegible]

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——*The* SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—*Jesus Christ.*

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JULY 20, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

UNIVERSALISM.

The doctrines of Universalism are various, contradictory, and distrustful. With a strong predilection for free thinking, its advocates evidently combine some respect for the scriptures, though less than most other denominations entertain. It has been disputed whether they should be ranked as a Christian sect. The author of "Universalism as it is," thinks they should not.—Leaving this question to be settled as parties may agree, we shall direct the reader's attention to some of the principal features of the system, and try to show that they are unphilosophical as well as unscriptural. All the different shades of this doctrine from the restorationism of Winchester and Chauncey, down to the bare faced scepticism of Wittemore and Ballou, harmonize, in rejecting the idea of endless future punishment. When asked to define and systematize their views, they have generally refused for fear of consequences, and ended by saying, that they insisted on but a single point, *the final happiness of all men.* This opposition to the scriptural doctrine of endless punishment is a novelty in the world. Heathen antiquity maintained that the wicked were to be punished forever, and we do not now recollect of any system of religion, ancient or modern, but what inculcates the same sentiment. If Christianity is thus conformed to the natural opinions of mankind, its teachings can not be so abhorrent as Universalists suppose. We admit that false systems of religion afford no great help to the true interpretation of Christianity, but they will at least give some light upon human nature, and as the orthodox sentiment is charged with a want of humanity, it is but reasonable that judgment be suspended, until nature herself is either acquitted or condemned. Endless punishment is a fearful thing, and we wonder not that the guilty should look upon it as horrible. Sin blinds the mind and blunts the sensibilities, so that the sinner can neither know his guilt, nor realize the character of God. Hence, objections to this doctrine rarely occur except among the unconverted. Those who have felt the burden of their sins, and who know somewhat of spiritual life, will be able to assign the reason for their former unbelief, and to commiserate the condition of those who grope in moral blindness. But aside from the evidence derived from conversion, there seems to us more than sufficient reason for rejecting the Universalist theory. As God is an infinite being, we, of course, can not perfectly understand his nature nor his works. His promises and his threatenings are alike incomprehensible. There is mystery about heaven not less than about hell. It would be strange if the administration of punishment was not as dark and difficult to our minds as the other governmental acts of the same infinite being. We expect obscurity; "Who by searching can find out God?" "How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out?" Why it should be thought that human sagacity is equal to a discovery of the entire system of penal retribution, we are at a loss to determine. Or why greater interest should be felt on this than on all other points, is very singular and unintelligible. Yet such is the fact. Universalists find the same unfathomable depths in other matters as the orthodox. We do not say that they have as clear views, nor that they receive the remaining doctrines of the gospel; but we maintain that so far as they do hold with the scriptures, there is equal mystery in their creed. In this respect Christianity places all its professors on common ground; they hold the truth with its mystery, or not at all. Christians are safe in the perfections of the divine nature. God can not be unjust, and however unable mere man may be to see the propriety of his acts, there is the utmost certainty that nothing unwise or unkind will ever occur. Whatever eternal punishment may include, will have the same infinite propriety as other retributive dispensations. Another feature of the system, is its total disagreement with the actual circumstances of the world. Philosophy requires that the future shall be judged by the past. Here Universalism fails at once, as its principal hypothesis is inconsistent with either the past or present condition of the human race. If sin is permitted to afflict mankind through the whole of this life, where are the assurances that its consequences will not be protracted through a much longer existence in the world to come?

God was as able to prevent sin yesterday as he will be to-morrow; he was also as able to dispense with punishment, and to make his creatures happy as he will be in eternity. Still, suffering follows in the ratio of guilt, though with certain exceptions and circumstances, which indicate that perfect retribution is deferred to a future life. Revelation comes in, not to weaken, but to confirm this suspicion of after consequences to the transgressor. Heathenism judged correctly that the future must be analagous to the past. To avoid this conclusion, Universalists take a position at variance with both nature and revelation.—We envy them not either their safety or their consistency. The sceptical and licentious freedom with which they treat the sacred scriptures, ought to bring them into contempt as critics. It would be more decent to renounce a volume at once, than to disguise its meaning in such a shameless manner. Other denominations have done violence to portions of the text, but this has perverted both the spirit and the letter of the whole institution. It has no redeeming qualities.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

After all, if the stern voice of truth will awaken us from our pleasing visions as to the sanctity of these peculiar spots—if the spell which attached us to the fancied Golgotha and the imagined place of our Lord's burial be broken—is there much lost to the devout Christian? If we would yield to the "sacer admonitus locorum;" if we would indulge the natural and indelible, and therefore assuredly to the severest puritanism, or the most refined spirituality, excusable affections of the human heart; if we strengthen our faith, and deepen our love by wandering over scenes which have witnessed events so inestimably important to our temporal and eternal happiness, this is the sole difference: instead of concentrating all our reverential feelings on some few particular and ill-authenticated spots, we diffuse them more equably throughout the whole region; instead of resting on impressions, liable to be disturbed by doubt and chilled by uncertainty, we draw them as it were from the whole soil of the holy city, we inhale them from the whole atmosphere. We can not point to the precise spots which were hallowed by the footsteps of the Redeemer; we know not the exact position of his cross; we have no distinct evidence "where they have laid him in his burial." But all Jerusalem and its adjacent fields are our Golgotha, one holy sepulchre; the presence of Christ is every where: one "via dolorosa" passes through and encircles all the city, every rock hewn sepulchre suggest the angelic assurance—"He is not here, he is risen." In the incidents, indeed, of our Lord's latter days, there appears to us that peculiarity which, if we may so speak, sets them above the aid of special local association; they are in themselves so real that they do not require that realization which strengthens our faith in the vaguer and more indistinct wonders, especially of the older scriptures. It is singular how totally regardless the evangelical narratives are of any thing which might lead to local reminiscence. These places or buildings which are accidentally mentioned, and which we may call historical, are presumed to be sufficiently known by their usual appellations, the high priest's house, the hall of Pilate. So we are simply told, that "they led him away to crucify him;" but whether to the east or the west, the north or the south, by what streets, or through what gate—there is not a single word. Whether Golgotha or Calvary was the ordinary place of execution, we can only conjecture by remote inference. It has been supposed to be on a hill, as the painful toil with which kneeling pilgrims wind up the Mount Calvary, near many Roman Catholic cities of Europe, may witness; but in the gospels there is no expression which intimates ascent.—The weight of the cross is not aggravated, nor the inability of our Lord to bear it, heightened by any allusion to the difficulty of the way. The only point descriptive of the sepulchre is, that it was near the place of crucifixion; yet with all this, how clear and distinct the whole scene lies before the imagination! It is not familiarity with paintings of the crucifixion, or of the angel standing before the rock-hewn tomb, which makes the whole live before us; it is the inbred truthfulness of the history itself in its unlabored simplicity; it is its own unassisted evidence which fixes it upon the heart and mind; it is the picture which arises out of the records themselves, which groups and harmonizes itself into form and variety. At all events, the student of the gospels, who is full of every minute incident of the narrative, would be disturbed rather than edified by any view of the localities of those scenes which would not accord with his well-grounded prepossessions; every incongruity would jar upon his high-wrought religious feeling; doubt wo'd creep over his ardent emotions, and he would find thus strongly exemplified that fatal but inevitable effect of pious fraud, or, if not of fraud, of long superstition; it may work its object with generations of believers, but the time must at length come, when it will injure, often most seriously, the cause which it wished to serve.—*Extract from a Review of Robinson's Researches in the Holy Land.*

From Zion's Advocate.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

It is the glory of Christianity that it provides for the indefinite progress of man towards the perfection of his nature. No such provision is made by any other system of religion, or of philosophy. The purest and best of these can only hack at the branches of moral evil, while the rank principle of vitality remains untouched. Some of them, it is true, seem to tend towards external reformation: but they never, never spring the mine of corruption that lies concealed deep in every human bosom. The high priests that minister at their altars, are content with trying to heal over the wound which they deem but skin deep, without once suspecting that it extends to the very heart, where it rankles and festers, quite beyond the reach of their soothing appliances. They encourage the miserably deceived patient to hope that all is well, while he secretly wonders at the scorching fever which is preying upon his vitals, and sending the poisoned blood with fearful velocity to the farthest extremity of his system.

Quite to the reverse of this, is the genius of the gospel. Its divine philosophy aims a fatal blow at the very root of moral evil. It seeks to remove the cause, rather than conceal or palliate the effects of sin. It staunches the fountain, instead of making an abortive attempt to pen up its poisonous waters, after they have flowed forth in a thousand different directions. It aims not to destroy the enemy by an outward siege; but throws itself at once, into the citadel of the heart, where its antagonist feels, and dreads, and gradually shrinks away from before the omnipotence of its presence. It inspires the man upon whom it is doing its work, with something of the spirit of Bunyan's pilgrim, in his flight from the city of destruction, when putting his fingers in his ears, he rushed forward, shouting, "Life, life, eternal life!" It gives him an onward, and an upward impulse, and warns him not to tarry in all the plain, but to escape from the dreadful storm, whose low murmuring are already heard in the distance, and which shall surely come down upon all who heed not the friendly warning. Its first effort is to remodel the whole inner man, to change the current of the affections, and to create and keep up an incessant warfare against the rankling and death bearing evils of sin.—As a sanctifying agent, its action is progressive, and its work is never accomplished, until God reigns without a rival in the heart of his pardoned subject. If it essentially new-makes, it does not perfect the man at once. Its first work is to arrest him in his downward career, to reverse the order of his progress, and to point out the gaol to which he must aspire. The existence of this progressive element in the Christian religion, is every where recognized in the Bible. The individual who has just received Christ, has just commenced his spiritual existence—he is a babe in the spiritual world, and before he can become a full grown man, he must, of necessity, pass through the successive stages of childhood, of adolescence, and of youth. Possessing all the essential elements of his kind, he is yet a very infant in strength, in knowledge, and in ability to comprehend. As generically and really a Christian as the hardest veteran of the Cross, he is yet comparatively weak, and helpless, and unskilled in fighting the battles of the Lord.

But does the gospel abandon him to perpetual supineness and ignorance almost as soon as he has opened his eyes upon the spiritual creation, and before he is fully conscious of the change that has come over him? No; thanks be to God. It makes ample provision for his progress towards perfection, until he shall come to the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ. And need it be said that he is guilty, if he do not avail himself of this provision?—How sublime is the object before him!—compared with it, how insignificant appears every worldly pursuit! The dangers he is to encounter, the difficulties he is to meet, the enemies he is to combat, the victory he is to win, the reward he is to receive, all point him out as one, whose thoughts should be much on heavenly, and little on worldly things. Yes: the Christian church ought to be made up of Baxters, and Bunyans, and Newtons, and Judsons, and Newells, and Harlan Pages. Why is it not?—Why?

From the Boston Recorder.

A STRANGE PRAYER.

"Give me neither poverty." That will do. Most that do, and all that do not pray, will agree in their opposition to poverty.—But the good man did not stop with the word poverty. He adds—"nor riches." Neither give me riches! Really this is strange. Wealth is the sun of the firmament to most men—the vital air—the all in all. Millions are struggling, panting, hoping, risking health, life, the soul's salvation even, for riches. All the things that are desired are not comparable to them.

But here is a man praying against them! He would not like to be rich. He is so much in earnest that he prays about the matter. People would stare at the offering of such a prayer now-a-days. Was the man sane that offered it?

1. He gave a reason for his prayer. Insane men do not reason much. Hear the reason—"lest I be full and deny thee, and say, Who is the Lord?" Hence he would not be rich. Now, if riches cause men to deny and disregard God—if they magnify temporal things so as to eclipse eternal—if they become a God in the place of the only living God, then there was a good reason for the strange prayer, and we think he must have been sane that could give so good a reason for his conduct.

2. If riches are often dangerous, then there is more proof that this praying man was not insane. Ahab wanted more riches, and his wicked wife helped him to imbrue his hands in innocent blood to obtain them, and they both perished miserably.—Judas wanted more money—betrayed Christ to get it, and it cost him his life.—Annanias and Sapphira wanted wealth, and lied to the Holy Ghost about a sum of money, and they both perished. This looks as though there was danger about riches. And it is as proper to pray for escape from this danger as any other.

3. The praying man agreed exactly in opinion with some of the ancient and best persons ever on earth, which insane men are not apt to do. Jesus Christ said, "How hardly shall they that have riches, enter the kingdom of God;" affirming also, "that the deceitfulness of riches choke the word." We add, he must have gold dust in his eyes, or dust of some kind if in reading the history of the world, he has not perceived there was danger to men's spiritual welfare, from the possession of riches. For a good man to pray for safety against such a danger, is not so great a mistake. We have looked sharply, but we do not perceive any insanity in it. Men do not pray much in this generation against being rich. They are so sure that they can guide the whirlwind, and control the storm of temptation, that they are not afraid of wealth. They acknowledge the vast increase of allurements to evil by it, and the vast increase of perplexity and care, but then the accumulation of power and honor, and perhaps of pleasure, carries the day.

And then, *so much can be done by riches*. This spreads a deceitful splendor over wealth so that even saints are beguiled.—They would spend every energy to gain property so that they may do good with it! And they will let spiritual riches tinkle into their coffers by the penny only, and these pence far between each other; while this world's wealth rolls in upon them "like a river." "We will do good with it!"—"Aye," says Satan, "strive for it; pant after it; peril every thing for it; get it, only get it, for that reason or any reason, and I will take care it shall be a mill-stone about your neck." So thousands have found it. And for that reason, God in kindness keeps most of his people from being rich. Some of them do not feel very well about it. But they will be wiser before the elements melt in fervent heat. And when they are, they will not think the prayer of Agur a strange prayer.

LIFE, A RACE.

Look upward and look onward!—Fix your regards habitually, not on what you are, but what you should be; not on the space you have already passed, but what remains to be run over; not on what man may think your excellencies, but what you know to be your defects; not on the nearer guide-posts only, which may seem to need but little effort to reach, but on the far-off splendors of the goal. That splendor is the blaze of full-orbed holiness. The prize you seek is but the consummation of the process you are carrying on in its pursuits. The happiness of heaven is just the holiness which is in the very course towards heaven we have been forming in us. Gaze thou on the holiness in its breadth and length, and god-like height. Meditate long and often on the rich variety of the qualities which make up the conception for which it stands. But where shall we behold this holiness so full, so vivid, as it is revealed to us in the face of Jesus Christ? Even inspired words cannot convey to us its perfect image. It is only the living practical manifestation of his living character. He is the great exemplar of what human nature, quickened by the Divine, can grow to; the only true and perfect flower which ever has unfolded itself out of the root and stalk of humanity! The man Christ Jesus is the model of the species. To study him is to study *Truth and Life* in one! To look at him is to behold identified the Ideal and the Actual; to see man verily existing, breathing, speaking, and acting in that image of God in which he was at first created—to see the second Adam, the Lord from heaven, restoring to us the bright model of all human excellence, which the first Adam broke into a thousand fragments. In Him concentre all the various rays of holiness; whatever things are true, and dignified, and pure, and lovely, and of good report—to form one pure white light of 'mildest, though intensest splendor.' Therefore it is by looking unto Jesus, as our Righteousness, our Peace, our Strength, our Model, and our Crown, that we must with "patience run the Race that is before us."

EVE AND MARY CONTRASTED.

The two most extraordinary women that ever appeared in the world, were, unquestionably, Eve, "the mother of all living," and Mary, "the mother of Jesus Christ." They occupied respectively, the highest and the most critical point of time, that ever fell to the lot of mortals, and they exhibit an instinctive contrast. Eve lived at the beginning, and Mary at "the fulness of time." Eve saw the glories of the new made world soon after creative wisdom had pronounced it all "very good," and before sin had tarnished its beauty, and disarranged its harmonies. Mary beheld it rising from the ruins of the fall, at the moment of its renovation, and at the dawn of its happiest days. Eve was placed in the most glorious and conspicuous situation, and fell into a state of meanness and degradation. Mary was of obscure origin, and lowly situation, but was raised by a single appointment of Providence, to the highest eminence. Eve was accessary to the ruin of man; Mary instrumental in the birth of Him, who came as the Restorer and Savior of mankind. Eve beheld the fatal curse first take effect, in overcasting the heavens with clouds, in withering the blossoms of Paradise, envenoming the spirit of the animal creation, disordering the human frame, and ultimately destroying it, and introducing all the nameless diversities of woe which fill up the tragedy of human life. Mary witnessed the beginning of that long series of blessings which divine love has for ages dispensed to man "through the redemption that is in Jesus Christ," which will eventually replenish the cup of existence with unmingled sweetness and perfect joy. Eve witnessed, with a trembling consciousness of guilt, the awful descent of these mighty "Cherubim, and a flaming sword which turneth every way, to keep the way of the tree of life," and which were placed at the east end of the garden of Eden. Mary, with feelings of ecstatic rapture, beheld the angel Gabriel standing before her with the smiles of heaven upon his countenance, heard his benediction and held communion sweet with the holy messenger.—[illegible]

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—I have seen a lark rising from its bed of grass, and soaring upwards, singing as he rose, and in hopes to climb above the clouds, but the poor bird was beaten back by the loud sighing of an eastern wind, and his motion made irregular and inconstant, descending more at every breath of the tempest than all the vibration of his wings served to exalt him, till the little creature was forced to sit down and pant, and stay until the storm was overpast; then it made a prosperous flight, for it did rise and sing as if it had learned music and motion from some angel as he passed sometime through the air. So is the prayer of a man when agitated by any passion; he fain would speak to God, and his words are of this earth, earthly; he would look up to his Maker, but he could not help seeing also that which distracted him, and a tempest was raised, and the man over-ruled; his prayer was broken, and his thoughts were troubled; his words ascended to the clouds, but the wanderings of his imagination recalled them, and in all the fluctuating variety of passion, they are never likely to reach God at all. But when he sets him down, and sighs over his infirmities, and fixes his thoughts upon things above, forgetting all the little vain passages of this life, and his spirit is becalmed, and his soul is even still, then it softly and sweetly ascends to heaven, and is with God till it returns like the useful bee laden with a blessing and the dews of heaven.—J. Taylor.

Children's Department.

LEARNING TO FEEL.

There is not a more pleasing sight in the world than that of a happy family; and, perhaps, a more happy household than that of Mr. Railton's was not to be found. Mr. Railton had his losses and crosses; Mrs. Railton had her domestic cares and anxieties for her children; and William, Mary, George, Susan, and little Fanny, had all had the measles and the whooping cough, to say nothing of the tooth-ache, and other pains, which now and then paid them a visit; yet still a happier family could not be found; for the parents feared God, and trusted in him; the children were brought up to do the same; and they all dwelt together in affection and peace.

"And now," said Mr. Railton, when they were all once more met together that the young people might make progress in learning to feel—"now, children, we will say something about sympathy. You may not, perhaps, all of you exactly understand what I mean by the word, and as it would be throwing words away to talk about what you do not comprehend, I will explain it to you before I begin."

William. I know what it means. [illegible] you, Mary?

Mary. Let me see! [illegible] certain. I think it means pity.

W. Ah, that is it; but [illegible] guess [illegible] I knew what it was [illegible]

George. [illegible]

W. [illegible] tell you. I [illegible] sure that I am [illegible]

Mr. Railton. Nay, if you appeal [illegible] I must decide against you, for [illegible] two qualities are [illegible] the same.

G. There now, W[illegible] wrong, though you [illegible] sure that you were right.

W. Well, papa says that sympathy and pity are a good deal alike.

Mrs. Railton. But, my dear children, if you are to go on talking in this manner, your papa will never be able to proceed, and then your learning to feel will be out of the question.

M. Thank you mamma, we forgot [illegible] I will be as silent as a mouse, let William say what he will.

W. Please to go on, papa, and we will not talk together any more. It was my fault. Do please to go on now.

Mr. R. I was about to explain to you the difference between sympathy and pity. Pity is that tender compassion which we feel for any one in pain, or in affliction; but sympathy is fellow feeling, whereby we become interested in another's sorrow, success, welfare, or happiness.

W. We see the difference now.

Mr. R. This quality of sympathy is of very great value to mankind, binding them together; it should be cultivated with care by every Christian, for it enables us to enter into the feelings of all around us, so that we can, as it were, "rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep," Rom. xii. 15. There is a tender sympathy felt for one throughout the whole family of God's people. They know that they are fellow sinners, they worship the same God, they are journeying to the same glorious inheritance, they trust for salvation in the Savior who died on the cross, the just for the unjust, and they pray for the gracious influence of the same Holy Spirit to enlighten, sanctify, and guide them in all things. We should feel pity for, and some sympathy, perhaps, with Jews, Turks, and heathens, were any thing [illegible] greatly to affect their joys and sorrows, but we should feel much more sympathy for Christians in the same situation. In reading the Pilgrim's Progress, we sympathize with Christian and Hopeful whilst they [illegible]

W. Yes, [illegible] when Apollyon presses [illegible] as he lies on the ground, we are afraid it is all over with him.

Mr. R. And when Christian conquers [illegible] we [illegible] not feel [illegible] sympathy. How anxious we are [illegible] pilgrims get into the clutches [illegible] We feel angry with the giant and his wife for their cruelty, [illegible]

M. That is just what I felt, when mamma first read the story to me.

[illegible]

Christ, before he came into the world, felt *pity* for lost mankind; and when he had taken our nature into union with his own, felt *sympathy* also."

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, July 20, 1842.

Sabbath Discussion.

We have been absent from home about one week to attend a Sabbath discussion in Scott. The discussion was between Eld. R. G. Burdick and Mr. Crawford, of the Methodist Church. The discussion lasted three days. Our views were well presented by Eld. Burdick. Mr. Crawford took about the common ground against the Sabbath; but as he brought no new evidences, either in "*positive proof*," or otherwise, we shall not notice his arguments. We are willing to rest the arguments with every candid person present.

By the way we would just remark, that the subject of the Sabbath is exciting much interest in different parts. It is our part as Christians and observers of God's Law to agitate this subject, and God will send conviction and bring men to obedience. Our brethren are waking up to this subject.—The Eastern Association have their Sabbath Missionary. The Central Association are making arrangements for the same purpose. Br. Franklin Bond, of Fayette co., Pa., writes as follows: "I have had printed in Pamphlet form 500 copies of your father's [Rev. E. S. Bailey,] reply to Eld. Mattison, on the subject of the Sabbath, which I have been distributing where ever I had a hope of doing good," &c.

For the Register.

"DID NOT HE SAY BEANS?"

Two travelers put up for the night at a tavern. Early in the morning they absconded without reckoning with their host, also stealing from him a bag of beans. A few years after, they passed that road in company again. Again they asked for lodging at the same said inn. The identical landlord was yet at his post. In the evening the landlord was busy in one corner of the bar-room, talking in a suppressed voice with one of his neighbors, about a swarm of bees. His two dishonest guests were seated in another part of the room, and indistinctly hearing the talk about bees, one says to the other, "Did not he say *Beans?*" "I think he did," was the reply; and quickly they were missing.

This bean story is worth something.—When I hear a man scolding about the personalities of editorials—I cannot help thinking about the beans.

When the church-going man complains that the minister means him, this anecdote about the beans will pop into my mind. On ten thousand occasions, I notice people whose consciences are not easy, saying to each other, by various modes of communication, "*Did not he say beans?*" Though perhaps the writer or speaker was no nearer to the subject on which their minds were excited, than the sound of the word "bees," resembles that of "*beans*."

YOUNG HUMPHREY.

For the Register.

BROTHER BAILEY—Sir: Finding among my papers a Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Shenstone, of London, occasioned by the death of the Rev. Robert Burnside—(whose place he succeeded as Pastor,) I thought that an extract from it might be interesting to your readers. I therefore submit it.

W. B. GILLETT.

New-Market, N. J., June 29, 1842.

Psalms xxxix. 9,—I was dumb and opened not my mouth because thou didst it.

These words have been chosen for our meditation on this occasion, because they appeared to me to be peculiarly descriptive of the state of mind of my esteemed friend and brother, and your faithful and beloved Pastor, the late Rev. ROBERT BURNSIDE. I would also recommend them to your adoption, as applicable under the mournful providence which has deprived you of so valuable a minister.

* * *

But my chief object must be to impress upon your minds the greatest obligation you are under to God for giving you such a minister, and enabling him to labor among you for so great a length of time.

You, my respected friends, the present members of this Church, have, through a kind Providence, been exempted from many of the bitter and severe trials which some of its former members were called to endure. While with the Psalmist you have to sing of judgments and mercies, your judgments have been so few, and your mercies so numerous, that it surely becomes you under the painful dispensation with which you are afflicted, to be dumb, and not open your mouth, by way of complaint; because it has been done by the righteous and sovereign Ruler of the universe. Although your Church is not so old as that which meets in this place on the first day of the week, under the joint Pastoral care of Mr. Timothy Thomas, and Mr. Thomas Price; yet it has existed upwards of 150 years. It had its commencement in the Reign of Charles the Second, and appears by our Church Book, to have been formed on the first of March, 1675, and to have first assembled in this place, to which it returned a few years back, after having successively met at Pinner's Hall, Broad Street, Currien's Hall, Cripplegate, and Redcross Street. Its first Pastor was Mr. Francis Bamfield, a man of considerable ability and learning, originally of the English Church. He had a living at Sherbourne, in Dorsetshire, and was a prebend of Exeter Cathedral; from both of which benefices he was ejected by the act of uniformity in 1662. He suffered great persecution, being several times imprisoned, and at length died in New-Gate, in 1684, a martyr to the cause of non-conformity.*—The Church at this time being greatly harrassed by its persecutors, like the primitive Church at Jerusalem, was scattered abroad, and continued in a state of dispersion for the space of two years. It however united again in Oct. 1686, when Mr. Edward Stennett, of Willingford, became its Pastor, but who in March, 1690, resigned to his son, Mr. Joseph Stennett, who sustained the office for twenty-three years, till his death in 1713.

* * *

For the next fourteen years the Church appears to have been without a Pastor. In 1727 Mr. Edmund Townsend was chosen, who continued Pastor till his death, which was in 1763, being a period of thirty-six years. He was succeeded in 1767 by a Mr. Whitewood, who, it seems, preached afterwards but three times, and administered the Lord's Supper only once, when he was taken ill, and never recovered. Dr. Samuel Stennett, whose praise is in our Churches, preached regularly to the Church on the Seventh-day morning from that time till his resignation in favor of your lamented Pastor, who was ordained May 25, 1785.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the day of Mr. Burnside's interment, (the 25th of May,) was exactly forty-one years from the day of his Ordination. During this long period he labored assiduously to promote your spiritual improvement. Such was his attention to the performance of his sacred duties, that during these forty-one years I understand he was never once prevented, by illness or any other cause, from attending public worship on the Seventh-day, except the one immediately preceding his death.

* * *

On the sixth day of the present month he addressed us, from this place, for the last time, in the A. M., from Rom. i. 17, and in the P. M., from Psalms cxxx. 4. He preached for Mr. Knight, in the Burrough, on the afternoon of the following day, and in the evening he delivered the last sermon he preached at Mill-Yard Meeting; being the introductory discourse to thirteen lectures, which he purposed preaching on so many successive Sunday evenings, on the subject of the Seventh-day Weekly Sabbath. It appears that our dear friend was somewhat indisposed prior to his delivering these four lectures, and is supposed to have taken cold. On Thursday evening, the 11th inst., I received a note informing me of his illness, written by his desire, requesting me to see you on the following Seventh Day—and that I would beg Mr. Russell to preach for him at Mill-Yard, on Sunday evening, and give notice that his Lectures would be postponed until his recovery. I thought it right to visit him on Friday, and found him in truly grievous circumstances. He had been bled, and a blister had been applied to his side, which his medical attendant had been dressing. Having probably never before been visited with illness, or gone thro' any surgical operation, and being, as you are aware, very deaf, and nearly blind, he was like a helpless child. He expressed his concern for his dear people with tears, urging me to see you on the morrow, and to attend to his request relative to Mill-Yard. I need not inform you that I did my best to make his mind easy. I saw him again early on the Seventh-day morning, being anxious to know if any alteration had taken place, and also being desirous of meeting you, to give you the latest information of his state.

I visited him again on Monday, and found him considerable better; and this was our last visit on earth. I will not attempt to describe to you my feelings when on the following Seventh-day, A. M, I was informed that his spirit had taken its flight. On Friday evening, the 19th, he exchanged this world for one far better. Thus terminated the useful life of your beloved but now lamented Pastor, who was in the 67th year of his age.

* * *

Mr. Burnside appears to have given himself up in early life to the Lord, as he became a member of this Church prior to 1780, when he was called to the work of the Ministry, and chosen sole afternoon preacher in the room of four other ministers, who had resigned; and on Dr. Stennett's resignation he was ordained Pastor of the Church. Mr. Burnside was born in the Parish of Clarkinwell, but lived in Snow's Fields, Bermondsey, from about the second year of his age, in the same house in which he died.

He finished his studies in the University of Aberdeen, under Professor Campbell.—Mr. Burnside was a scholar of no ordinary degree. Hence he had access as a teacher of Languages into the families of many of the nobility of the first consequence, though he labored under great disadvantages from the defective state of his hearing and sight, yet his manners were truly polished. And though he was never married, no man could delight more in the company of accomplished Females, or be more attended to when in society. He was not only a man of extraordinary learning and highly polished manners; he was a sound reasoner, and a forcible writer. He was esteemed by all dissenting Ministers in and about the Metropolis. And his praise is not only in all our Churches, but in many of the Churches of America.

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*Wilson's History of the dissenting churches.

For the Register.

Charlotte S. Cazier.

And art thou gone, thou gentle one, and is it thus we part!
Thy memory's seal has deeply press'd the tablet of the heart!
And shall we cease in yonder halls, thy silvery voice to hear,
That fell so oft in kindred beats on many a listening ear!

Oh! where's the silken dark brown tress, the tresses of thy hair,
That seemed the token of thy soul, so cultured, smooth and fair!
The gentle stream from feeling's fount, that rarely failed to move,
And where the eye, the moist blue eye, of sympathy and love!

Where is that slow and stately tread of strong unruffled thought;
And where the taste, that polished taste, that chastened fancy wrought!
Where is the lore, the searching lore, of learning's treasured mine?
Oh! where's the brow, that thoughtful brow, "that queenly brow of thine!"*

All have passed!—And thus will pass the brightest gems of earth,
Her treasured wealth of dust and mind, of low and princely birth!
The stamp of change is printed on each sad and sunny brow,
And all earth's wisdom, price and power thus end —Where are they now!

So fades the flower, and thus the grass shall wither on the plain,
And all the goodlines of earth return to earth again;—
But He whose ways are just and true, through ages shall endure;
His word will stand, forever stand, unchanged, unbroken, sure!†

July 12, 1842. Z.

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* Her companions of the De Ruyter Institute have not forgotten the part she sustained some months since, as the intended nun, in the colloquial recitation of Mrs. Hemans' fine sketch of "The Sisters."

† Isa. xl, 6. 7 8.

Congressional News.

From the Albany Advertiser.

CONGRESS.

By this morning's boat we have the proceedings of Congress to 3 P. M. on Thursday. In the Senate, Mr. Tallmadge gave notice of his intention to move, on Monday next, to take up the bill from the select committee on the currency, of which he is chairman, regulating the finances through the medium of an Exchequer.

Mr. Archer reported two bills, one for the reorganization of the Navy, the other to provide for the employment of mathematical professors in the Navy; both bills were referred.

John Ross.—The resolution of Mr. Bagby, relative to this person's pay for removing the Georgia Cherokees West of the Mississippi, was had up and passed. [It is a resolution of inquiry merely, and it is intended to ascertain if Ross has been paid too much, and how much too much.]

The Admiralty Bill.—The bill, amendatory of the Judicial Court Bill of 1789, providing for the punishment and trial of seamen in certain cases, which has for some time occupied the attention of the Senate, was had up for final action, and was passed by a vote of 20 to 16.

The Calendar.—Several more bills, the principal portion of which were taken up on the third reading, and passed.

Remedial Justice.—The bill, to regulate the trials of such cases as that of McLeod, &c. &c., was then taken up, as the order of the day.

In the House, as soon as the Journal was read, Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution to the effect that no motion of adjournment should be in order, pending this matter of the tariff, until 6 o'clock, P. M., of each and every day.

The proposition was not entertained by the House, who began forthwith to clamor for the orders of the day.

Mr. Fillmore then moved the House into Committee of the whole, and Mr. McKennan, of Pa., resumed the chair.

The Tariff.—The debate was continued, hour by hour, by Messrs. Mason of Maryland, Cost Johnson, Gamble, of Ga., and others.

News of the Day.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION ON THE WESTERN WATERS.

BALTIMORE, July 12, 1842.

The Western Mail this morning brings us an account of an appaling disaster at the mouth of the Missouri River, on Sunday, the 3d inst. The following particulars of the disaster are furnished by Capt. Eaton, of the steamboat Iatan, which was lying near the place at the time.

The steamboat Edna collapsed both flues of her larboard boiler at a quarter past four o'clock on Sunday morning, 3d inst., at the mouth of the Missouri river.

The Edna landed at the mouth about 1 o'clock that morning. The Iatan was lying there, and the Edna landed on the outside of her, and laid in such a position that it was difficult for the Iatan to get away from the shore. However, after a little trouble, the Iatan got under weigh, and had run three or four hundred yards, when the Edna shoved out from the shore. Her bow could not have been more than one hundred feet from the shore when she collapsed her flues. Her engine had been working out of gear full half an hour, and had not been stopped more than ten minutes at the very outside.

I was looking at the Edna when the casualty happened, and had observed her some time before the accident. I did not think she had unusually high steam. I am of the opinion that some obstruction existed either in the supply pipe, or in the force pump, which prevented the usual quantity of water from going into the boilers.

The number of wounded is 63, mostly Germans. Some two or three were blown into the river and saved, and it is supposed that two or three others were lost. The cabins of the Edna and Iatan are filled with the wounded, and they are receiving every attention from the passengers and others that can be bestowed upon them.

As soon as the accident happened, the Iatan dropped along side the Edna and towed her to the Illinois shore, when the Annawan took her in tow, and the Iatan proceeded to St. Louis with the wounded.

N. J. EATON,
Master of the steamboat Iatan

From the Montreal Courier, 11th inst

THE STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION—FIFTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most distressing casualties which has occurred in this Province since the introduction of steam on the St. Lawrence. The high pressure steamer Shamrock, while between Lachine and Pointe Claire, on her way to Kingston, about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, burst her boiler, and, her bows being blown out by the explosion, she went down head foremost. There were on board of her at the time about 120 persons, of whom 48 were taken up unhurt by three barges in tow, and 18 were conveyed to the Montreal General Hospital wounded,—54 remain to be accounted for. Of the 18 conveyed to the Hospital, one has died under the amputation of both legs.

The passengers were composed of English, Irish, and Scotch; of whom the English are supposed to have suffered most from being in the fore part of the boat.—The first engineer, who was saved, declares that he has no other consciousness of the transaction than that the explosion took place, and that he afterwards found himself on board one of the barges, the interval between those events being to his mind a perfect blank. Much money is said to have been lost, the emigrant's being of a superior description. Early yesterday morning, Mr. Jones, the coroner, repaired to the spot and proceeded to the wreck, which he found with the hind part of the stern alone above water. Suspecting that some bodies might be in the cabin, he caused it to be burst open, when the corpse of a female was drawn out.

After giving all the necessary directions, and performing the melancholy duty of ordering a number of coffins to be made at Lachaine, that officer returned to town yesterday, but is to repair to the spot today. We think it probable that this disastrous event will occasion some Legislative enactment against the use of high pressure engines. The Shamrock belonged to Messrs. Atkinson, Matthie & Co., of this city. Rumor, (according to her usual custom,) grossly exaggerated this calamity, declaring on Sunday evening that there had perished one hundred persons, and yesterday, augmenting the loss to one hundred and fifty. Such are the particulars we have been able to learn, in which, however, there may be, as usual on such occasions, some error; but we have most of them from an authentic source.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND DARING RESCUE.

We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that on the 4th inst., as a two horse barouche, containing Miss Henrietta Smith, aged 15, grand-daughter of late Auditor Wallace, two other ladies, a little girl, and two gentlemen, one of them Mr. Butler, keeper of a livery stable in Walnut street, was about entering the Newport ferry boat, for the purpose of passing over the river to view the encampment at Newport, in consequence of a break in the floating wharf, the tongue of the barouch snapped, forcing the vehicle against the heels of the horses. Mr. Butler discovered his perilous situation, calling out to those on board the boat to seize the wheels of the barouche and pull it back from the horses, but no one offered assistance, and the horses becoming unmanageable and restive, pressed against the pole or guard, reaching across the passage way of the boat, which broke instantly, dashing horses, barouche, and passengers, headlong into the deep current.

For a moment they entirely disappeared under the surface. The females, with the exception of the unfortunate young lady who lost her life, very soon become disengaged from the barouche and plunging horses, but would have drowned immediately, had it not been for the prompt assistance and presence of mind of two young men, James Hudnell, and Clarkson Bateman, mechanics of Cincinnati, who witnessing the accident from Front street, rushed to the boat, a full square from where they stood, and breaking a passage through a crowd of stout men on board, who offered the sufferers no aid till all danger was passed, plunged into the river just in time to save the lives of the two ladies and child.—Miss Smith being unfortunately drowned.

The Enquirer says:

"When we take into account the fright of the horses, fretting and foaming in their harness, the risk run by these young men, it will be seen, was imminent, which very much enhances the credit due them. Mr Butler, the driver, made a very narrow escape. His foot caught in the rigging of the barouch, from which he escaped by tearing off the sole of his boot, which he accomplished but a moment before the barouche and horses went down the last time. Both horses were drowned. The body of Miss S. was found after the accident, and from several bruises upon it, it is believed that she was struck by the horses while under water. She did not rise to the surface, and was not seen alive after the barouche went overboard.

We are informed that this melancholy accident might have been prevented, but for the criminal neglect or rather cowardice of those on board the boat when it occurred, as the most trifling assistance would have prevented the barouche going overboard.

Case of the Child Murdered by its Mother.—The principal facts in this case were published in yesterday's Express. Some particulars, however, were elicited at the inquest held on the body yesterday, at the dead house in the Park, implicating others, of which the public should be informed.

Joseph and Elizabeth Strattan, the parents of the deceased child, which was three months old, occupied the lower story and basement of the house No. 133 Bedford-street, belonging to Samuel Cocks, who resides and keeps a feed store on the corner of Bedford and Grove streets.

Strattan, who is a baker, had, it appears, on Thursday of last week, been out serving his customers with bread, and on coming home, about 7 o'clock in the evening, was told by his wife that she had made way with the child, having thrown it into the privy, and begged of him not to expose her, which, it seems he was inclined to do; but on the following morning, after reflecting upon it, his conscience so smote him that he called on Mr. Cocks, and requested him to go with him to his house. Accordingly, Cocks went, where he was informed of what had taken place. He told the inhuman mother that she had committed a "wonderful act," and after proposing that she should be removed to Westchester village, promised to keep the "whole matter secret," and then went about his business with as much indifference as if he had been called to witness the drowning of a cat.

Strattan, agreeably to the advice of Cocks, on Friday [illegible] his wife to her brother's in Westchester village. On Sunday night, Strattan again called on Cocks, and told him he had made up his mind to make the matter known to the proper authorities. Cocks replied that he had reflected a good deal upon the matter, and on the whole, thought, perhaps, he might as well do so, as it was of no use to try to keep it a secret. Accordingly, on Monday morning Strattan went before the Coroner and made the case known, which, he says, he did at the instance of a physician in Westchester county. After being apprised of these facts, the Deputy Coroner proceeded to the premises in company with the wretched father, and found the child still in the sink. Strattan was held in custody, and officer Relyea and Mr Milliken started immediately for the apprehension of the mother, whom they found at his brother's, in Westchester, and brought to the city.

The Jury found that the deceased child came to her death by exposure in the sink, on the rear of lot No. 133 Bedford street, on the 7th inst., by the mother Elizabeth Strattan, and that Mr. Cocks and the father of the child were accessory after the fact.

They were all three committed for examination.

The Recorder admitted Mr. Cocks to bail last evening in the sum of $500, he having been brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus for that purpose.—*Express.*

Trouble in Pennsylvania.—The miners in and about Pottsville having struck, not exactly for higher wages, but for payment in money, and not orders, the trouble had arisen to such a height on Saturday, that the military were ordered out. About 2,000 of the operatives had left off work, and were taking measures to force others to follow their example.

The following are the latest particulars.

Mount Carbon, July 10

I have just arrived here, and find encamped, or garrisoned at the hotel, the two companies from Orwigsburg, and one company from Schuylkill Haven.

They are, at the present writing, resting on their arms, watching the movements of the enemy, who are mustered upon a hill a little above half a mile off. I have not yet had time to go amongst them, (the enemy,) or I might be enabled to give you further particulars.

I understand that a company of artillery are expected from Reading, and an independent company from Minersville. I may be enabled to make some farther communication to-morrow.

A Wounded Calf.—The *Hon* (?) Thomas Marshall, it appears, has shot James Watson Webb, *Esq.* in the *calf*. Couldn't shoot him elsewhere very well.—*Tocsin of Liberty.*

Capt. Schinley and Lady.—A late Jamaica Gazette says:—"Capt. Schinley, whose elopement and marriage with Miss Croghan, (the then richest heiress in America,) made such a noise a short time ago in New York, and other papers, we perceive has arrived here per the packet, and is on his way to Surinam—in which place he holds an official appointment. Capt. S. was accompanied by his lady.

Sugar from Corn Stalks.—John Greig, Esq., of Canandaigua, President of the Ontario Agricultural Society, to induce experiments in the manufacture of sugar from the stalks of Indian corn, has offered the liberal premiums of $30 and $20, for the greatest and next greatest quantity of sugar and molasses, made from an acre of land, to be awarded at the annual Fair of that Society to be held at Canandaigua, in October next.

A London letter of June 3d, states that upwards of 40,000 persons had already left England, Scotland, and Ireland, this season for Quebec. A still larger number, we presume, has sailed for the U. S.

The Lansingburgh Democrat gives the particulars of an outrage in that village on Sunday last, by a young villain named Wm. Morrall, upon a young lady who was on her way home from church, in the neighboring village of Brunswick. After a struggle of half an hour, she succeeded in getting away from the monster, who threatened her life, attempted to strangle her, and nearly succeeded in tying her with his suspenders. He was arrested, and though but eighteen years of age, was not long since imprisoned for a similar attempt.

The constant erection of new buildings, an increase of the rate of rents unknown within twenty years past, and a corresponding increase of good tenants, indicate that Boston is at present enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

The terms of tuition in the Michigan University are fixed $[illegible] for four years.—Board can be had at two shillings a week.

Emigration.—Upwards of seven hundred Dutch emigrants went up the Hudson river on the second day of this month, in the freight barge Erastus Corning, in tow of a steamer. This large party are on their way to the far West, and will become cultivators of the soil.

[illegible]—We noticed a few days since that the Hon. Thomas W. Veazey, formerly Governor of Maryland, was lying [illegible] We regret [illegible] that he died on [illegible] He was [illegible] greatly by the [illegible] his [illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible] the roof was burst and some of the [illegible] and gentlemen were [illegible] other individuals of the congregation were injured. Mr. B[illegible] soon recovered from the shock, but it was some time before Mr. B[illegible] exhibited any signs of life. He is now however doing well.

Phœnix like, the great book factory in Cliff street has risen from its ashes, purified, invigorated, and more capable than ever of supplying all the world with choice and excellent reading. We took Cliff street in our way home yesterday, and found the Brothers Harpers calm, pleasant, good-humored and ready for a joke with any body, as usual, but prompt and attentive withal to every detail of their extensive business. All traces of the fire had disappeared, and if it were not for a certain freshness of aspect, denoting the recent presence and agency of carpenters, masons, painters, glaziers, book-binders, and the like, one could discover no difference whatever. The presses were all going, compositors all busy, clerks packing up books by the gross, and in short the whole establishment was itself again.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The Springs.—The warm and delightful weather for the last ten days, has brought large numbers of visitants to the place, which gives to our hotels a more brisk and lively appearance. There are nearly or quite as many people now in the village, as at any former season, so early in the month of July, and we have no doubt that within the next fortnight, every boarding house will be filled to overflowing. The whole number of strangers now in the village is about 2,000, and they are hourly increasing.—*Daily Saratoga Sentinel.*

Old P. M.—Deacon Abraham Haws, of Weston, Mass., has held the commission of Post Master since May 30, 1810, and has consequently been in office over thirty years—longer, it is said, than any other man in the country.—*Massachusetts paper.*

"Deacon Haws" is a mere sappling of a P. M. compared with Doct. Croswell, of Catskill, who was appointed P. M. for that village by Jefferson, and has held the office more than *forty* years.—*Alb. Atlas.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate have made the following confirmation of nominations submitted by the President.

Levant B. Coates, P. M., at Batavia, N. Y.

Francis A. Bloodgood, P. M., at Ithaca, N. Y.

Amos S. Tyson, Collector of Customs, Niagara, N. Y. Ayes 20 to 15.

William Willard, Surveyor, Saybrook, Conn.

Hezekiah Hawley, Marshall, Florida.

Wm. Johnson, Surveyor General, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana,

J. T. Bradford, Register or Land Office, Lebanon, Alabama.

Mr. McKay, Navy Agent, Savannah, Georgia.

Western F. Birch, nominated for an office in Fayette, Mo., was rejected.

Mr. Churchill's confirmation as P. M. at St. Louis, you have before heard of. There are several nominations yet pending. All of these nominations have been acted on with a desire to harmonize with the Executive, and the rejection of Mr. Birch was more at the instance of Mr. Benton, and for reasons given by him than from any other cause.

Yours, E. B.

Col. Wm. L. Stone, Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, has been appointed by the Board of Supervisors in New York, Deputy Superintendent of Com. Schools, in the place of Fitz Greene Halleck, resigned.—*Eve. Jour.*

A Leaf from the Public Album kept at Niagara Falls.—The Falls are clever—quite so; but they do nôt hanser my hexpectatiens. I got thoroughly wetted by them, and lost my 'at. When the whether is 'ot, I prefer looking at a hengraving of them in the 'ouse. *S. L. England.*

Emigrants.—The Quebec Mercury of the 8th says, the streets have been crowded with emigrants for some days past, many of them are respectable in appearance, and several have brought money with them; others are poor, and have already added to the number of street beggars, no legal provision existing for the poor here. Those who are able, proceed up the river, and they get to Montreal for an English shilling. Generally we should say, there are three children for one grown person, and we fear that the fate of many next winter, will be worse than it could have been at home, where a compulsory provision is made for the poor, and there is great wealth to aid them by charitable contributions.

Thomas Bell was convicted in the Washington City Court, on three indictments for robbing the United States mail, and was sentenced to four years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

It is said that General Bennett, recently excommunicated by Joe Smith and other Mormons, threatens to write a book for the purpose of exposing the rascality of the former.

The National Intelligencer says there is some mistake about the intelligence of the burning of Lord Ashburton's homestead at Clapham, which was brought by the arrival of the Caledonia. His Lordship owns no property there.

An emigrant, named Yalin, who had just arrived at Baltimore from Bremen, awakened in the night, and fancying that he was on board ship, tried to crawl through the attic window—thinking it the hatchway. He succeeded, and fell to the pavement and fractured his skull.

There is now residing, in the vicinity of Germantown, Pa., and has been for years, a highly respectable old gentleman who was present at the execution of Major Andre. He was then a surgeon in the French army, and was on a visit to this country with a view to offer his assistance to the heroic band then struggling for freedom.

James S. Schermerhorn, who embezzled the funds of the Ocean Insurance Company in New York, to the amount of $153,000, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

London, according to a late authority, now measures 7 1-2 miles in length from east to west, by a breadth of 9 miles from north to south. Its circumference, allowing for various inequalities, is estimated at 30 miles, while the area of the ground it covers is considered to measure no less than 18 square miles.

Mr. Dundson, of Java, Wyoming county, N. Y., died suddenly, and was buried on Sunday, the 26th ult. His remains were subsequently disinterred, and an inquest held. After a post-mortem examination, the Jury returned a verdict of murder by poison. Suspicion resting upon his wife, she was arrested, and at the latest accounts was under examination. She is 20 years of age, her deceased husband 45.

Vessels are taking in dry goods as freight in England, for America, at six shillings per ton. Thirty shillings has been the customary price.

The Camden, (N. J.,) Mail states that a colored man residing about two miles from town, was killed on the night of the 28th ult., by George Green, also colored, in a drunken brawl. Both men were of dissolute habits, and at the time of the death were intoxicated, quarreling over the remains of a quart of poison.

The necessary arrangements have been made for holding a special meeting of the Regents of the University during the ensuing session of the Legislature, in August next.

The Columbus (O.) Republican says that upwards of 6,200 notices to creditors of bankrupts, were recently mailed in that city one day. Of these notices, 2,321 were charged with a postage of 25 cents each—575 with 18 1-2—2,380 with 12 1-2—600 with 10—118 with 6 cents. 219 of the whole number were for the Columbus delivery. The amount of postage charged on them was $1,053 24.

The National Hotel in Lockport, N. Y., kept by Mr. Cole, has been opened as a temperance house. Let it be remembered.

The city of Rochester now numbers 20,000 inhabitants. In 1817 its entire voting population consisted of 32, all told.

The pleasant village of Homer, Cort. co., N. Y., was visited by a destructive fire on the 30th ult., which destroyed the three story cabinet shop of Hitchcock & Stoker, with the dwelling house of Mr. E. Shirley, and one or two other small buildings. Loss not estimated.

William L. Dayton has been appointed by Gov. Pennington, of New Jersey, U. S. Senator, for the unexpired term of the late Samuel L. Southard.

It is stated that Mr. Marshall is not satisfied with the result of his attempt to shoot Col. Webb, and that he makes no secret of his vindictive thirst for his heart's blood, alleging that the injuries he has sustained are not repaired. How strange that such a spirit should be permitted to resume and retain a seat in the House!

Rhode Island.—Examinations of the numerous prisoners taken at Chepatchet in the late "war," have been vigorously carried, and a large share have been discharged. Many appear to be boys, or idle men, who had nothing to do, and were anxious for the excitement, or were seduced into their wrong doing by the hope of rewards.

Strenuous attempts appear to have been made by various papers to create political capital out of the difficulties; and to allege that great cruelties and excesses were committed by the regular forces. One paper states, that three men, imprisoned by the Charterists, died in prison on Wednesday at Providence, from the effects of the cruelty of their oppressors. It is also reported that a woman who attempted to prevent the arrest of her husband at Woonsocket, was stabbed in the breast, and died on Wednesday night of the wound. These and like statements are flatly contradicted, and there is no evidence whatever that they are true.

Mitchell the Forger.—The Baltimore Sun of the 9th inst., says: "We are informed that Mr. Coulson, an officer connected with the Albany Police, arrested Mitchell, the forger, in Zanesville, Ohio, on the 4th inst. Mr. Coulson passed through this city with his prisoner yesterday, *en route* to New York.

Stage Coach in the Desert—The London papers announce by advertisement, the establishment of a stage coach communication between Cairo and Suez! Here, says the London Athenium, is a march of civilization. But a few years since, it was supposed that camels or dromedaries, from their power of enduring thirst, could alone traverse those arid plains, and penetrate the solitude of the desert. Now we have hotels established at regular intervals, with relays of horses, and a coach running, which performs the journey regularly in about eighteen hours. The announcement at the close of the advertisement is amusing: "Refreshments and provisions supplied in the desert' at very moderate charges.—*Boston Journal.*

Patriotism.—The Rochester Democrat states that of late numerous thefts of guns, powder, and other munitions of war, have been very frequent in about that vicinity, and, indeed, all along the border generally; and that they are by common rumor attributed to preparations for another Canadian outbreak. A few nights since, one establishment in Rochester was burglariously robbed of a large number of guns and pistols; but through the alertness of the police they were recovered, and some discoveries made in connection with the theft, which have excited a considerable degree of agitation.

Temperance.—Interesting Facts.—It will doubtless be interesting to the friends of temperance, as well as of the public morals generally, to know that the criminal prosecutions for this year are less by more than half than they were in the same length of time last year. We have it on unquestionable authority that the criminal prosecutions in the town of New Haven, from the 1st of January, 1841, to the 1st of July, 1841, amounted to 175, while from the 1st of January, 1842, to the 1st of July, 1842, they amounted to only 76, and of these, 67 were caused by intoxicating drinks!—*New Haven Palladium.*

Blessings of Litigation.—The Poughkeepsie Eagle gives a few instances in which the blessings of litigation have recently been beautifully developed in that city. One of the cases was decided at a cost of not less than $200, in which the matter in dispute was 25 cents. A verdict of $400 was given in another case in this Court, because one man accused another of stealing a peck of potatoes. Another has been in Court four years, which is based upon a question whether or not a man took a large file, worth four shillings, when he paid for a small one worth no more than two.

University Hall, Cambridge, Blown Up.—The Boston Mail states that about 2 o'clock, Wednesday morning, July 6, the University Hall, which was nearly new, and the best of all the College buildings, was blown up.

The work of destruction was caused by carrying a large bomb-shell into the building, and setting fire to the fuse. The bomb-shell exploded with a tremendous noise carrying out most of the upper part of the building, and creating a work of destruction hardly to be conceived from even such a cause.

Fortunately no one was in the building, except a baker, who slept there to take charge of it, and he escaped serious injury.

The perpetrator of this outrage is not yet discovered; but the College Faculty and town authorities are making every effort to probe the matter to the bottom.

Florida.—The Tallahassee Sun of the 30th ult. says:—"We learn from South Florida that great numbers of emigrants are daily arriving, and settling down upon the beautiful and fertile lands of that delightful region. The country on the waters of Tampa bay has already acquired a very respectable population both in regard to numbers and character. Should Mr. Benton's armed occupation bill be carried into a law, it will not be long that Florida will require any other aid than her own citizens to vindicate her soil from Indian aggressions."

Century Plant.—A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser states that this rare plant "may now be seen in the green-house of the Patroon, at Albany, in full bloom in a few days. Already they have unroofed part of the green-house to make room for the flower stem, which sometimes shoots to the height of twenty or thirty feet. By a letter from Albany to-day I am informed it has been in the family seventy-five years, and that it was a large plant when first set down on that venerated spot. The flower stem is now between five and six feet high."

The Last of the Natick Indians.—The last and only survivor of this tribe of Indians, is a girl of about 15 years of age.

"She is of pure Indian extraction, a native of Natick, and her ancestors were among the early inhabitants. She is large, well formed, and presents all the peculiarities of the Indian features. She has property under the charge of trustees, which she has inherited."

Historical Agency.—It is stated in the New York Express that Col. Broadhead, who is now in England as the Historical Agent of the State of New York, is prosecuting his duties with great success.—The aid derived from the kind offices of the American Ministers at London and Paris, and urbanity of Lord Aberdeen, have enabled him to proceed with every desirable advantage. Upwards of *twenty thousand pages* of Mss. of the most rare and precious character, relating to the early settlement of this country, are in process of being transcribed from the British archives alone.

The Wheat.—It is indeed a subject of rejoicing to the farmer that the late rains have generally been followed by *cool* weather—thus averting the dangers feared from *rust*—that terror of the wheat-farmer when his crop promises most luxuriantly.

A friend in Genesee county writes us that *some* rust is seen there—but we guess there is as yet little cause for complaint.—Where all promises so well let us not mar the prospect by premature grumbling.—*Rochester Post.*

Trouble among the Mormons.—We noticed a few days since the excommunication of Gen. Bennett, of the Nauvoo Legion of Latter Day Saints, we now have from the Burlington Hawk, his defiance of the prophet Joe.

NAUVOO, Ill., June 27, 1842.

MR. EDWARDS:—In your paper of the 23d, you allude to the "Trouble among the Mormons," and express a desire or hope that "the schism is incurable," and I assure you it is really so. The holy Joe fears the consequences of my disclosures, and has threatened to take my life, and has ordered some of his Danite band to effect the murder clandestinely—but *he shall be exposed.* If he murders me, others will avenge my blood, and expose him; if I live, I will do it to the entire satisfaction of all. Just suspend your judgment a few days, until you see my *expose* in the "Sangamo Journal" of next week, or the week following, over my name. In haste, yours respectfully.

JOHN C. BENNETT.

The Van Buren (Arkansas,) Intelligencer of the 17th ult., says:—

"We learn that Col. Karney, with the dragoons, paid his respects a few days ago to the Seminoles, who recently arrived from Florida, and who became refractory at Webber's Falls. Wild Cat and his party were also there. Col. Karney told them they had to leave for their own country.—They refused, and the troops forced them off. Some few of them, however, perhaps a hundred in all, broke away, and succeeded in concealing themselves in the woods, and yet remain in the Cherokee country; so says our informant."

A Strange Companion.—A barouche, drawn by six horses, was seen in the streets yesterday, and among a number of distinguished individuals who *did* the music, were seated Herr Driesback and his Brazilian tiger. Of course, a great many persons assembled around and gazed upon the tiger, which appeared to be in as good a humor as a pet monkey.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Patriot Movements.—Several papers have recently noticed the robbery of powder houses, &c., along the frontier. We place no confidence in the additional rumor, that there is any organization along the line, although a friend wrote us from Detroit the other day, that there had recently been a meeting in that city of some of the leaders in the old Canada rebellion. Several names are given; but their publication will do no good, as they are too well known to do much mischief.—*Roch. Dem.*

Rogue Escaped and Retaken.—A letter from Bristol, R. I., to the editor of the Providence Journal, states that James H. Dickerson, confined in jail in that town on a charge of robbing the tomb of the late Hon. James D'Wolf, made an attempt yesterday to escape from prison. The keeper entered his cell, with another person, when Dickerson presented two loaded pistols, and demanded his release. They retreated, and endeavored to close the outward door, but did not succeed, and he escaped. The alarm was immediately given, and he was pursued by a large body of men, on foot and on horseback, well armed, into a swamp about half a mile east of the jail, where he was taken. Finding his pursuers were gaining upon him, he discharged his pistol, but without effect. He was seized, and conveyed back to the prison, and safely secured in irons. It is supposed that the pistols were conveyed to him from the outside of the building.—*Bos. Transcript.*

Fixed at Last.—The Ex-Honorable Charles F. Mitchell, who has been convicted of forgery, was this morning sentenced to be confined for three years at the State Penitentiary.

Horseshoes are now manufactured at Troy, on a very extensive scale, by machinery. The Troy Whig says, that straight bars of iron are transformed into horseshoes, grooved and punched, at the rate of fifteen per minute. Mr. Henry Burden is the author of the invention.

Latest from the State Prison.—Yesterday afternoon, B. F. Emery, having served out the solitary period of his first sentence, was set to work at carving in a cabinet-maker's shop. He has behaved like a sensible and discreet man since his commitment.

Last evening Capt. W. H. Brittain whose punishment for the murder of Sarah Stevenson has been commuted, was brought down from Lowell. On account of his age and feebleness of body, he is to be set at work in the kitchen. He is unbounded in his expressions of gratitude toward those who took part in his defence, and exerted themselves to obtain the commutation of his sentence.—*Boston Post.*

Notices.

ALFRED ACADEMY,
AND
TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

W. C. Kenyon, Principal.
Miss Caroline B. Maxson, Preceptress.

LECTURERS.

On Phrenology and Phisiognomy.—Drs J. R. HARTSHORN, and E. RIDER.

On School Teaching.—LUKE G. MAXSON.

On Chemistry and Geology.—W. C. KENYON.

Lectures on other subjects as occasion may require.

This Institution is pleasantly located, in the county of Allegany, thirteen miles South-East of Angelica, and six miles South of Almond. From its retired and quiet situation, it presents a favorable opportunity to parents to place their sons and daughters under a moral influence that will not be counteracted by those with whom they may associate.

The patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed, has been so liberal as to warrant very considerable expenditures in rendering it still more worthy of a more extended *patronage;* and it is hoped that it will, under its present organization, be rendered inferior to no similar Institution in Western New York.

The qualification of Common School Teachers will receive particular attention, so as to render them thorough and practical instructors of youth.

The Academic Year.—Is divided into three terms of fifteen weeks each. 1st, Commencing Wednesday 17th August; 2d, 7th December; 3d, 4th April, 1843.

Vacations.—At the expiration of the first and second Terms, one week each, at the expiration of the 3d Term, five weeks.

Tuition.—Varying with Instruction, from $3,50 to $4.75 per term.

Board.—From $1 to $2, depending on accommodations. Rooms in the Institution, furnished with Cook Stoves, can be had at a moderate expense.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, Esq., Pres't.
Alfred, July, 1842.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Mr. Asa C. Potter has opened a Temperance House at the State Bridge, in Verona, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who give him a call, in good style, and on reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

S. D. DELLAY takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has removed his stock of Goods to the Store of H. A. & F. C. DELLAY, where he is now able to offer them better inducements for trade than he ever before has been, in terms of credit, prices, &c. &c. He would also say that he will be permanently there, and intends making De Ruyter a location for years in the mercantile business. He would further say that he has *not failed* as some of his *friends* have endeavored to convince the public. He will be glad to see his debtor as well as his creditor, being able and willing to satisfy each.

De Ruyter, March 28 1842. v3n51f

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient, and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S D B Register, De Ruyter, N Y."

DIED,

In Genesee, on the 8th of June, Miss ALZINA BENTLEY, daughter of Hezekiah and Sylvia Bentley, of dropsy on the brain, aged 20 years.

Sister Bentley experienced religion in early life, and joined the S. D. Baptist church in Hebron, Pa., from thence she moved with her parents to Crawford county Pa., where she bore her membership until she died. Her hold on the affections of her friends was strong as was fully manifested by a numerous assemblage at her funeral, and her loss will be sensibly felt by her numerous companions and acquaintances.

"Truly in the midst of life we are in death."

Near Butlerville, Warren co. Ohio, on the 5th of May, of a short illness of Remitting Fever, Mr. JAMES HILL, in the 69th year of his age. Mr. Hill has been a professor of Religion ever from his youth. He united with the S. D. Baptist Church of Northampton Clarke co., Ohio. His community has sustained the loss of an affectionate husband, the children a kind father, the neighborhood a good citizen, and the church a worthy member.

The evening before he died, he expressed a desire to get well for the good of the people, but said to depart and be with Christ is far better. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, a sermon was preached from 2d Corinthians v. 2.

In Alfred, June 23d, Mrs. LOIS, wife of Benjamin Cottrell, jr.

Sister C. has long been a professor of the faith of Jesus, in which she died with the hope of reigning with him above. She has left two small children to solace her companion in his greatest earthly bereavement.

In Hornellsville, July 13, HENRY, son of Perry Potter, aged 20 years.

Brother Potter was a member of the 1st church in Alfred, and much beloved by his acquaintance of all denominations.

LIST OF LETTERS

Charles Card, S. Van Campen, John Sisson (letter money not received,) B. F. Bond, (we will write you,) A. Campbell.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of J. Sisson, $2, of R. S. Gere, of A Campbell $10, of J. M. Clark, D. Green, Jared Babcock, Silas Maxson, N. H. Langworthy, $2, each vol. 3, of J. Spicer jr., $12, of Joseph Spicer, N. Clark, T. Clark, J. D. Langworthy, T. R. Green, W. [illegible] E. Stillman $2, each, vol. 3, of J. R. Burdick, $4 25 Ezra Babcock $2, Mrs. A. Green $2, G. W. Maxson M. D., $2, vol. 3. Of Jason B. Wells $2, [illegible] Matthew Wells, vol. 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter June 30, 1842.

Allen Britton
Bentley E. A. Mrs.
Baker Sally A. Miss
Barnard Daniel
Bogardus Isaac R.
Babcock Thos. E.
Curtis Lurana Mrs.
Carr Thomas
Derbashire James
Griswold Sherman S.
Hagan Jane
Holmes Arza
Hoskins Leander
Johnson Amra
Kinney Nathan
Lewis J. E. Mrs
Snow Harvey
Seyman Benjamin
Sherwood Adam E.
Squires Ethan
Shaver Harvey
Terney John
Wimons Stephen
Wooley Peter B.

M. SPEAR, P. M.

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and six hundred other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct 20, 1841.
3tf S. G. WALKER.

IMPORTANT WORK
NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,
Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE
By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S.,
M. A. S., Lond.; Mem. Acad. N. S.
Philad.; S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ.
Hanov.; Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them in reality the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be printed on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, [illegible] at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending [illegible] we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To Country Agents, this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. [illegible] every town and every village throughout the United States and Canada [illegible] with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

*** To every editor who will give this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward to order one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing the notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. [illegible]

STOVES.
COLD WINTER IS COMING
[illegible]

LATE of the firm of [illegible] has moved into the new building adjoining [illegible] Store [illegible] La Fayette Block, where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every variety & pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail as low as they can be purchased in this TOWN, COUNTY or STATE. Most kinds of Produce, Old Cast-Iron and CASH, [illegible] will not be refused in payment for any article in the line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers it at as

LOW PRICES

[illegible] at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not LEAKY.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

JOB WORK

☞ Done [illegible] on short notice [illegible] reasonable prices. N. B. [illegible] Center Store, La Fayette Block, No. 3 Cortland Street.

De Ruyter, Oct. 15, 1841.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS [illegible]

20 [illegible]

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.
S. G. WALKER

HAS received at NEW [illegible] determined to sell as CHEAP or cheaper than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, [illegible] Leghorn and Palm Leaf hats, [illegible] a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of the goods before purchasing elsewhere. [illegible] "Safety Fund" [illegible] indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and [illegible]

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

May 24 SUTTON & QUINBY

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 17, 1842. 11m3

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, [illegible] NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

The Everlasting Grave-Digger.

BY SIR E. L. BULWER.

I stood in one vast burial-place,
  And saw his trade the sexton ply;
No life was in that bloodless face—
  No light was in that freezing eye.

"Whose grave, old Sexton, digg'st thou here?"
  As, up to-day, the laborer cast
The relics hid for many a year.—
  "Fool!—*from* the grave I dig the Past."

A skull lay ghastly at my feet,
  And by the skull a diadem;
Pale shreds of Beauty's winding-sheet,
  And Beauty's bones outwhitening them!

"And of the Past, are these alone
  The relics that thou canst disclose!
Bring back the Monarch to his throne,
  And give to Beauty's cheek the rose!"

"Stand from my path!" the Sexton said,
  "Thou ask'st what MEMORY cannot give—
I only can disturb the dead,
  And FAITH alone can bid them live!"

Miscellaneous Department.

SERPENT HUNTING.

AN ADVENTURE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Business connected rather with pleasure than profit had kept me roaming for some months among the West India Islands, that land of magnificence and discomfort; and from all that I had heard there, and more particularly from what came under my own observation, I can truly affirm that to Europeans in general it is a land replete with novelty and interest, and to writers both of fiction and truth, a field in which they may reap an abundant harvest of reputation. I at length found myself at Barbadoes, without any fixed resolution either to return or proceed farther on in my wanderings.—In such a wavering and unsettled state of mind, a little matter will sometimes turn the scale. I had carried a letter to a gentleman of the Island, with whom I formed a most agreeable acquaintanceship; and in consequence of the description he gave me of the coast of South America I was induced to form the resolution of visiting at least a portion of that country before I should think of bending my course homewards. Being furnished with letters to one or two individuals who might be of service to me, I took a passage in a ship bound for Demerara, and after a voyage in no degree remarkable for shortness or novelty, I landed there in safety. I will not stop here to detail all I saw.—Suffice it to say, that having viewed all I considerd worthy of being noticed, I set off arcoss to the country to deliver one of the letters I carried with me to a gentleman from whose attention and knowledge I been assured I should obtain much information. After a journey of some days I reached the place; and considering that I had been previously an utter stranger, I was received with a degree of warmth and kindness I could scarcely have anticipated. The estate, or rather plantation, on which I had been so kindly invited to take up my residence for some time, and where I had resolved to spend a few weeks in examining the local scenery and curiosities, which lay upon the banks of a river that comes down from the mountains of Geiana. Mr. Heinvault (the proprietor,) although the superintendence of his estate occupied a great part of his time, contrived to devote no inconsiderable portion of it to my amusement. Accompanied by a couple of servants, and Cæsar, a shrewd and active negro who held the post of *hunter*, [a personage not only useful, but even necessary to those who reside on collonial estates distant from any town, as many of the delicacies of the table are furnished by him,] we made frequent excursions up the country, and committed occasionally sad havoc among the quadrupeds and feathered tribes with which that region abounds. At other times we manned a couple of canoes, and descending the river, we employed ourselves in fishing excursions, or in taking a shot at such birds as unfortunately for themselves came within range of our pieces. Those who are acquainted with the general appearance and topography of the northern coast of South America, know well that from the flatness of the country as it approaches the sea, many rivers of considerable magnitude divide themselves into numerous streams or canals, before mingling their waters with those of the ocean. The deltas or Islands fored by these streams are sometimes of great extent, consisting, like most of that coast, of marshy or savannah land, partly bare, and partly overrun by tall reeds and canes, or other aquatic plants. In the thick and almost impervious recesses of these, reptiles of various kinds often find a retreat, from which they occasionally emerge in search of their prey. The streams are in many places frequented by aquatic birds of the most variegated and beautiful plumage, and the waters afford several kinds of fish, which from their delicacy and flavor, amply repay the laborer employed in taking them.

I had been informed, both by Mr. Heinvault and Cæsar, that serpents of a great size had been frequently seen by them crossing the lagoons from one island to another, and that by great exertion, and not without difficulty, they had succeeded in destroying a few. I confess I had been for some time anxious to discover one of these reptiles; not that I wished a close connexion with it—far from it. The little I had seen of them had given me an aversion to them, and this feeling was much heightened by the numerous stories I had heard of their fearful powers of destruction and deglutition. I had no objections, however, to view one at a distance, "dragging its slow trembling length along."—But in all our excursions nothing of this kind was to be seen, and I had begun to conceive some latent suspicions that Mr. Heinvault and Cæsar had a little exaggerated the number and size of the reptiles they had seen and destroyed. But an adventure soon after this befel me, which however made me entirely change my opinion of their veracity, and convinced me that their account rather fell short of than exceeded the truth. Occasionally, when pressing business detained Mr. Heinvault at his plantation, or called him to a distance, and when I found time hang heavy upon my hands, Cæsar was always willing to volunteer his services as my guide and assistant in any rambles which I wished to undertake; and a clever and active fellow I indeed found him. He was a capital shot, and unequalled in the success with which he contrived to hook his fish when not one would look at the bait belonging to another.

One day, about two or three weeks after my arrival, Mr. Heinvault informed me that he was under the necessity of going to a plantation distant about ten miles, and as the way lay partly through the woods, and trackless savannahs, he was obliged to take Cæsar with him, he being the only one on the plantation who had thorough knowledge of the way, and who, from his dexterity and address, proved a useful and agreeable attendant. He added, that he should be back early in the afternoon, and that if I wished to take a stroll, or go on the water, any of the rest of his people should be at my disposal. After Mr. Heinvault had rode away, I strolled about the plantation an hour or two, looking at every thing to amuse myself; but getting terribly wearied with doing nothing, I told one of the people to get the lines ready, for it was my intention to go out a-fishing for some time, the day being rather warm and sultry for a shooting excursion. These being soon ready, I likewise sent for my gun, and declining the offer he made to attend me, I pushed out into the stream, and dropped slowly down the river. The current being slow, I was awhile reaching the place where the river branches off into a number of streams. I guided my canoe into one of those in which I had formerly been along with Cæsar, and where our sport had been very good. The stream in general was not above 18 or 20 feet, I "paddled my light canoe" up and down this trying to get a shot at some of the beautiful birds which often frequent these lagoons. But the birds were scarce and shy. Fatigued with this unsuccessful sport, I set the lines, and paddled about for some time, I drew them up; but whether they had not been baited as well as Cæsar used to do, or whether the fish were as shy as the birds, I cannot tell; but after a few trials I got tired of this sport likewise. Thinking I would be more successful elsewhere, I proceeded about a quarter of a mile farther down, and set the lines. By this time the day had become exceedingly sultry and oppressive. Seeing there was no prospect of a shot, I took off my stockings and shoes, and bathed my feet in the water, and, working my canoe to the other side, I laid my gun ready loaded for a shot upon the benches, and streched myself along side of it, waiting till it was time to draw the lines I had set. In this position I fell asleep, overcome, as I suppose, by the heat of the day, and the fatigue I had undergone.

I know not how long I may have slept; but I was roused from my slumber by a curious sensation, as if some animal were licking my foot. In that state of half stupor felt after immediately awaking from sleep, I cast my eyes downward, and never till my dying day shall I forget the thrill of horror that passed through my frame on perceiving the neck and head of a monstrous serpent covering my foot with saliva, preparatory, as immediately flashed upon my mind, to the process of swallowing it. I had faced death in many shapes—on the ocean—on the battle field—but never till that moment had I conceived he could approach me in a guise so terrible. For a moment, and but for a moment, I was fascinated. But recollection of my state soon came to my aid, and I quickly withdrew my foot from the monster, which was all the while glaring upon me with its basilisk eyes, and at the same moment I instinctively grasped my gun, which was lying loaded beside me. The reptile apparently disturbed by my motion (I conceive it had previous, from my inertness, taken me for a dead carcase,) drew its head below the level of the canoe. I had just sufficient time to raise myself half up, pointing the muzzle of my peace in the direction of the serpent, when its head and neck again appeared moving backwards and forwards, as if in search of the object it had lost. The muzzle of my gun was within a yard or two of it; my finger was on the trigger; I fired, and it received the shot in its head. Rearing up part of its body into the air with a horrible hiss which made my blood run cold—and, by its contortions, displaying to my sight a great part of its enormous bulk, which had hitherto escaped my notice—it seemed ready to throw itself upon me, and embrace me in its monstrous coils. Dropping my gun, by a single stroke of the paddles I made the canoe shoot up the stream out of his reach, Just as I was escaping, I could observe that the shot had taken effect; for blood was beginning to drop from its head. But the wound appeared rather to have enraged than subdued him. Unfortunately, all my shot was expended, otherwise I would most certainly, at a respectful distance, have given him a salutation of the same kind as I had just bestowed. All that I have described passed in a much shorter time than I have taken up in recounting it.

As I went up the stream with all the velocity I could impart to the canoe, I heard the reeds, among which the animal was apparently taking refuge, crashing under its weight. I never thought of the lines I had left, but hurrying as fast as the canoe would go through the water, I was not long in reaching the landing-place before Mr. Heinvault's house. Hastily mooring the canoe, I jumped ashore, and hurried up to the house, where I found Mr. Heinvault, who had just arrived. You may be certain I lost no time in communicating to him the almost miraculous escape I had made, and the wound I had inflicted on the animal.—'In that case,' said he, 'it cannot escape; we must immediately go in search of it;' and instantly summoning Cæsar, he told him to get the guns ready, and to bring two of his fellows with him. 'If you choose to assist us in finishing the adventure you have begun, and to have a second encounter with your novel antagonist, we shall show you some of the best and most dangerous sport our country affords.' I protested that nothing was farther from my intention than staying behind, and added, that had not my shot been expended, we should not have parted on so easy terms. 'In general,' said he, 'it is very dangerous to attack them at close quarters after being wounded, as they become extremely infuriated; and there are not wanting instances in which life has been sacrificed by doing so. But we now take such precaution in approaching them, that it is next to impossible that any accident can happen.' Just as he finished saying this, Cæsar reappeared, himself armed with a club, one of those who followed him carrying a weapon of the same kind, while the other was armed with a weapon similar to a bill-hook. This Mr. Heinvault told me was to clear a road among the reeds, if the animal should have retreated among them; the club being reckoned the best instrument for a close encounter. We were soon seated in the canoes, and glided down the stream as fast as a couple of pairs of brawny arms could urge us. In a short time we reached the spot where my adventure had happened. The small part of the bank not covered with reeds, bore, from its sanguine hue, evident proof that the wound the animal had received could not have been slight. Exactly opposed this the reeds were crushed and broken, and a sort of passage was formed among them so wide, that a man could with little difficulty enter. Mr. Heinvault commanded a halt, to see that the arms were in proper order. All being right, we listened attentively, in order to hear if there was any noise which might direct us to our enemy. No sound, however, was heard. One of the negroes entered first, clearing with his bill-hook whatever obstructed our way. He was followed by Mr. Heinvault and me, with our guns; while Cæsar and his fellw servants brought up the rear. The reeds in general were nearly double our height, and at the same time pretty close. However, we easily made our way through them, partly assisted by the track which the serpent had evidently made.

We had penetrated I should suppose, about thirty yards, when the fellow who was in advance gave the alarm that we were close upon the animal. Mr. Heinvault ordered him behind, and, advancing with me, we saw through the reeds part of the monster coiled up and part of it streched out; but owing to their thickness its head was invisible. Disturbed, and apparently irritated by our approach, it appeared from its movements, about to turn and assail us.

We had our guns ready, and just as we caught a glimpse of its head, we fired, both of us almost at the same moment. From the obstruction of the reeds, all our shot could not have taken effect; but what did take effect, seemed to be sufficient; for it fell, hissing, and rolling itself into a variety of contortions. Even yet it was dangerous to approach it. But Cæsar, who seemed to possess a great deal of coolness and audacity, motioning his master and me not to fire again in the direction of the animal, forced a way through the reeds at one side, and, making a kind of circuit, came in before it, and succeeded in hitting it a violent blow, which completely stunned it; and a few repetitions of this gave us the victory. We could now examine the creature with safety. We found that a good part of our shot had lodged about its head and neck, and would probably have proved fatal to it, even if we had left it to its fate. I confess it was not without a shudder that I handled and examined it, when I thought how nearly I had escaped from furnishing it with a meal.

We set ourselves to work, and not without difficulty did we succeed in dragging the huge carcase to the edge of the stream, and in embarking it in one of the canoes, to which it formed a pretty fair loading.—It was not far from sunset when the expedition landed on the bank near Mr. Heinvault's house. He soon got sufficient assistance in conveying the carcase up, and in depositing it in a place of safety. On measuring, we found it to be nearly forty feet in length, and of proportional thickness. Mr. Heinvault informed me that it was the largest he had seen killed, although he had often seen others under circumstances which convinced him that they must have been of a far greater size.

It was not until I was seated at a late dinner, that I felt myself a little overcome with the unusual exertion I had undergone on so sultry and oppressive a day. But as the evening wore on, I completely recovered; and never do I recollect spending a more agreeable one. The adventure, however, and the consciousness of my escape, must have been deeply impressed upon my mind; for during some months after, I often started from my sleep with the cold sweat upon my brow, imagining myself crushed and expired in the embraces of a horrid reptile.

ABUSE.—A gentle reply to scurrilous language is the most severe revenge.

A FACT.—A man in the town of M——, N. H., who had, while from home, earned about *six dollars*, returned the other day to his family with the cash. His wife told him that during his absence the family had suffered for food. He replied—I will go to a store and buy what is wanted, and then we shall have enough. He had refrained from drink for sometime; but on arriving at the grocery, it was found he had money, and was invited to drink first a little beer—then something stronger till he got drunk, spent all his money for *rum*, and returned to his half-starved family at 2 o'clock in the morning, penniless.

The poor wife was greatly distressed, and on the next evening ventured to go to the wife of the rumseller, told the story of her suffering family—of the manner in which her husband had been made a pauper, &c., whereupon the goodly lady filled a large basket with pork, bread, coffee, sugar, &c., and then calling her husband into the entry, in the presence of the drunkard's wife, said, last night you took from this poor woman's husband all his money for Rum; I have now filled a basket full of articles of food, and so long as you continue to sell liquor, get men drunk, and take from them their money, thereby making their families poor and miserable, I will deal out to them, from the house, all they may want to support them." This was more than the husband could stand; and the next morning he went to his store and emptied every cask, decanter, and bottle of liquor into the road, saying he would no longer sell liquid fire, but would keep a Temperance store. Would to heaven that the wife of every rumseller would follow the example of this good woman, and that the result might be the same.—*Mercantile Journal.*

ANIMALS TURNED AUTHORS.—If animals were to turn authors, the eagle would excel in epic and the sheep in pastoral poetry. The elephant would produce an excellent treatise on philosophy, the horse employ his genius in chivalry; the cow on agriculture, and the dog cut a figure in the drama. The writings of the monkey would excel in satire and burlesque; while the cat would be distinguished for the sarcasm, envy, and disingenuousness of his composition.

The style of the lion would be bold, abrupt and Pindaric; while the gander would be remarkable, for the extreme verbosity and diffuseness of his language. The badger would probably attempt a treatise on medical perfumes, the turkey a disquisition on the mock heroic.

The genius of the owl would exhibit itself in the composition of elegies, and solemn dirges; that of the bear in an essay on waltzing. As for the hog, he could never excel in political literature, but might favor the world with a critical analysis of the philosophy of Bacon. The peacock would make an excellent contributor to the Lady's Magazine and the annuals. The whale would write powerfully on the depopulating consequences of the Greenland fishery, and the pigeon on letter carrying. The goose would make blue stocking of the first glass, and would be famous for dealing in scandal.

The magpie would be a notorious plagiarist, cabbaging ideas at all hands. As for the parrot he would not indulge in written composition, but be fond of showing off as a public speaker. For composing political harangues, the ass would be unrivalled.

DRUNKARDS.—Bnedict Arnold, the traitor, was a rum-seller and a drunkard.—Three of the most important defeats of the American army, during the Revolution, were sustained by men who died drunkards. Had a sober crew been on board the Chesapeak, the brave Lawrence would never have said to his men, 'don't give up the ship!' Drunkards, and drunkard-makers neither gained nor preserved the liberty of this country. They trample its laws under foot, and destroy more of their fellow-citizens, and cause them to pay a heavier tax, and render our liberty more insecure than any foreign enemy can ever do.

BLUSHING.—We love to see the rosy hue mounting over the neck and face of a beautiful woman; it shadows forth, delicately and softly, the gentle feelings of her soul. It is the evidence of timidity, which is lovely in woman. Out upon your masculine mind—out upon your rough, sturdy genius: we prefer the reed to ash—ivy to oak.—Woman's natural element is retirement: her home, the domestic circle. Unfit by nature to buffet with the world's waves, or mingle in its strife, she lives dependent upon a stronger spirit, and repays in kindness and gentleness that which she receives in protection and support.

We cannot bear a woman who never blushes; the steady, cold, calm eye has no charm for us; there is a beauty and a gentleness in the downcast look, starting tear, and warm blush, that defies comparison, even with the loveliest of the haughty.—Those who endeavor to curb and restrain this feeling, thinking it a weakness, err strangely in their ideas; let it alone! there is no deformity in the indulgence.

TEA A POISON.—It is stated in some medical papers, that an eminent dentist in New York, in using a decoction of hyson tea to allay the sensibility of the nerves of decayed teeth, boiled one pound from a quart down to half a pint, ten drops of which given to a rabbit caused death. Eight drops killed a cat. An article containing so much poison is not fit for a beverage.—*Morning Star.*

There is no creature whose existence does not depend on other creatures. Their subsistence requires among themselves an incessant transfusion of their being. What is it to live? To receive. What is it to die? To give. The first condition of life is a sacrifice, a perpetual and universal communion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, or ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, containing the best mode of culture adopted in France, England, Germany, and Flanders; [illegible]

[illegible]

Agriculture is the foundation of all other arts—the art for which man was made and the perfection of which is his chief happiness and glory in the first temporal of this planet. [illegible]

[illegible]

William Cobbett [illegible]

"Our [illegible] French Maison Rustique [illegible] Castlereagh and Sidmouth [illegible] 1817, [illegible] to Long Island [illegible] Maison Rustique."—[illegible] 129.

[illegible]

TERMS.—[illegible] forty numbers, at $10.

[illegible]

The 1st number will be issued on the 1st of [illegible] 1842.

[illegible] S. S. HASKELL, Publisher, 128 [illegible] New York.

New York, June 1, 1842.

. All editors [illegible] to one copy of the work [illegible] 1842.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality at cost, [illegible] will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards, Bills, &c. &c. neatly executed at this office.

L. W. BLISS' Window Sash
. Bliss' & Co. " [illegible]

Holme's Sampson & Sedbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, [illegible] Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE.
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not to be out of Fashion, Cash and *most kinds* of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store. SUTTON & QUINBY.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.
De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. [illegible]

How to make money.

I[illegible] of the Yankee Nation [illegible] The easiest and most practicable [illegible] accomplishing the desired end in [illegible] "Save Money," which can be [illegible] NEW GOODS, instead of the [illegible] at ELMORE'S, [illegible] NEW GOODS is nearly equal to [illegible] in this village and who is daily [illegible] "Forbud's Fourmtes." [illegible]

Of Drugs and Medicines.

T[illegible] larger stock and [illegible] those who advertise [illegible]
J. N. ELMORE.

4[illegible] STONE STORE.

NEW [illegible] ESTABLISHMENT.

T[illegible] S. W. Walker's store, [illegible] New York City. [illegible] New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received. W. P. GUEST.
De Ruyter, April [illegible] 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour [illegible] Farmers' Exchange [illegible] barrels or half barrels. [illegible] from the best of western wheat at one of the best mills in the state.
S. W. WALKER.
De Ruyter, April 15th 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

JUSTICES' Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. [illegible] for sale at this office.
[illegible] April [illegible] 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

C[illegible] NEW YORK CASH STORE.

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300 [illegible] STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible] Wm. Maxson.
[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
[illegible]
New Salem—Jephtha F. Randolph.
[illegible]

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Sanson Babcock, B. C. Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis.
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.
Bethlehem—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—John M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co.—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Tremble, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

☞To office and mail subscribers, $2 in ADVANCE.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to insure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

L. J. Rogers 2

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 22.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor. —— A. H. BURDICK, Printer. [WHOLE NO. 126.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.———*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JULY 27, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Serious Inquiry!

[*Please read, publish, and circulate.*]

As there are a number of ministers in the United States, and in other countries, (and their number with their congregations still increasing,) who preach that it is sin for men to disregard the seventh-day of the week as the Sabbath of the Lord; should we not do well to search the scriptures and ascertain whether this is sin or not?

1. What is sin in the light of the scriptures of truth? 1 John iii. 4. "Sin is the transgression of the law." Paul says, "By the law is the knowledge of sin." And again, "I had not known sin but by the law: for I had not known lust, except the law had said, Thou shalt not covet." Paul refers then to the law of God, the ten commandments, which says, "Thou shalt not covet." By this law, then, is the true knowledge of sin. James also speaks of some who "commit sin, and are convinced of the law as transgressors." And further, he that shall "offend in one point," [or in one command,] "*is guilty of all:*" as a transgressor of the law of God. "For he that said, Do not commit adultery, said also, Do not kill. Now if thou commit no adultery, yet, if thou kill, thou art become a transgressor of the law." James gives us a rule here, and says, to "offend in *one* point," which he explains to be in *one* command, makes a man guilty of all as a transgressor of the law. Here, then, are three chosen "witnesses," John, Paul, and James, which clearly prove, that to transgress any one of these ten commandments of God, is sin.

2. Does the law of God command *the* seventh-day in particular? Answer. It never said, "one whole day in seven," nor "one seventh part of time." If it had, then seven Sabbaths in each week could have been kept in one family. But it says, "*The* seventh-day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." This particular day was set apart, blessed, and sanctified, and made a Sabbath, or rest-day in the beginning.—And Christ himself says, of this seventh-day Sabbath, that it "was made for man," and that he is Lord of the same, as an institution of his kingdom. The law of God never knew, nor ever can know any thing about the first-day of the week, or any other day of the week being the Sabbath, except *the* seventh. Because the same Almighty Creator, which said, Thou shalt not kill, said also, The seventh-day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. And no other day can possibly answer here, except we make the words, "*The seventh.*" to pass entirely from the law. And this cannot be, because Christ has said, "*Till* heaven and earth pass, one jot or one title shall in *no wise* pass from the law." And this is the way the disciples of our Lord, the Apostles, and believing Jews and Gentiles understood and acted, they "rested the Sabbath day *according to the commandment*," after Christ was crucified; but did not rest on the first-day of the week, for some carried their spices, others traveled, &c. (See Luke xxiii. 56, Acts xiii. 14, 42, 44, and xvi. 13, and xvii. 2, and xviii. 4.) Here Luke, the writer of the Acts of the Apostles, says of Paul, about the year of our Lord 63, that Paul "reasoned in the synagogue *every* Sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks." Now if "*every* Sabbath," that the writer of the Acts of the Apostles knew of, in the year A. D. 63,* was nothing more or less than *every* seventh-day, (as all will admit,) then it follows, that there could not have been any first-day Sabbath known at that time by the writer of the Acts of the Apostle; because "*every Sabbath,*" every seventh-day, took up all of the Sabbaths that were then known!

3. By what law are men to be judged? We are informed in the second chapter of Paul's letter to the Romans, that "there is no respect of persons with God. For as many as have sinned without law," (not having the law,) "shall perish without law." Because they "are a law unto themselves," "and as many as have sinned in the law," (having the law,) "*shall be judged by the law*"—*in the day when God shall judge the world by Jesus Christ.* It is evident that Paul here alludes to the law of God; because he says, "Thou that preachest, A man should not steal, dost thou steal? Thou that sayest, A man should not commit adultery, dost thou commit adultery? We understand Paul, that those who have the law, and such as have been "instructed out of the law," that if such continue in sin, continue to transgress any of the known commandments in the law of God, that such shall be judged by the same law of God, in the day of judgment. Because "the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." Neither can any be guiltless who continue in sin, that grace may abound. But those who "*fulfill* the royal law *according* to the scripture," may "So speak, and so do, as they that shall be judged by the law of liberty." That is, the law of grace, mercy, and forgiveness,—"the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus." This law of grace and mercy through Christ, delivers the repenting sinner, who turneth his feet to the truth, and who can then say with Paul, "I delight in the law of God after the inward man." This law of forgiveness, and mercy, this law of liberty, and the law of condemnation, are both, (if we may use the expression,) contained in the law of God. See Exod. xx. 6.

It is proved, then, by the Apostles of our Lord; *First.* That sin is the transgression of the law; that to have other gods; to worship idols; to take the name of the Lord our God in vain; to disregard the seventh-day as the Sabbath of the Lord; to dishonor parents; to kill, &c., is sin.—And that to transgress any one of these commandments, makes a man guilty of all as a transgressor of the law of God. *Second.* That the law of God cannot be altered, not one jot or tittle of it, to suit our convenience—that the seventh-day and that day *only* can answer to the law of God—that "the seventh-day" stands fair yet in the law of God, and will till the day of judgment—that according to Paul, and James, "*all the law,*" "*the whole law,*" "*the righteousness of the law,*" is to be "*fulfilled*" by christians, according to its true intent and meaning. The first part, containing love to God; the second part, love to man. And though some of the Apostles "were assembled for fear of the Jews," in the evening of the first-day of the week, (John xx. 19.); And though the disciples at Troas had a meeting "to break bread," one evening, "where there were many lights in the upper chamber," when Paul was about to part from them, (Acts xx. 7, 8,) yet they did not regard that day as a Sabbath or rest-day, as it is never so called in the New Testament, while the seventh-day is mentioned as the *Sabbath* some fifty-five or sixty times in that book. But Constantine, Emperor of Rome, was the first which we have found to command the first-day of the week to be kept as a Christian Sabbath, which shows this to be nothing more or less than a commandment of man. And Christ has informed us in his word, that it is "vain worship," to lay aside one of the commandments of God, and teach for doctrine the commandments of men. (See Matt. xv. ch., Mark vii. ch.) *Third.* That those who have the law, and continue to transgress it, shall be judged by the same law in the day of judgment, ("for not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified." (Rom. ii. 13.) Therefore, if there is no respect of persons with God, will he judge a part of men by his own law, and another part of men by a commandment of men? Judge ye!

And you that say, "There is no Sabbath under the gospel dispensation!" I would respectfully ask you to remember the words of Christ. He says, "The Sabbath was made for man." You say, There is no Sabbath. He says, "The Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath day." You say, There is no Sabbath day. He says, "*It is lawful* to do well on the Sabbath days." You say, There is no particular Sabbath days! Now hear him a little further. "He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him: the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day!"

This falling away of the church; this departure from the faith; this turning away their ears from the truth; this changing of times and laws; this casting the truth to the ground; this breaking of the everlasting covenant; this violating God's law; and her priests hiding their eyes from the Lord's Sabbaths, as foretold by some of the prophets and apostles, has been fulfilled in thus changing the time of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first-day of the week.

In our serious inquiry into this very important subject, we have ascertained that according to the scriptures, *it is sin* to disregard the seventh-day as the Sabbath of the Lord. And if the evening and the morning commences some hours earlier in London than in New York; then the Sabbath commences some hours earlier in the former than in the latter place.

Darien, N. Y., 1842.

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*The Acts of the Apostles is said to have been written A. D. 63.

Religious Department.

THE HARVEST PAST.

Who are they who shall hereafter take up this sad lament? Look at the profligate man. He says, it is no matter how I live in this world; all the punishment I have to fear, I shall receive here. This idea keeps him quiet and indifferent now; but in a dying hour, conscience bites like a serpent, and stings like an adder. He cannot silence its compunctious visitings. He writhes upon his bed in mental agony, shrinking from the awful presence of his Judge. He goes before the judgment seat, from the midst of his sins: and in the anguish of his despair he exclaims, "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and I am not saved." Satan claims him as his own. Like Judas, he goes to his own place; "and the smoke of his torment forever ascended," as he exclaims, "I am not saved! I am not saved!"

Accompany me to the bedside of this dying youth. He has heard the pleadings of a father's prayers, and has witnessed a mother's tears for his salvation from his childhood. He has been affectionate in feeling, and amiable in life. He has always resolved that he would, at some future period, attend to the subject of religion. The Spirit has striven with him, and he has said, "go thy way for this time." To the urgency of pious friends, he has replied, "wait for a more convenient season." But look at him now. He is pale and emaciated with sickness. He is dying.

His quivering lip hangs feebly down,
His pulse is faint and slow.

Hark! he faintly speaks! what does he say? Listen! "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and I am not saved." He speaks again—it is in the sad moanings of delirium. He raves of hell, and demons, and endless wo. Look at his distracted mother. Look at his broken-hearted father. Their son is lost, and they are weeping that he ever was born. He would not heed their prayers, he would not attend to their counsels.

Whose history is this that I am writing? Yours, my young friend. It is this young lady who is in danger of thus dying—it is this young man who is hastening to this appalling death-bed. Oh! the madness, the inconceivable madness of sin!

Do you see this man who looks so solemn and humble? His countenance is dejected and depressed. He walks as if heavy anxiety preyed upon his heart.—What is the matter? He is anxious for his soul. He is an inquirer for salvation. He goes to his pastor, and says, "I feel that I am a lost sinner. I have lived without prayer—I have neglected the Savior—oh! what shall I do to be saved?" His heart is full. The Holy Spirit has convinced him of sin, and now urges him to surrender himself to God. He hesitates. He loves the world;—and the struggle against sin is hard.

Look at him again. The Spirit is grieved away, he is thoughtless as ever. He has forgotten all his fears, and hardly thinks of heaven or of hell.

Follow now this man to his dying hour. The minister of God sits at his bed-side. "Have you any hopes of recovery?" he asks. "No sir," says the dying man; "the physician has told that I cannot live more than a day or two, at most." "Do you feel prepared to die?" "I know I am not a Christian, sir, but I have no feeling upon the subject?" "Have you never felt interested in the subject of religion?" "Yes, sir; some years ago, I felt very anxious, but I had not resolution to brave the ridicule of the world, and now it is too late for me to make any efforts." "No, my friend, it is never too late to repent." "Perhaps not, but I feel no disposition to think of the subject; at any rate, I am too weak now to entertain such agitating thoughts."

A few days pass away, and look at him again. He is pallid and lifeless; a stiffened corpse. The shroud is wrapped around him. He is in his coffin. Open the lid. Look at those thin lips, the sunken eye, the emaciated cheek, the cold brow. The day of probation is gone: The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and he is not saved.

"There are no acts of pardon passed
In the cold grave to which we haste;
But darkness, death, and long despair,
Reign in eternal silence there."

Fellow immortal, whose history is this? Whose name might be written under this biography? Reader, may it not be yours?

The doctrine of the law and the gospel are not repugnant, if they are rightly explained. The law threatens sinners with wrath, that in this manner men may learn to acknowledge their sins, and may be humbled before God. To them who are humbled the gospel promises grace through Christ, who made satisfaction for sin, and merited eternal life for all who believe in him, as he says, He that believeth in me shall not perish.

By preaching, lecturing, and writing, we assiduously and most diligently inculcate, enforce and impress the doctrine of faith.

The knowledge of all theology depends on a right knowledge of the law and the gospel.—*Martin Luther.*

"IT IS EVEN A VAPOR."

Another year of our short life, where is it? Gone forever. Gone are its joys and its sorrows; its hopes and its disappointments. Gone are its fifty Sabbaths, with their sermons and prayers—with their public opportunities and private instructions.—We have now one more year to account for, one year less to live, one less to prepare for our great change. How solemn the thought!

Gone too with the past year are millions of the human family;—shivering poverty and sumptuous affluence; sparkling wit and idolized beauty; the master and his slave; the tenant and his lord; smiling infancy, blooming youth and grey decrepitude; wisdom and folly; genius and stupidity; fading laurels and budding honors. Gone, alas! are friends and kindred—bone has been rent from bone, and flesh from flesh. The wife of our youth, the parent, the son of hopes and prayers, the daughter of beauty and loveliness, the babes sweetly smiling in death, and laid by the side of its unconscious mother. We shall go to them, but they will not return to us. How short it has been—spring, summer, autumn, winter—and then it is gone! Long before we are aware of it, the final day, the dark and dreadful day of destiny, will be upon us. Are we ready to meet the summons?

Aged father, art thou ready? See, but few more sands remain in the glass. Thy sun is just setting. How do the keepers of thy frail house tremble, and thy strong men bow themselves! If Christ is yours, all is well. If not, wilt thou not hasten, while yet a ray of hope glimmers upon thy mountain top?

Brother in the midst of life, is thy house in order? I see thy abundance, and hear thy self-gratulations. What if God should say, This night thy soul is required? Could you go in peace? Ah! think how brittle is thy thread, how frail thy tenure. To-morrow may dawn upon thy eternal ruin, and hear the first note of thy ceaseless wail. Thou hast no time to lose.

Thoughtless youth! Buoyant hopes, or bounding health cannot stay the destroyer. They will shivel under his icy touch. Go ask the tomb-stones, and they will tell you that the young may die—suddenly, hopelessly. O prepare, thou hast no time to lose—another year may howl thy requiem, and moan thy fearful doom. Do not delay, there's madness in it.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

THE LOFTIEST CHRISTIAN.—Imagine to yourself a soul of refinement, who, though she weep and bleed ever so much at heart, ever seems the image of joy to men, and whom the storms of the world neither disturb nor terrify; where do you find the emblem of such an one? In the firmament. View yonder the rainbow; the clouds and winds that sport around cannot move it, but it continues to glitter in the sun, and reposes in the depths of heaven like the sparkling dew in the morning of a fair day.—*Christian World.*

PITY.—He that hath pity on another man's sorrow shall be free from it himself; but he that delighteth in, and scorneth the misery of another shall one time or another fall into it himself.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Children's Department.

From the Sabbath School Monitor.

A RURAL CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY, IN A COUNTRY VILLAGE.

Some ten or twelve years ago I witnessed, in a very small secluded village in New England, on the fourth of July, a little innocent and interesting scene, which I have never forgotten. Now it so happens, in the allotments of Providence, that this little country village, with all its peace, plenty, and patriotism, was entirely destitute of a single piece of ordnance, and therefore wholly disqualified for those noisy and national demonstrations of gratitude which a free, religious, and "peculiar people" have thought, for more than half a century, to be the most appropriate offering to Heaven, for its signal interposition in behalf of our beloved country. Nor was this their only deficiency in the cumbrous and customary machinery of an American jubilee; they had neither bell nor belfry to their little antique, board-colored meeting-house. They seemed to be grossly deficient in the means of designating, or desecrating the day, by any serious irruptions upon the peace and serenity of the earth and sky. And what still increased their inability to celebrate the great festival in accordance with the general taste, they had no tavern to generate that quota of *spirit* of patriotism, which has been thought so requisite to keep the day *a-la-mode.* But, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, which would have exposed them to the pity or ridicule of a more enlightened community, they seemed not at all disheartened or ashamed at the paucity of their resources for scaring the unsuspecting beasts of the field, with those hideous noises that usher in, with such an appropriate and peculiar grace, the Sabbath of our freedom.

But what was more remarkable then than it might be now, was, that it did not proceed from a want of property or patriotism, that they were thus constrained to spend the day in the unique character of an intelligent, sober, and temperate community. The hills that hemmed them in on all sides, were covered with the most lovely and luxuriant verdure even to their very summits; on which the sky seemed to rest like a great peristyle of silver. The valley, which composed the extent of their community, seemed the depot of all the treasures of Ceres. Every thing bespoke the fullest fruition of all that an honest heart could wish or enjoy. Nor were they chargeable with any reprehensible apathy with regard to the sacred associations of the day. There were still living among the patriarchs of the hamlet, several grey-headed veterans of the Revolution, who had carried their crutches ever since the battle of Bunker Hill, or the bloody day at Brandywine or Monmouth. Could the reminiscences of Seventy-Six be indifferent to men thus scarred and maimed in that glorious struggle for freedom? They had not forgotten the day, nor was it to pass unnoticed? They had not forgotten the day, nor was it to pass unnoticed.

As I rode up in sight of the green in front of their little meeting-house, I perceived a motley group of forms issuing from every door, and directing their way towards the house of God, the only public building in the village, except the school-house. There, a dozen children were dancing along before their parents, in all the unchecked buoyancy of their happy hearts; all fancifully bedecked with flowers of every tint, some gathered that morning from the meadow-lands, and some from their own little flower-beds beneath the windows of their cottages. In another direction, though all tending to the same place of concourse, a score of ruddy young farmers might be seen traversing the little green common, with their blooming wives leaning on their stalworth arms; all with hearts responsive to the touch of those soft influences which seemed diffused from the smiling heavens, as incense to sanctify their offering.

Excited by a motive, I fear, no better than sheer curiosity, I determined to see what such a handfull of villagers would make out of the great festal day of our nation. Putting spurs to my horse, I alighted in a few minutes, under the outspreading arms of a gigantic elm, that guarded the entrance of the sanctuary. The last of the patriarchs was just crossing the sacred threshold, when, after passing the reins of my bridle through an iron ring driven into the gnarled tree, I followed on behind him into the church. The presence of a stranger was no ordinary occurrence in that house; and half a dozen of those young farmers whom I have mentioned, arose simultaneously to offer me the best seat in their pews. I accepted that of the one nearest me, who had laid his hand upon my arm with such an expression of cordiality beaming upon his sunburnt countenance, that I should have opened his pew door if he had not asked me. A lovely young woman by his side reached me her hymn-book, with her finger upon the lines that were being read, with such a smile of welcome as made me forget that I was a stranger, and installed me into the privilege of participating in the character of an old acquaintance, in all the services and scenes which were to consecrate the day.

The hymn was read, a few notes were struck by way of preparation or prelude, when, rising with the congregation below, I perceived for the first time, the principal actors in all the joyous scenes of the day. Had the veil been lifted from some fairy scene, and all its *dramatis personæ* been ushered into my presence, I should not have been more deeply affected by surprise and admiration, than at the scene that met my eyes at that part of the gallery occupied by the choir. The whole eastern gallery from one wall to the other, was completely filled with about one hundred and fifty children, from sixteen down to six years of age. They were all arranged in the happiest order with regard to their stature, the tallest occupying the centre of each seat, from which a geometrical series of little fairy forms and bright faces was produced each way, until it terminated in the young flaxen-haired child of six summers, whose laughing eye could just be seen sparkling over the front of the seat.

There they stood, the treasure, pride, and the glory of the hamlet, presenting a scene of innocence, loveliness, and beauty that might delight an angel's eye. Every cottage of the village was represented by some rosy cheek and sparkling eye in that juvenile assemblage. Although my eye ranged along from seat to seat, and from face to face, I saw not a single cheek on which latent and insidious disease had left the sicklied lily's hue. The sunlight of heaven's blessedness was on their countenances, and its peace and purity in their young hearts. But if I was captivated by the lovely spectacle which they presented, I was more so by the first notes of the anthem that arose from their lips, in a volume of such melody, as I thought, would not make discord among the entrancing melodies of paradise. Nor was I alone thus affected by those heaven-like strains; the superintendent, with a noble and manly voice, had led the way "in the swelling base," accompanied by several others in the pews below; but as those infant voices arose clearer and clearer, and sweeter and sweeter, and swelled onward and upward, the fathers paused one by one to listen; the superintendent ceased at the end of the second strain, as if the music of those unsullied lips was too pure to go up in company with his into the ears of Him who listens, methinks, with as much complacency, to such infantile songs of praise, as to the mighty hallelujahs of his arch-angels.

There is a kind of fugitive spirituality in the influence of music, which diffuses in the soul a perception or sentiment of melody more lasting than the evanescent charm that enchains the ear. When the last strains of the anthem had died away, from the full chorus of such a multitude of youthful voices to a brief interim of eloquent silence, the young vocalists, shaking back from their beaming faces a profusion of sunny ringlets, looked down upon their parents for some expression of approbation, which they seemed to expect. Nor were they disappointed; they met a stedfast gaze of delight, in which was portrayed that intense absorption of soul, denoting that they were still listening, not for, but to those notes that had died away as softly and sweetly as the gentle transit of a spring-tide zephyr. What a moment! every one within those sacred walls, both young and old, remained standing, in the most affecting silence, for nearly two minutes; the proud and happy parents looking up to their children, with something glistening in their eyes more eloquent and impressive than any reiterated *encore!* though vociferated by a thousand tongues. That silent appeal was felt in every young and beating bosom; and again, as if it were involuntarily, the church was filled with the music of voices which might have accorded with the lyres of heaven.

E. B.

From the London Child's Companion.

ON LYING.

Anne Morris was, some time ago, sadly given to lying; she was, in other respects, a pretty good girl, although she had her faults; but if she committed *one fault,* she often tried to conceal it by a lie. It is a great mercy for Anne that she was not always *able* to conceal it; for she might then never have been cured of this evil; whereas, I trust now, that the many instructive warnings and punishments she has received, have been blessed to her, and that she has abandoned the wretched habit, and will grow up, if she is spared, to be a pious woman.

One morning, Anne took the can, as usual, and set off to a neighboring farm, about half a mile distant, for some milk. She walked quickly there, for it was very cold, and Anne was thinking of her pretty hymns and Scripture lessons, that she learnt at the Sunday-school; but as she returned, she had to pass a pond, on which a number of boys and girls were amusing themselves with slidings.

Anne had always been taught not to play when she was sent on an errand, and her first thought was, to hasten past them all; but when she reached the place, she saw some of her school-fellows, and she stood to see them slide *once* along—*Only once,* she thought to herself: then it was, *Only once each way;* and as they went briskly along, one behind the other, she watched them again and again, still persuading herself she would only stay to see them *once more.*

At length Fanny Reed called to her to join them; and as Anne felt very cold by standing, she thought it would warm her nicely; so she put her can down, and ventured on the pond. Yet Anne had little confidence; she knew she was doing wrong; and as she did not slide along as quickly as the other girls, the one behind her tripped her up, and poor Anne fell, and hurt herself very much.

Just at this moment, a boy went along with a team of horses, and seeing Anne's can, upset it, and all the nice new milk was soon lost in the snow.

Poor Anne cried sadly. "What shall I do? what shall I say? my mother will be so angry with me!" "Tell your mother you fell down," said Susan Tompkins; "sure enough you did; that will be no story."

"So I will," said Anne, "but if mother asks any of you, you must say too."

They all promised they would, and Anne hastened home, never once reflecting on the sin she was going to commit. Her mother, however, was not easily satisfied; and she asked Anne so many questions, as to where she was, and how she fell, that Anne was obliged to tell a good many more lies to conceal the first; but she was found out after all.

A lady, who lived near the pond, saw the whole affair, and fearing Anne might be much hurt by her fall, called on Mrs. Morris in the course of the day, to know if she could be in any way useful to her; she said she was surprised to see Anne on the pond at all with such rude girls, and hoped it would be a lesson to her. This led to an explanation, when Anne's wicked deceit was fully laid open.

Her mother wept much, when she found how wicked her little child had been; she told her how one crime always brings on another, and how, from disobeying her parents, she had been led into such a great sin. She prayed with her; and Anne shed many tears, as her kind mother besought the Lord, that for the sake of his beloved Son, he would pardon the sins of her little girl, and put his fear into her heart, that she might sin against him again. Anne and her mother mingled their tears together; and Anne felt it was indeed a blessing to have such a mother.

From that time, whenever she was tempted to tell a lie, she thought of her mother's prayers and tears, and prayed that God would put the evil thought far from her.

My dear children, it is better to be punished in this life for a fault, than to escape punishment by telling a lie, thus adding to your crime. Ever remember the wise man's proverb, "Bread of deceit is sweet to a man, but afterward his mouth shall be filled with gravel." Prov. xx. 17.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, July 27, 1842.

Eternity.

O Eternity! What art thou? and who shall comprehend thee? Thou hast no beginning—no middle—no end! The imagination is bewildered in its efforts to comprehend it. Words and phrases are altogether inadequate to describe it. O, the abyss, the duration of Eternity! The Holy three in one, alone is Eternal! "Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting thou art God!" Man has had a beginning, but he shall have no end. This life is the commencement of his existence; and death is the gate through which he will be ushered into eternity. "For thus saith the high and lofty one that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy." "And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt." "And these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal." The scriptures abound with other proof of an eternal state, and that the existence of man shall run commensurate with it.—In every age also, and in almost every country, the idea of a future state has prevailed. The scepticism of a few will by no means invalidate the arguments drawn from this fact. The universal dread of annihilation is further proof of an eternity afforded by human reason. The evidences of an eternity both natural and revealed are numerous and incontrovertible. It is true, O reader, that thy soul must exist as long as God, and to thy misery or happiness there shall be no end. A few days, perhaps hours, will settle thy destiny forever. Eternity is just at hand. "But truly, as the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth there is but a step between me and death." An inch of space, a moment of time, is all we can call our own, and yet none are sure of this! "But this I say brethren, the time is short."—"For what is your life? It is even a vapor that appears for a little time, and then vanisheth away."

"Eternity is just at hand!
And shall I waste my ebbing sand,
And careless view departing day,
And throw my inch of time away!"

No, reader! Throw not away the moments on which hang eternal interests.—The dying Infidel exclaimed, "Oh! Time! Time! it is fit thou shouldst thus strike thy murderer to the heart! How art thou fled forever! A month!—Oh, for a single week! I ask not for years! though an age were too little for the much I have to do."

There are two states in Eternity. "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming in which all that are in the graves, shall hear his voice and shall come forth, they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, to the resurrection of damnation." One of these is evidently a state of happiness and perfect bliss. "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." The Revelator, speaking of the New Jerusalem, says, "And there shall be no more curse; but the throne of God and the Lamb shall be in it; and his servants shall serve him. And they shall see his face; and his name shall be in their foreheads.—And there shall be no night there, and they need no candles, neither light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light, and they shall reign forever and ever." The Apostle says: "For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." When Christ was about to leave the earth, he told his disciples that he went to prepare a mansion for them, and assured them that he would come again and take them to himself, that they might be with him to behold his glory. The mansions that Christ has gone to prepare are eternal in the heavens. "For we know, that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Christ said of his followers: "I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand." Thus it is evident from these, as from various other passages of scripture, that the followers of Christ shall enjoy eternal life, in the mansions in heaven, and be crowned with an eternal weight of glory, and dwell forever with the Lord.

The other is a state of endless misery.—"Even as Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities about them in like manner, giving themselves over to fornication, and going after strange flesh, are set forth an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."—"These shall go away into everlasting punishment." "There is a sin unto death, I do not say that he shall pray for it." "The wages of sin is death." "The wicked is drawn away in his wickedness, but the righteous has hope in his death." Again, the Apostle speaking of the wicked says, "who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and the glory of his power." The Revelator says of the worshipers of the beast:—"The same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation, and he shall be tormented with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels, and in the presence of the Lamb. And the smoke of their torment ascendeth up forever and ever." The rich man is said to have lifted up his eyes in hell, being in torment. Thus it is evident that the wicked shall be turned into hell. Their portion shall be everlasting destruction, eternal punishment, the death that never dies, and eternal banishment from heaven and happiness. Their business will be wailing and gnashing of teeth, and ineffectual cries for a drop of water to cool their parched tongues. Their companions shall be devils and damned spirits, and their anticipations wrath to come.—O! let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.

"Brethren, if you are in Error it is better to remain in IGNORANCE than make a DIVISION!"

Will any one blame us for saying the Church is corrupt, and Ministers are corrupt, when such language as the above is uttered in the pulpit by a Pastor to his Church? The sentiment of the above is, that *union* in sin is better than *unity in truth!* How far this is in accordance with the Gospel of Jesus we leave for our readers to determine.

We mention the above circumstance, so that those who labor to extend the truth of the religion of Jesus may be aware of the opposition they will meet. After the faithful herald has exhibited *truth* to men, and convinced their judgments, he has then to oppose those who (for reasons known to themselves,) would lull them again to sleep! It is harder to bring men to obedience after their consciences have been encased in the convenience-system of non-essentialism, than it is to awaken the unregenerate, or convince the scoffer. That spirit which inculcates error and advises ignorance, or teaches disobedience to the fundamental doctrines of religion, has no relationship whatever to the spirit of Christ. It throws a mock security around Christian professors, and opens wide the flood-gates of INFIDELITY! Well may it be said of such "teachers," that they are "blind leaders of the blind."

Not a part of religion should alone be taught; but the whole. The fundamental doctrines are as important as the practical duties of Christianity. They can not be separated without marring the beauty of the Church. We do not believe, as some slanderously report, that salvation is by the deeds of the law; but we believe that whatever God requires his children to do is essential to salvation; that is, he who refuses to do the will of God, as He has revealed it to him, cannot enjoy the favor of God.—Having such views, we feel called upon to oppose such doctrine as heads this article.

General Conference.

The S. D. B. General Conference will hold its next session with the Church in Berlin, Rensselaer co., N. Y., commencing on the first day of the week before the second Sabbath in September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by Eld. W. B. Gillett, or N. V. Hull, substitute. JAMES BAILEY, Cor. Sec.

Remittances.

Agents or subscribers who wish to forward money for the Register may, if they please, forward it by the delegates to General Conference. This will save the risk and expense of sending by mail. Money has been sent three times, at least, by mail that never reached us. We trust those who are ready will make use of this means of remittance. The present vol. will by that time be over half completed.

Traveling Agents.

We wish to engage one or more efficient persons as Agents of the Register, to extend its circulation. Any person wishing to engage may communicate with us, by giving good references, if unknown to us.

THIEVING.—Five persons, residing in or near Truxton, were committed for trial, on 22d inst., by Z. T. Bentley, Esq., in this village, for committing sundry depredations on the property of individuals, to some considerable extent. Their principal traffic was in Wool, some 200 fleeces of which they had stolen and sold. One of the gang turned evidence, and exposed the rest.

Farm House of the 19th Century.

The first No. of this work has come to our table. Our anticipations are more than met. The practical farmer, we are sure, will be amply paid for paying the subscription and receiving the work in return. For particulars see prospectus in another column.

The Mighty Fallen.

Thomas F. Marshall, who figured so largely as a Washingtonian in New York a few weeks since, has been disowned by the Reformers since his fight with Webb. This is as it should be. He is not worthy of the name of Washingtonian.

The MSS. of the WESTERN ASSOCIATION MINUTES are received, and will be published this week.

For the Register.

Pencilled passages from a late work by James.

Oh, how strange and complicated is the web of God's will? How the smallest, the most pitiful, the most empty of things, by his great and wise volition, act their part in mighty changes! How a look, a tone, a sound, a pebble in our pathway, a grain of dust in our eyes, a head-ache, a fit of gloom a caprice, a desire may not only change the whole current of one man's existence, but affect the being of states and empires, and alter human destinies to the end of time! The present state of France, the whole mass of facts, circumstances, incidents, accidents, and events, which are going on, may all be owing to a lady whom I knew well, having splashed her stocking fifty years ago—Thus! She was going out of her house with a relation in the town of Douai, when carelessly putting her foot on a stone, she splashed her stocking. She went back to change it; the delay occupied a quarter of an hour. When she went on again she met at the corner of the *Place*, a man, since too famous in history, then scarcely known as any thing but a clever fop. His name was Francis Maximilian Robiespierre. Instead of going on, he turned with her and her relation, and walked up and down the *Place* with them for half an hour. In one of the houses hard by, a debating society was in the act of canvassing some political question. As they passed to and fro, Robiespierre listened at the door from time to time, and at length, pronouncing the debaters to be all fools together, he rushed in to set them right. From that moment he entered vehemently into all the fiery discussions which preceded the revolution in which he had never taken part before, and grasped at power, which opened the doors of the cage and let out the tiger in his heart.—Thus had the lady not splashed her stocking, she would not have met the future tyrant; he would have pursued his way and would not have turned back to the *Place*; he would never have heard the debate that first called him into action for he was going to quit Douai the next day, and who can say how that one fact, in the infinite number of its combinations with other things, might have affected the whole social world at present.

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Man is but a species of chameleon, in general taking all his tints from the things that surround him; but when those fail—like the stalk of balsam plant—his external coloring is affected by that which passes within; and a man's fondness for particular hues, or sounds, or scents, is often no bad indication of the character of his mind. Let no one, however, venture to assert that even a brief half-hour's conversation with another man of strong mind can be a matter of mere indifference—indeed, I know not that it is ever so, with any one, wise or foolish, ugly or pretty, good or bad. We are all nothing but traders in this world, mere hucksters, traveling packmen, with a stock continually changing, increasing, diminishing. We go forth into the world carrying a little wallet of ideas and feelings; and with those with whom we speak for a moment we are trafficking in those commodities. If we meet with a man of wisdom and of virtue, sometimes he is liberal, and supplies us largely with high and noble thoughts, receiving only in return sweet feelings of inward satisfaction; sometimes, on the other hand, he will only trade on equal terms, and if we cannot give him wisdom for wisdom, shuts up his churlish shop and will deal with us no more. If we go to a bad man we are almost sure to be cheated in our traffic, to get evil or useless wares, and often those corrupted things which once admitted to our stock spread the mould and mildew to all around. Often, too often, too in our commerce with others do we pay for the poisons which we buy for antidotes, all that we possess of good, both in feeling and idea. But when we set down by beauty, and gentleness, and virtue, what a world of sweet images do we gain for the little that we can give in exchange! Aye, and even in passing a few light moments with a dear innocent child, how much of bright and pure do we carry away in sensation! how much of deep and high in thought! Oh no! it is no indifferent thing with whom we converse, if ideas be the riches of the spirit.

Congressional News.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

WASHINGTON, JULY 18, 1842.

That disgraceful plan of fraud on the public Treasury, the

Armed Occupation of Florida,

has occupied the time of the House all this day. Cost Johnson has resisted this useless and iniquitous measure with an energy and perseverance worthy of success. But the bill passed in a very thin House. Its opposers succeeded in getting an adjournment, pending a motion to reconsider, and I am in hopes that this project of making the nation pay *millions of dollars more* to create another Slave State, will meet with its deserved reward, a decided defeat. Quite a number of the Northern Democrats were drawn in to vote for this measure, on the plea that it would diminish the public expenditures, and make a high tariff less necessary than before.

The Tariff again—Sugar, Tea, and Coffee

By the by, I omitted to say in its place, that *tea and coffee*, by the tariff bill, as it passed the House, pay twenty per cent. duty. I am afraid this Congress will not be popular with the ladies of a *certain age*, be they married or single, on this account. The duties on sugars, in conformity with the petitions of the planters, remain very high. But the *corn stalk* sugar, before 1850, will nearly drive the slave-grown cane sugar out of the market in the free States; as the yield is 100 quarters to the acre, and the expense of cultivation is much less. And it is rather a curious fact, that the first official publication of the new National Agricultural Society, which is controlled by slave-holders, should be a pamphlet written by an abolitionist, on this corn-sugar, which is destined to act an important part in rendering slavery a more complete bankrupt concern than it now is. I perceive in a New Orleans paper a statement, that in all probability, 600 of the 700 sugar planters of that State would become bankrupt, when the defunct banks wound up their affairs. The paper did not add the *cause* of this disastrous dependence on the banks, viz: the very large numbers of slaves bought by means of bank facilities, during the "prosperous times" prior to 1838. These debts have never been paid, and they never will be. They hang like an incubus upon the slave-growing and planting sections of the country.

Sundry small Bills,

nearly fifty in number, chiefly private, have passed the Senate. Among them are a bill to provide for the settlement of certain claims for losses in the Florida war! A bill to compromise with the sureties of Samuel Swartwout was also among the list. So also was a contested bill to provide for the publication of our code of U. S. laws in a revised form. It will be ably done, and is very necessary. A part of the Senators were in favor of a general revision of the laws, consolidating all laws relating to the same topic into one, but the majority thought otherwise.

Western Virginia

is deeply agitated with the question of a change in the Constitution of that State, or the creation of a new State in the western half of the old one. The majority of the white population is now west of the Blue Ridge. But the eastern a slave-holding section, under the Constitution of 1832, possesses about two-thirds of the Legislative power. This is very grievous to the more industrious and intelligent free laborers of the west. They are to hold a popular Convention to consider the subject of their wrongs, at Lewisburg, Greenbriar Co., August 1st. And though the question of slavery may not be directly named, it is easy to see that this lies at the foundation of the whole difficulty. And the freemen of western Virginia will not long submit to be ruled by the representatives of slave *property*.

"Happy and Contented."

Considerable excitement has prevailed in the city for a week past, in consequence of the escape of several very remarkable *human cattle*, who, "without any provocation," took it in their heads to think themselves MEN, and chose to assert their right to their own bodies and souls, time and earnings, by mysteriously departing without saying a word to their *affectionate* owners about leave! How strangely "perverse," to flee from their kind-hearted masters who love them so, and would so cheerfully keep them all their lives, free of charge! A Mr. Hayn, who claims one of them, professes $50 worth of love for his welfare—"if caught"—what a phrase for a kind master, in regard to his happy servant! "if caught" in any free State! Perhaps some of your readers may be able to assure the benevolent man of the welfare of his beloved servant; though they may not charge him $50 for the news! Slave property is rapidly losing its value, in the border States, from insecurity; and the late decision of the Supreme Court does not appear to add anything to the safety of their chattels: indeed, it diminishes the practical chance of recovery. The days of the system are numbered.

Yours truly, P. P.

News of the Day.

The Stage Case.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Monday last observes:—The case of Peck and wife *vs.* Neal, for an injury sustained by overturning the defendant's stage coach, while racing into Mariette last summer, was brought to a close yesterday, and the jury in about half an hour returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $500 damages.

The same paper of Tuesday last says;—The trial of the case of Wm. L. Peck *vs.* Wm. Neil, the second growing out of the upset of the stage near Marietta last summer, was concluded yesterday, by a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,000 damages. The two verdicts found for this one act of carelessness, amount to $3,500.

One of the good things in Theodore Hook's last, is where, speaking of railroads and steamboats, to both of which he frequently signifies his abhorrence, he says that they annihilate space and time, as the newspapers say, *not to mention a multitude of passengers besides.*

A dreadful stage accident occurred on the great road between Hancock and Cumberland, on Friday morning about half past 4 o'clock. In descending a very steep mountain called Ware Hill, about [illegible] miles east of Cumberland, the lever that locks the wheel broke, and the horses becoming frightened, ran away. The driver was thrown from his seat, or jumped off behind the coach. Left to themselves the horses ran like fury down the hill, dashing the coach against the mountain and doing great injury to the passengers. One of them, an old Quaker gentleman, was very much injured, and it was feared might not survive. Nine other passengers, and among them a young lady, very much injured, but all were doing well.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Drowned.—A scow, in which were two men, a woman, and a horse, was accidentally tipped over in the Hudson, near Ft. Edward, on Tuesday last; and one of the party, Mr. John Morgan, of Moreau, Saratoga county, drowned. Mr. Morgan was a good swimmer, but probably lost his life in rendering assistance to the female—he was a respectable farmer, and formerly well known to the traveling community, as the keeper of a hotel at Lake George.—*Sandy Hill Herald.*

The Last Victim.—The last case of legal tyranny under the imprisonment for debt law in this county, and probably in this State, occurred on Saturday night the 23d inst. A New Jersey creditor, assuming the appearance of friendship for his intended victim, a resident of New York, gave him a most kind invitation to come over on that day, and remain during the next, (Sunday,) to "eat cherries," and partake of other hospitable entertainment, such as a generous and honest host would be likely to provide for an invited guest. The debtor, accordingly, not expecting of course, to meet with treatment which would disgrace an Arab, for an Arab respects the rites of hospitality, visited his "friend" on Saturday, and lo! found not only his host, but a guest besides himself, in the person of a constable with a writ for his arrest! The writ was served, and the latter brought to the prison and lodged in the dungeon at about 11 o'clock at night, within an hour of the period when the law emancipating debtors from the [illegible] unprincipled Sh[illegible]

We are gratified to [illegible] to say, however, that he was released at the first practicable moment [illegible] there is [illegible] doubt that the Court [illegible] when his case comes up for hearing [illegible] him wholly, such having [illegible] in several other cases, where persons were [illegible] and kidnapped, as he had been. The creditor will, therefore, we trust, be deprived of all the fruit of his most inexpressibly mean and [illegible] and be subjected besides to all the expenses attending it.—*Jersey City Ad.*

Alligator Hunt.—A party of gentlemen, many of them members of the Savannah Rifle Club, went on an excursion through St. Augustine Creek in the steamer Santee yesterday, and the day being fine for such a purpose, they were successful, killing thirty alligators and wounding fifteen. They brought three to town, the largest of which measured 7 feet 7 inches, and another 7 feet three inches long.—*Savannah Republican.*

Whale in the Harbor.—We learn from Capt. Tewksbury, that a whale has been playing off the harbor for two or three days past, and has been seen by many persons, some of whom have been very near him. He was just off Pettick's Island this morning. He has been seen also by passengers in the General Lincoln on her regular trips to Hingham. We recommend his whaleship to the particular attention of the *Mammoth Cod Association*, who are down to-day, and trust they will not consider a whale too small a fish to bob for.—*Boston Trans.*

Canal Steam-Boat.—We saw yesterday at the dock on Exchange st., a canal-boat fitted up with a steam-boiler. We were informed by the persons on board that she had made several trips between this city and Holley, and that she attained with ease a speed of five miles an hour. To prevent washing the banks, the boat is constructed upon two buoys, shaped like canoes, which run on each side along the whole length of the vessel, leaving the middle vacant. The swell made by the wheel passes through this vacant space, and thus obviates the great objection to the employment of steam on the canals. The boat we understand is to run between this place and Albion. She is called the "Siamese Twins."—*Rochester Democrat.*

The Wheat Harvest.—From Avon, Mendon, Perrinton, and other towns, we hear that some wheat has been cut. Though there may be some slight loss by rust, we confidently predict that the wheat crop will far exceed any harvest ever before realized in this Genesee Valley.—*Rochester Eve. Post.*

Creosote in Whiskey.—The recent instance of the sudden death of the police constable in Holborn, has brought to light an adulteration practised, particularly by illicit distillers and venders of whiskey, in the introduction of the creosote, to give the celebrated *peat-reek* flavor to common spirit. This adulteration, which is of the most noxious nature, is to be feared, is very extensively practised, and should command the utmost vigilance of the excise. Sudden death would be a certain result of its being taken in any quantity, particularly in an excited state of the system.—*London paper.*

A SINGULAR STORY.

The Concord, (N. H.) Statesman of Friday publishes a most singular deposition, taken before a justice of the peace at Grafton in that state. Hazen Whitcher and David M. Norris depose that on the night of June [illegible], they were watching at the death bed of their neighbor Samuel Mann, of North Benton, in a small room, the situation of which is thus described.

The bed was on the north side, the fire place on the south side, the door way to the kitchen on the east, and a door leading into a bed room on the west end of the room, and a set of drawers on the east side of the room near the foot of the bed, and a window by the foot on the north side.—The window was raised from four to six inches. The door into the kitchen was open, and Mr. George W. Mann slept there in the south east corner of it. The door into the bed room was shut, and Mrs. Peter Howe and Mrs. Mann slept there.

The man with whom they were watching had been in a dying state for several days, but appeared to have perfect possession of his senses. After the house was still on Sunday night, the deposition goes on to say:—

Mr. Whitcher was standing by the foot of the bed, close to the open window, and Mr. Norris was sitting south of the same four or five paces from the head on the west side of the room. The candle was standing on the mantel, over the fire place when we both distinctly heard a groan.—We are both positive it could not come from the sick man, nor the bed whereon he was, nor from another room. It was a deep, lengthened groan, and startled us both.

Mr. Whitcher stepped to the fire place to get the light, to see what the noise came from or what caused it. As he took the light and turned around toward the bed, we both saw the room lighted up all at once with an unearthly crimson colored light.—It almost extinguished the light of the candle, so that the light was very feeble, apparently almost out—and immediately we both saw a strange looking man standing between us and the bed, looking apparently at Mr. Mann—his dress we cannot describe—his whole face we did not see—[illegible] were dark, but we cannot give the fashion of [illegible], nor say whether he had on boots, or shoes or hat, or not.

We were both transfixed—both stood there side by side, as Norris had risen up, Whitcher still holding the candle in his [illegible] and no fire in the fire-place, at least [illegible] any light but [illegible] the strange [illegible] his back towards us, [illegible] Mr. Mann. Mr. Mann [illegible] threw his arms about [illegible] and appeared [illegible] apparition, and [illegible]

[illegible] then declared [illegible] assisted [illegible] man and making away with [illegible]. He mentioned [illegible] in what connection [illegible]. The affidavit then goes on:

He called the other [illegible], and we may be mistaken in this name, but we think we are not. He then sunk down, after turning over once or twice, and throwing his arms about, groaned and died. We know we were frightened and could not speak, or [illegible] the stranger, and as soon as Mann had finished confessing and was dying away, he (the stranger,) was gone.—How he got in or out we know not; one door was open, but we did not see him come in or go out, nor can we believe that he did.

The Editor of the Statesman in connection with the affidavit tells the following story:

About forty, or forty-five years since, (we tell the story as told to us by individuals in the vicinity,) a man by the name of Hodgdon was working in Landaff, N. H., as a joiner. The last season he was there, he finished off a house for Jonathan Noyes, and made his home with Mr. Noyes during the time. He lent Noyes some two or three hundred dollars in money, so that when the house was finished Noyes was indebted to him about four hundred dollars, for labor and money. When Noyes's house was completed, he went to work upon a house for Mr. John Gross, in the vicinity, his clothes and part of his tools still remaining at Noyes's house.

He left Gross's house one evening to go up to Mr. Noyes's—was never seen after that time. Some little excitement existed there, (as the old people say,) at the time, respecting his mysterious disappearance, but as he was a stranger, in a measure, it was said he has absconded, and Noyes soon after pretended to have received a letter from somewhere in New York, requesting him (Noyes,) to sell his (Hodgdon's,) tools, and other things, and send the money on to him, which he accordingly did, but whether the proceeds of the sale went to New York or any where is not known.—The excitement soon died away, and nothing more said or thought about it, until the death-bed confession which we publish below brought the hidden mystery to light.

Noyes died a few days since, and on his death bed, intimated that he had something to disclose before he could die in peace, but Mann went a day or two before his death, and spent a whole day with him, and after that nothing was said about divulging any thing, and he expired, apparently in the greatest mental agony, and under horrible remorse of conscience, frequently exclaiming, O God! forgive me that one sin. The Edwards to whom it is supposed he, (Mann,) referred, and who, many now suppose was accessory to the murder, is now living, and has been partially deranged at times ever since, as well as Mann.

The Philadelphia Gazette states that thousands of dollars worth of silver plate have lately been sent to the Mint in that city to be converted into money. It adds—"It is nothing rare to see gold and silver goblets and other silver plate, taken from the side-board to the mint, thence to the owner's pocket, in the shape of substantial money."

Margaret Dunden, of Java, Erie Co., was committed to prison on the 27th ult., to be tried for administering arsenic to her husband, in consequence of which he died.—He was buried, disinterred, and a post mortem examination held, by which previous suspicions were confirmed.

There has been a great freshet in several of the rivers of Virginia, carrying away bridges, and doing a great deal of other damage. In James River it came in with such a rush that it swept away the clothing of some boys who were bathing, before they could rescue it; and the lads themselves narrowly escaped accompanying their clothes towards the Chesapeake.

The highest point of land in North America, east of the Rocky Mountains, is Mount Mitchell, a peak of the Black Mountain in Buncombe county, North Carolina. It is 6476 feet high by actual measurement. Mount Washington, the highest peak of the White Hills, N. H., is 6428 feet above the level of the sea.

A writer in the Genesee Farmer, advises those who are in the habit of destroying snakes, to let them alone, as they are early risers, and at work in the field by the break of day, picking up those little depredators, the corn worm, which infest corn fields.

Colt's Conviction Confirmed.—The Supreme Court, sitting at Utica, have been employed in hearing the arguments in Colt's case, by Messrs. Morrell and Selden on the part of the prisoner, the District Attorney not being heard. The Court decided that the judgment of Oyer and Terminer be affirmed, and ordered that they proceed to sentence the prisoner. We understand that the case will be carried before the Court of Errors, which meet the last Monday in August, in the city of Albany.

Remedy against Laudanum.—The Cayuga Tocsin, of the 13th inst., states that a lady in Auburn, in a fit of lunacy, took an ounce, or eight hundred drops of the strongest laudanum. Drs. Pitney and W. P. Smith, *immediately* resorted to the operation of injecting cold water into the stomach, and extracting it, which was repeated until he was satisfied that the whole of the laudanum was extracted. The operation occupied from twenty to thirty minutes. The approaching stupor soon left her, and she immediately recovered, and has not since experienced the slightest effect from the fatal draught.

The Steamer Edna, the explosion of which has been noticed, was loaded chiefly with German emigrants. Thirty-eight of these are known to be wounded, twelve Americans, one French, one Mexican, and two colored people—making sixty-five.

Of these, thirty-six are already dead, and of the rest it is feared that not more than ten or fifteen can recover. The Coroner's jury have given a verdict imputing the disaster to the culpable negligence or bad management of Charles Conner, the second engineer, who was killed by the explosion.

Marriage by Dissenters.—It will be recollected that considerable consternation was not very long since produced in Ireland, by an informal decision that marriages solemnized by clergymen not of the Establishment, were illegal. The case was soon carried to the Queen's Bench of Ireland, where the four judges are equally divided. One of the judges who was in favor of the legality of these marriages, gave way in order that the case might be carried to the House of Lords.

Another Bishop.—The London Christian Ladies' Magazine says:—"The Pope is sending a new Bishop to the East, to oppose the work of God in that quarter.—This is nothing marvelous; but what will our readers think, when they hear the title chosen for this emissary of Rome. The Bishop of Jerusalem, sent from the Church of England, has his diocese marked out, comprising Syria, Chaldea, Egypt, and Abyssinia. None of these titles are applied to the missionary from the seven-hilled city; we find, from the *Tablet*, the official organ of Romanism in England, that he is styled the Bishop of BABYLON. If he who runs cannot read such a sign as this, he must be blindfolded with no little skill."

Broken Banks and the Safety Fund.—Comptroller Flagg has issued a statement furnishing valuable information respecting the broken banks and the present condition of the Safety Fund.

The contributions on account of the Safety Fund, to 1st of April, 1842, amount to $1,069,142 48. There has been paid, for the redemption of circulating notes of insolvent banks, $918,949—leaving a balance of $150,194 48: notes in circulation of banks against which injunctions have been issued, $1,111,447.

The annual payments to the Safety Fund of half per cent., will produce $127,017; which amount will not be sufficient to redeem the notes of the following banks until after certain periods, as follows: the Commercial Bank of Buffalo, January, 1845; Commercial Bank of Oswego, January, 1847; Watervliet, January, 1848; Clinton County, January, 1849; Lewis County, January, 1849 and '50.

A correspondent of the Kentucky Yeoman gives the following definition of a new court of justice in that section:—

"Reader, the institution known as the Socket Court may not be known to you all, therefore we will give the following explanation. Probably you have heard of a section of country where the people lived by skinning strangers, and when no strangers pass that way, they skin each other. This is done by a decree of the Socket Court. The business of a standing witness is, when a criminal is arraigned before said Court, to testify, by taking in his right hand the tail of an opossum, and tell the truth, the whole truth, and as much more as he can."

Execution of Hardenberg.—The penalty of the law was inflicted upon this miserable man on Wednesday last, at Monticello. His manner exhibited perfect indifference, and he went to the gallows unshrinking and unrepenting, and said he had no secrets or mysteries to disclose.

After the drop fell he hung motionless for about 10 minutes, when a slight shrugging of the shoulders was apparent, but there was no fearful struggle for life, no seeming reluctance, no dread, no fear. He went to the gallows the same in appearance, the same in conversation, the same in manner, that he had been for some time past.

There is now exhibited at the Bowery Amphitheatre under the name of Sea Devil, an enormous specimen of the Ray species of Fish, which was captured last April in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. It weighs 3,780 lbs.; measures 16 feet 6 inches from the mouth to the end of the tail, and 18 feet between the extremities of the pectoral fins, and a mouth 2 feet 10 inches in width. It is certainly a most extraordinary Fish, and is well deserving of a visit, from all those who are curious in natural history. A young one is also exhibited, which is said to have been born after the capture of this monster of the deep.

A splendid building is to be erected by Yale College, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. It is to contain the different libraries of the college. Both the interior and exterior will be finished in Gothic style, with numerous pinnacles, and made fire-proof. It will be one story high, and consist of a main building and two wings, and to be built of free stone.

On Sunday afternoon, 10th inst., the Congregational Church in New-Canaan, Conn., was struck by lightning. The Sabbath school, of about 150 children and teachers, was then in the house, and six or eight were prostrated by the shock. Only two or three were seriously injured, and none of them dangerously.

Independence.—"Ache away," said the man to the tooth; "you hurt yourself a great deal more than you do me."

From the Abolitionist.

SLAVERY IN THE CAPITAL.—NO. I.

* * * I will begin with a fact of very recent occurrence. It illustrates the working of the slave system in a very common case, so far as the principles involved are concerned. The atrocious result is rather accidental than designed by any of the parties concerned.

GEORGE was a bright "yellow" boy, of perhaps 25 years of age, the property of a young married lady in this city, left to her by will. He was a faithful and trusted servant, to whom his mistress and her family professed, and I will not say they did not feel, all the warm attachment that slaveholders so constantly speak of, as existing between them and *good* slaves: that is to say, slaves that work hard, ask for little money to spend, and never try to run away, or get their freedom in other forms. George was a kind hearted, affectionate lad, very much respected and loved by the mess who board at his mistress' house; and in all respects his amiable character deserved the regard they felt for him.

One day, this summer, he was missing from the house, and the inquiries and wonderment of the boarders met with looks of confession on the faces of the family, and with half explanations, whispered from ear to ear that George was in prison.

"In prison! For what? We never knew a better boy. What has he done?" was the comments and queries of all. And truly he had done *nothing*. He was thrust into the Washington city, old jail, *not* for any crime committed, or suspected; not even for desiring to be free. As he was a slave, he could *owe* no debts, and, of course, was not liable to that barbarity, imprisonment for being poor! Why was it?

A few words will explain it. The *father* of his mistress' husband owed a debt to a man named Sims, which he could not conveniently pay. Under the real or pretended impression that George was the old man's slave, Sims *seized* upon George, under a distress warrant, for the debt, and thrust him into prison till it should be paid, or George sold for the satisfaction of the claim *and* the jail fees!

N. B. In the District of Columbia, in the city of Washington, a man, nay, women and children, are liable to be thrown into prison, confined at will in a dungeon, on coarse fare, and finally, sold at auction to the highest bidder, *not* for any crime committed, or debt owed, but for *other people's debts*, which they had no interest or agency in contracting, and the very existence of which they may never know till they are placed on the auctioneer's table for sale.—Here's republican justice and humanity for you! Here's "progress," "march of mind," and "civilization," for you, that would make the "cannibal Goterah," so heroically murdered by Zion Harris and Rev. George Brown, at the Missionary station of Haddington, in Liberia, blush to own himself a man! But I am wandering from my story. Poor George!

Why did not the tender-hearted woman, his mistress, or her humane husband *replevin* their human property, and take this attached and faithful servant they *loved* so, out of jail? Why suffer him to languish in a fetid cell, in the month of June, to the manifest danger of his health, if not his life? They might have done so, by giving a simple replevin bond for the debt.

Two possible reasons exist to show why they did not: one of which, sheer selfish wishes to be free from the expense of him, or the poor vengeance of making Sims pay for his keeping, are hardly supposable. Besides, in the course of a month or so, they *did* procure from the Prince George's Co. Court the evidence that he was the goods and chattels of the young lady, and of course, not liable for the old man's debts in any case. The only other reason I can think of was, that the *jail doors kept him from running away*, (if any such ungrateful thought entered his brain,) while the creditor and owner were disputing the question of law, whether he should be sold under the hammer or no! He *was* kept safe, and at the creditors expense! Ah, there's the secret, if any there be, in so plain a case.

So poor George lay in the jail, closely confined, parched with the burning heat, without any comforts, none to care for his fevered pulse and aching pain, while white people, all very humane and kind hearted, contended whether he should be sold at auction for their debts! All this, of course, was strictly legal, and, therefore, in most people's eyes, perfectly right.

A month rolled away, and George was released from the filthy jail, a weak, emaciated, spiritless boy, too feeble to labor, too lifeless for hope. For two or three days some light services only were required of him, which were slowly and painfully performed. And when he was sent half a mile to the President's house, on an errand, his exhausted frame could not endure it. He was really sick. The humane mistress now proposed to allow him to spend some days with his friends to recruit, but did not perceive that he was not able to walk the mile or two between her house and his mother's humble cottage; and he had no means to pay for a hack, owing to her very benevolent care over all his earnings?

With anguish and lingering steps the sufferer made out to reach the place, and there laid down and died! In three days his mistress learned that the pestilential jail had done its work, and the poor boy was no longer liable for the white man's debts, or the white man's crimes.

It may be a week since the body of George was consigned to its humble resting place, followed by his fellow sufferers in this city of *humane* slavery, where slavery wears its mildest form, and speaks in its most winning accents!

Who slew him? Who sanction, who sustain the laws, under which GEORGE was judicially MURDERED? Say not that the hard-hearted creditor, or the mistress are to blame alone. True, they might have saved him. Had it been a horse, a writ of replevin would have restored him to good pastures, and a faithful groom. Horses having no souls, and not being "contented and happy," no, nor "kindly treated" as slaves are, would not think of running away! As it is *only* a colored man, no body here thinks of putting into the papers any thing about the humanity or justice of imprisoning, or even killing one man for another's faults. If he had been WHITE it would have been brought before Congress, and discussed with zeal untiring, and eloquence that might wake the echoes of the tomb. But he was *only* a colored man! "HOW LONG, O LORD, HOW LONG!"

Yours faithfully, P. P.

A Choral Hymn.—A fine trait of the Germans was recently manifested. Just at sunrise a fleet of canal boats arrived, loaded with several hundreds of German immigrants. As they got into the city, near the packet boat landing, the whole struck up one of their national anthems—the voices of hoary age, vigorous manhood, and tender infancy, floating with those of woman in the glorious harmony. The effect, in the calm dewy morning, and the spires and domes of a silent city just touched with the golden beams of a July sun was almost sublime.—*Buffalo Com.*

Slavery in New Jersey.—The inhabitants of this State are not, many of them, aware that they live in a slave State. But in point of fact, the principle is as fully recognized in New Jersey as in Georgia.—The laws as they now exist, allow persons removing here to bring all their slaves with them in servitude. They also make the children slaves, born since 1804, servants for life, and secure to persons removing from the State the right to take with them their slaves unmolested. They further require negroes traveling through or in the State, to have certificates of freedom from the clerks of the county courts, and prohibit any person from extending to such as have not such certificate, any acts of hospitality. It is the repeal of these laws that the petitions which have been presented to our legislature pray, so that slavery in every form may cease to be recognized within our borders. The census of 1840, shows the number of slaves in the State to be 658.—*Jersey city Gazette.*

Silk Business.—In 1840, Pennsylvania paid $101.69 in the form of bounties on silk grown in the state that year. In 1841, the increased production of silk by her citizens was such that the bounties amounted to $4,414,55. In Delaware co., one person cleared upwards of $300 by a single crop of worms. Miss Rapp, of Economy, raised nearly 400 pounds, and drew $1700 from the State Treasury for bounty, a sum which must have more than paid all her expenses.

In Tennessee, the business is making rapid strides. At the last session of the Legislature of that State, a bounty law was passed, allowing a dollar and a half per pound on silk raised and reeled in the State by the same person. Great crops were produced last season. The Rev. Frederick A. Ross, of Hawkins co., made last season 300 lbs. of reeled silk, which sold promptly for $5 per pound. A number of persons have commenced the business this season, and a great product is expected.

Sagacity of a Dog.—On Tuesday last, a young man about [illegible] years of age, residing near Topley's Brook, in Danvers, left his father's house in the morning, with his dog, gun, &c. for the purpose of shooting. At noon the dog entered the house, and appeared in a state of extraordinary agitation, making many motions which were afterward understood to be invitations to follow him, but which at the time occasioned some apprehensions that he was about to suffer an attack of the hydrophobia. Finding that no attention was paid to his wishes, he finally left the house, and was not seen for several hours, when he again entered and recommenced his attempts to induce the family to follow him.

A person then in the house, but who was not there at the dog's previous visit, observing his strange conduct, and learning that it was similar to what had been exhibited before, concluded that there was sufficient "method in his madness" to constitute him a safe companion, and accordingly followed him out to see what would come of it. At first, in his eagerness, the dog ran out of sight of the man who followed him, but being recalled by a whistle, kept himself afterwards only a short distance in advance. The man followed "through brake and through brier," but was rather daunted when the dog plunged into the recess of a swamp. Determined to see it out, however, he went in after him, and there discovered the young man lying upon the ground insensible, and with his face dreadfully shattered by the discharge of his gun. He was taken home immediately, the dog following in triumph, and although, as we learn, still insensible yesterday morning, was not considered in a hopeless condition.—*Salem Gazette.*

Impeachment.—We copy the following from a Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune; we trust it is correct.—Nothing would gratify Mr. Tyler more than to be impeached, in the present state of things at Washington.

A great effort seems to be making in some quarters to create the belief that the President is to be *impeached*, &c. &c. It is scarcely necessary to say to you that this is mere nonsense, and believed here by no men of sense. True, Mr. Botts did threaten something of the sort; but even if *he* intended it as more than a joke, I am sure that none of the Whigs consider it in any other light. The Whig party have a surer and better mode of attaining their end than by atempting to do any such thing as that. That such an end will be at last attained seems now almost certain.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Notes redeemed by the Comptroller at the following rates:

	Stock Act.	*Stock & Est. Act.*
Binghamton Bank,	69	74
Cattaraugus Co. Bk.,	85	77
Bank of Lodi,	83	97
Bank of W. N. Y.	75	
Bank of Com. Buffalo.	73	
U. S. Bank, do.		77
Mechanics' Bank do.		60
Erie Co. Bank, do.	72	60
Phœnix Bank, do.		73
Bank of America do.		[illegible]
Merchant's Ex. Bk. do.	75	63
Union Bank, do.	81	95
Towanda Bank,	68	
Tenth Ward Bank.	94	
Farmer's Bk. Seneca co.	par	74
Miller's Bank, Clyde,	par	[illegible]

Banks whose notes are not redeemed by the Comptroller.

Allegany Co. Bank,
Buffalo,
Com. Bk. Buffalo,
Staten Island Bank,
Bank of Olean.
Washington Bank,
James Bank.
St. Lawrence Bank,
Com. Bk. Oswego,
Clinton Co. Bank

Notes of all other Banks received at par.

We learn from the Buffalo Com. Adv. that the notorious Alexander McLeod was in the city on Friday last, and met with a rough reception at the hands of a parcel of loafers led on by one John McBrien. No violence was actually offered, but the loafers followed McLeod up street for some distance, loading him with abusive epithets and making threatning gestures, till, to escape them, he took refuge in a store, whence he quietly departed for the cars.

How the State may make money.—The State of New York is possessed of over half a million of acres of land in this State, which might be made available if proper measures were pursued to make them so. The land is now almost useles for want of roads. $200,000 laid out in the next four years in making roads through Montgomery and Hamilton counties, would insure a return to the State of about $5 for $1 laid out. We hope this subject will not be neglected by our next Legislature.

Notices.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Mr. Asa C. Potter has opened a Temperance House at the State Bridge, in Verona, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who give him a call, in good style, and on reasonable terms.

ALFRED ACADEMY,

AND

TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

W. C. Kenyon, Principal.
Miss Caroline B. Maxson, Preceptress.

LECTURES

On Phrenology and Physiognomy.—Drs. J. R. HARTSHORN, and E. RIDER.

On School Teaching.—LUKE G. MAXSON.

On Chemistry and Geology.—W. C. KENYON.

Lectures on other subjects as occasion may require.

This Institution is pleasantly located in the county of Allegany, fifteen miles South-East of Angelica, and six miles South of Almond. From its retired and quiet situation, it presents a favorable opportunity to parents to place their sons and daughters under a moral influence that will not be counteracted by those with whom they may associate.

The patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed, has been so liberal as to warrant very considerable expenditures in rendering it still more worthy of a more extended *patronage*; and it is hoped that it will, under its present organization, be rendered inferior to no similar Institution in Western New York.

The qualification of Common School Teachers will receive particular attention, so as to render them thorough and practical instructors of youth.

The Academic Year.—Is divided into three terms of fifteen weeks each. 1st, Commencing Wednesday 17th August, 2d, 7th December; 3d, 4th April, 1843.

Vacations.—At the expiration of the first and second Terms, one week each; at the expiration of the 3d Term, five weeks.

Tuition.—Varying with Instruction, from $3,50 to $4,75 per term.

Board.—From $1 to $2, depending on accommodations. Rooms in the Institution, furnished with Cook Stoves, can be had at a moderate expense.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, Esq., Prest.
Alfred, July, 1842.

PROPOSALS

To publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and [illegible] including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, [illegible] number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else [illegible] their history.

[illegible] may be addressed to the [illegible] S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y.

LIST OF LETTERS.

W. [illegible] arrearages are paid. A. A. F. Randolph, A. Maxson.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of A. Maxson, $5, [illegible] Joseph Green, [illegible] Maxson, $2 each. Charles Potter, $1 [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred other things*, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
31tf S. G. WALKER.

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S.,
M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S.
Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ.
Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work [illegible]

[illegible]

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING!

[illegible]

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

[illegible] *TOWN* [illegible] *STATE.* Most kinds of Produce [illegible] *CASH* [illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand and offers at [illegible]

LOW PRICES

[illegible] *LEAKY*

Eave Troughs

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

JOB WORK

[illegible] La Fayette Block [illegible]

REMOVAL.

J[illegible]

20 [illegible] STONE STORE

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS [illegible] NEW GOODS, which he [illegible] to sell as CHEAP, if not cheaper than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats, and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and inclined to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 28, 1842.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

May 24 SUTTON & QUINBY.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

From the Leeds (Eng.) Northern Star.

A Starvation Anthem.

FOR THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

Bring forth the babe in pomp and lace,
While thousands starve and curse the light;
But what of that! on royal face,
Shame knows no blush, however slight,
Bring forth the babe—a nation's moans
Will ring sweet music in its ear,
For well we know a nation's groans
To royal ears were always dear.

Bring forth the babe—down, courtiers, down!
And bow your lackey knees in dust
Before a child's beslobbered gown;
Our children can not find a crust.
When Christ was born, no servile throng
Around the Savior's manger met;
No flatterers raised their fulsome song—
But what was Christ to Alfred's pet!

God, who has heard the widow's moan—
God, who has heard the orphan's cry—
Thou, *too*, dost sit upon a throne,
But none round thee with *famine* die.
Things like this babe of royal birth,
Who boast their "princely right divine,"
Are but thy parodies on earth;
Theirs is oppression—mercy thine.

Bring forth the babe! from foreign lands
Fresh kingly vampires flock to greet
This new one in its nurse's hands—
(For royal mothers give no teat;)
Bring forth the toy of princely whim,
And let your prayers mount night and day,
For ought we not to *pray for him*
Who'll *prey on us* enough some day!

Oh! who would grudge to squander gold
On such a glorious babe as this!
What though *our* babes are starved and cold,
They have no claims to earthly bliss;
Ours are no *mongrel—German breed*,
But English born and English bred;
Then let them live and die in need,
While the plump Coburg thing is fed.

Christen the babe, Archbishop proud;
Strange servant thou of lowly Christ!
Thousands are to *your* purse allowed,
For *Him* the smallest loaf sufficed.
Though holy water's scanty now,
My lord you may dismiss your fears;
Take to baptize the infant's brow,
A starving people's bitters.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Mother's Magazine.

ALICE W.—A FRAGMENT.

The bright, the beautiful, the joyous Alice W.! would that I could show her to you as last I saw her, and as she ever was, the centre of attraction, the beloved of all hearts. I imagine that I see her now; her tall graceful form—her smiling countenance—her bright and flashing eye—the dark brown ringlets hanging in rich profusion round her shoulders, and dancing in sympathy with her airy step.

From her childhood, Alice had known no real sorrow. In early life, her mother, owing to a feeble constitution and adverse circumstances, had been subject to grief, and indeed had acquired the habit of looking on the dark side of every event. As a natural consequence, her hours of sadness were many; yet, conscious of the importance of other views and feelings, she struggled against the gloomy tendencies of her nature and circumstances; and so successful was she, that at the time of her marriage the closest observer would have failed to detect this fault in her character. On the birth of Alice, her determination was formed so to train her as to prevent, if possible, the tendency to gloom and despondency which had so often embittered her own life. "Not that I can change her nature," said she to her husband, as they were one day conversing on the proper course to be pursued in relation to their only child, "but I think I may do much towards cultivating in her a uniform happy frame of feeling—at least, it shall never be said that our dear Alice learned of her mother to look with gloomy despondency either upon the works of the Creator or on the dispensation of his Providence."

And this resolution the mother of Alice sacredly kept. She made it her study to give her child bright and happy ideas of every thing about her. Nor was she unsuccessful. In after years, Alice was wont to say, that seldom if ever, did she see a tear in her mother's eye, save when some misconduct of her own called it there; and that she never met her, from the first kind salutation in the morning, till she bent over her for the parting kiss at night, without a smile upon her face. "If I went to my mother," said she, "with a tale of trouble, she had always some alleviating circumstance to point out, which in my sorrow I had overlooked. If I was sad, she cheered me with some amusing story, or direct my sympathies in active exertions for the comfort and alleviation of others. But her chief preventive against melancholy tendencies was the observation and study of the works of nature. She believed that a knowledge and love of those works would ensure our happiness, as they demonstrated so clearly the kindness of our heavenly Father towards us. From every bud and every blossom she taught me a lesson of joy. When I mourned, as I sometimes did, at the unsatisfying nature of all things terrestrial, almost before I missed her, she would bring from the garden its choicest productions, and by means of a magnifying glass would point out to me their varied and matchless beauties.—'No imperfection here, my dear Alice,' she would say, 'nothing incomplete, even in the smallest flower. Here is skill, beauty, finish, of the highest order.' And when the lesson was thoroughly learned, and my attention was taken from my sadness, she would speak of Him who thus in the minutest operations of his hand exhibited such infinite and varied excellence. Thus she gently led me to the admission of the still more important truth, that the dispensations of the divine Providence might be *as* perfect; and hence there was sufficient ground, even from the light of nature, to *confide* in Him in all the varied scenes of life."

And Alice was worthy of such a mother. Her life was a beautiful comment upon the instructions she had received. Her heart was ever gladsome—her step always light—her voice as joyous as the morning song of the birds. With a mind well stored and disciplined, she roved in the intellectual world, as free and happy as in the natural. Was it strange that the companions of her youth exulted in her friendship? She was first in every innocent sport among them. None could be unhappy where she was, and cold must have been the heart that did not go forth in love and kindness towards her.

* * * * * *

"Good evening, Alice," said Henry M, as he bounded into the summer-house where she was sitting. "What! in tears! weeping, Alice, what can have occurred to cloud the brow which has ever been the abiding-place and throne of sunny joy?—Are you sick, Alice? Tell me," said he, seating himself by her side, "you have promised to hide nothing from me."

"Nor will I, Henry," said the sobbing girl; "you have a right to know, and you shall know the cause of my grief. Nothing has *occurred* to trouble me. Myself, Henry, is the cause of my trouble. I have for the first time in my life been looking into my heart, and its hitherto hidden evils grieve and alarm me."

"*Evils* in *your* heart! my dear Alice; as well might yonder moon complain of deformity in her beautiful face this glorious evening, as you of wrong in heart. I will not believe it. You are sick, Alice; or—perhaps, I am the cause of those tears.—Have I done aught to grieve you?"

"Nothing, Henry—nothing, I assure you, nor am I ill; but my sorrow springs from conscious wrong. Do not interrupt me, and I will tell you all. Yesterday, as I was walking through our favorite woods, I amused myself with recalling the past incidents of my life—my joyous childhood—my happy days at school—the weeks of continual pleasure which I passed at home—the love of my father—the fondness and assiduous care of my mother; and then, Henry, your friendship—and so bright did my course seem, that involuntarily I asked, whence all these blessings—all these joys? I thought as I never thought before, of the Author of my being, the source of all this happiness; and he seemed to stand before me and charge me with ingratitude. Henry, it is true—too true, I have been—I am guilty of ingratitude towards my heavenly Father and Benefactor."

"Alice!" exclaimed Henry, "you astonish me. Who could require of you, with any show of reason, more in return than you have given? Your whole life has been a round of goodness. How often have I heard you speak with unbounded admiration of the Creator and his works. Your kindness of heart towards your fellow-creatures is without limit; and think you that He who is all mercy will reproach and condemn one so uniformly good?"

"Ah! Henry," said Alice, "you cannot deceive me if you would. True, my admiration has been called forth, as an *intellectual* being, towards the beauty and perfection which reign throughout the creation; and I have even rejoiced in the Author of that beauty and perfection. But then, I have worshipped him as *infinite intelligence*, not *loved* him as infinite *moral excellence*—much less have I regarded him as having *claims* upon me. But what would you say, Henry, were I to treat a fond and watchful parent as I have treated God? would you call me a grateful daughter? Suppose I disliked to *think* of her—suppose I avoided her *presence*, and all that could remind me of my dependence upon her, and obligations to her; what qualities could then compensate for such unkindness and ingratitude? and yet I have thus treated him to whom I am a thousand times more indebted than to my dear mother. I am conscious that I do not love the *character* of God, nor do I yield my *heart* to his *holy law*. Call me amiable, kind, generous, what you please; what true excellence of character has one who is without the love of God? And then, Henry, without that love, who can hope to be happy hereafter? Will God, think you, admit me to his glorious and holy presence, much as I admire the wonders, the magnificence and beauty of his works, unless I *love* him? No my dear Henry, no; I feel that love is beyond admiration. I feel that that heart only is right and susceptible of true joy, which, while it exults in wide-spread glories of infinite wisdom and power, can bow in homage and delight to infinite Justice and Mercy—which, while it lifts up its voice and exclaims, 'How wonderful are thy works, O God!' can, at the same time, and with sincere joy, utter the sentiment of the divine Saviour, 'thy will be done.' Henry, from this hour *my* purpose is formed. I will not cease to study and admire the works of my Creator and Benefactor; but I will also love his law—his government and character. Through the atoning sacrifice of the cross, I make my peace with him. I expect soon to be yours before the altar of God; but before that day of joy comes, will you bow with me before another altar? I am willing to be yours—but first let us both be God's.

THE DAUGHTER'S BURIAL.

Summer had come. The wild flowers of early spring were withered beneath the sun's scorching blaze, and sending forth on the gentle wings of the wind the sweet fragrance of their departure. They had sprung upwards from the earth's bosom, as the time heralds of summer's more gorgeous splendor, had staid one short month, and were gone. The wild flowers are my favorites, for in them I read a portrayer of human life. Their countless variety, the loveliness and simplicity of some and the majestic grandeur of others, their changeless fragrance and beauty, their early bloom, their drooping and dying just upon the confines of winter, like the last lingering and spirit-broken survivor of a past generation,—all mirror forth to the mind that is accustomed to read in the great book of nature, the semblance of life.

Did the reader ever stop from his journeyings to pass the sabbath in any one of the villages that repose so quietly among the Green mountains? If he has, the story of their unbroken stillness not to be told, for once enjoyed, it stamps itself upon the heart and forms a bright spot in one's life, to which memory loves to lead back the soul in after years, to throw around it again its hallowed influence.

But what means this? Why this measured and solemn walking in the street ere the sun be down? Why this gathering at a neighbor's house with such looks of sorrow? Ah! a funeral! I too went forth and mingled with the multitude in their sympathy for the bereaved, for whose heart has not felt its pangs? and, once felt, what bosom can hold back the deep fountain that swells up from the hidden recess of the soul.

The pastor ended his words of exhortation and prayer—kindred and friends sung a song for the lost one—when the black and mournful bier, borne upon men's shoulders, moved from the house of the deceased to the place appointed for all the living. 'Twas a little place we stood beside, yet it was a *first born's*. We have seen the aged die and gathered unto his fathers like a shock of corn fully ripe in its season—we have seen the middle aged in their strength and glory laid low in death, and there were tears mingled with the damp earth that covered them—but they were not those bitter, scalding tears that wring a mother's heart when the severing of earth's dearest tie is felt. The shade of six summers had scarcely crimsoned the cheek of this beloved daughter, ere the hand of fell disease grappled strongly its victim, and in a few brief hours of burning fever she that was prattling with her brother on the lawn had ceased to be.

The father stood there in strength and manliness, but his heaving bosom and the stealing tear told but too plainly of the struggling within. The mother was there. She was a young mother, yet was bowed down with grief and anxious watching; but it seemed as though she had nerved herself to come and see the end. When the sexton had laid the turf upon the little mound and leaned upon his spade, she turned away, and a light was upon her countenance, as if the angel spirit of her daughter had come back from heaven to whisper to her of an immortal union in the place of the holy, where separation will no more come forever. Then I went to my room to think how often he that knoweth what is best for us takes the little flowers, even the opening buds, that are too tender for earth, to transplant in a more genial soil on the banks of the river of life.—*Literary Harvester.*

PRAIRIE FLOWERS.

The following sketch of the Prairie Flowers is from a western paper:

The vegetable kingdom here appears to differ from that of the timber almost as much as the animal race. Each variation of soil has its own species of grass and herbs, although some are common over the whole region. Among its different productions, the rosin weed is the most remarkable, on account of the property ascribed to it of ranging its leaves due north and south, so that the first settlers profess to have determined their course by it in cloudy weather, as if by a compass.

From May until late in the fall the prairie is one vast bed of flowers; which, enjoying so much sun, are painted in the brightest colors. In the sea of green verdure, these of every hue of the rainbow, sparkle like so many gems. In the midst of all this variety however, each floral period which lasts about a month, has its own favorite and reigning flower; though thousands of others are interspersed in small quantities. No sooner does one species begin to fade than another commences to unfold its fresh and radiant glories. And thus does every moon, during the long flowering season shine upon a different succession of these verdant beauties.

The whole vegetable kingdom here, like the race of animals, is of a very innocent character. You may wade up to your shoulders in grass for a week, and you will not encounter a burr. No scent, either fœtid or odorous, ever salutes the nostrils.—There are no bitter or nauseous herbs which the cattle refuse to eat. Amidst all the endless variety of vegetables, I question whether there is a single poisonous herb.—Thus, the peaceful tribes of these abodes enjoy all the sweets of vegetation without any of its alloy, and all its beauties without any mixture of deformity. And it is the perfect innocence of their inhabitation, I conjecture, that renders them innocent too. No dizzy heights or yawning depths ever affright them; no rough crags nor frowning precipices habituate their eyes to the sight of blood and suffering, or their ears to the terrifying but intoxicating draughts of screams and moans of pain; no rough or uneven breaks in the ground around them ever mingle with their perceptions of the beauties of nature, but they are as ignorant of all these things as they are of language or thought. Born in the season of flowers and cradled in the softest lap of nature, their fiercest propensities are early soothed by the circumstances which surround them. During their whole existence their skies are the brightest—their suns the most gorgeous. The surface over which they move is as regular and unbroken as if levelled by the roller; and the morning opens to them a firmament above, and a kingdom below, upon which spring yearly lavishes his most charming embellishments, and autumn, from his golden horn ushers a profusion of sweets. In such an element of things, how could any creature be so viscious, unless its nature were totally so? How could darkness dwell under so much light; or an evil disposition under so much loveliness and joy.

IDLENESS.

Up and be doing, my friends! up and be doing! Idleness is a sad thing. What? have we feet, and shall we not walk?—Have we hands, and shall we not work?—We have more to do than we shall ever accomplish, if we are *industrious*; how then shall we get through if we are idle? Every bird building her nest, every spider weaving her web, every ant laying up for the winter, is a reproach to an idle man.—Up and be doing, I say! and do not expect the pot to boil while you let the fire go out. We must climb the hill to view the prospect; we must sow the seed to reap the harvest: we must crack the nut to get at the kernel. I cannot bear your tattling, talking, interfering busy-bodies, attending to the affairs of others, and leaving their own duties undone; but yet, it is a sad failing to go to sleep when we ought to be wide awake; to be creeping and crawling like snails, when we ought to be bounding forward like greyhounds. It is a sad thing, I say, and we ought to be ashamed of it. I have known blind men, and lame men, who, without an eye to see with, or a foot to stand upon, have done more for the good of their neighbors than many of us who have the use of all our faculties. Then, up and be doing, and let not the grass grow under your feet! Though the flesh be weak, if the spirit be willing, you will not be nappy in standing still. If you cannot hew wood, you may draw water. If you cannot preach in public, you can pray in private, and be striving to enter in, rather than waiting to be carried through, the straight gate that leadeth unto life. Let us not complain of poverty, with a mine of gold under our feet—let us not die of thirst, with a fountain of living waters, within our reach. If we have health and strength, let us work for the bread that perisheth; and having the means of grace, let us be diligent to obtain that bread that is eternal.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.—Like the olive tree—said to fertilize the surrounding soil—there are some few ministering angels in female's guise among us all, and about our paths, who sweetly serve to cheer and adorn life. Our amusements are insipid unless they contribute to them; our efforts of noblest ambition feeble, unless they applaud—its rewards valueless, unless they share them! There are, too, some rude spirits in the world, whose bolder nature female influence admirably serves to refine and temper; and perhaps it is not extreme eulogium of the poet—that without that influence many a man had been a 'brute indeed!'—The concurrence of both sexes is necessary to the perfection of our being, as to the existence of it; man may make a fine melody; but woman is also required, to make up harmony.

THE BIBLE.—As far as our species are concerned, we may say, one sun! one Bible! Shut that glorious book. Blot out from human memory what we have learned from its pages, and you quench the day-spring. We lie in darkness. To guilty, miserable man, there remains no Savior!—no heaven! no guide in life! The grave becomes a fathomless abyss, and eternity spreads around him like the ocean—dark illimitable, fearful! But open now again that book, and lo, the Sun of Righteousness arises with healing in his wings, and all around us and above us is love, and joy, and hope.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—An old miser in New-England owning a farm, found it impossible one day to do his work without assistance, and accordingly offered any man food for performing the requisite labor.—A half-starved pauper hearing of the terms, accepted. Before going into the fields in the morning, the farmer invited his help to breakfast; after finishing the morning meal the old skin-flint thought it would be saving time if they should place the dinner upon the breakfast. This was readily agreed to by the unsatisfied stranger, and dinner was soon despatched. "Suppose now," said the frugal farmer, "we take supper; it will preserve time and trouble you know?"—"Just as you like," said the eager eater, and at it they went. "Now we will go to work," said the satisfied and delighted employer. "Thank you," replied the laborer, "I never work after supper."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter June 30, 1842.

Allen Britton	Haskins Leander
Bentley E. A. Mrs.	Johnson Abira
Baker Sally A. Miss	Kinney Nathan
Barnard Daniel	Lewis L. E. Mrs.
Bogardus Isaac R.	Snow Harvey
Babcock Thos. E.	Seyman Benjamin
Curtis Lurana Mrs.	Sherwood Adah E.
Carr Thomas	Squares Ethan
Derbashire James	Shaver Harvey
Griswold Sherman S.	Terney John
Hagan Jane	Winons Stephen
Holmes Arza	Wooley Peter R.

M. SPEAR, P. M.

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

PROSPECTUS of the FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, or ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, [illegible]

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

[illegible]

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way-Bills, Hand-Bills, Cards [illegible]

L. W. BLISS' Window Sash, Blinds [illegible]

J. N. ELMORE, Manufacturers' Agent.

October 4.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, we are out of Fashion, Cash and most kinds of stuff received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

SILK! SILK! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their customers and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store.

SUTTON & QUINBY.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or notes, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.

JAMES M. LETTS.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.

S. G. WALKER.

How to make money,

IN the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation [illegible] NEW GOODS [illegible] ELMORE'S [illegible] "Fortune's Favorites."

May 20

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and [illegible] lower than those who advertise [illegible]

J. N. ELMORE.

[illegible] STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the [illegible] of S. G. Walker's store, [illegible] where he may at all times be found [illegible] that garments made [illegible] New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Farm and Mortgages, &c., just printed and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS,

[illegible] NEW YORK CASH STORE.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the STONE STORE.

May 20

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Charles Potter, H. H. Baker, Joel Spencer.

[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.

Northampton—Samuel Babcock, B C Church.

Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.

Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co.—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Tremont, Perma Co.—James Dunham.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

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To office and mail subscribers, $2 IN ADVANCE.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

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All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be continued until all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 23.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—— A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER [WHOLE NO. 127.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.—Jesus Christ.*

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE,] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, AUGUST 3, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

To the Delegates attending the General Conference at its approaching Anniversary.

Aside from the mere results of chance, no *action* can be efficient without *thought*; and in no other case does this truth apply with greater weight than to the action of a deliberative assembly, convened for the consideration of subjects identified with the advancement or decline of the Church—an assembly convened to legislate for the upbuilding of the kingdom of Christ! for the consummation of the highest purpose of Divine Wisdom! Is this the place, then, for the exhibition of hasty and irrelevant debate? for the raising of collateral issues growing out of the jealousy of private interests? this the place to cherish prejudices originating even in the circumstances of locality or kindred? God forbid that the triumph of christian principles shall be retarded by *such* unworthy labors!

All are ready to acknowledge that by *unity* much can be accomplished; but the great trouble is, to come at that unity. So long as *truth* is the basis upon which a point is to be established, & men will fail to *search diligently for it*, so long will there be inefficient action and contention. But so long as there is in the human mind a leaning towards the *perception of truth*, will it be *possible* to unite in any great question, or as nearly so, as different minds are similarly constituted. How important, then, that we give *earnest heed* to questions involving in a great measure the salvation of souls and the prosperity of the Church.

These thoughts are here presented in the hope that attention will be directed to this subject, and that the time is not far distant when brethren will attend our annual meeting prepared to *act* rather than to *learn*, and afterwards repent of having acted.

A few words by way of suggestion.—The practice of *indiscriminately* commissioning men to preach, so prevalent among our churches, is looked upon by many as an evil, and as tending to fasten upon us that reproach which we are now striving—and with some effect—to cast off; and which *must* be wiped away before the truth can be successfully presented through our instrumentality as a denomination. Would not the consideration of this subject come within the proper limits of controversy at the General Conference?

One word more, respecting the Conference itself; a remarkable feature of which is, that while it is professedly no other than a *business meeting*, its precious hours are divided and almost wasted, or crowded into the extremities of each day by a redundancy of *preaching*. On the score of self-gratification alone, this would be very desirable; but until the purposes of the Conference are essentially changed, no one has a right to attend with the expectation of finding fault with the frequency of "business meetings." If there must be preaching, let the sermons have reference particularly to the objects of the Conference, but in no instance to interrupt the business for which it was solely convened. A part of its business is to secure for the benevolent objects of the day, the interest and action of all the churches. How, I ask, is this to be effected, if the meetings of the societies having these objects in charge, are to be crowded into a few hours, while the better portion of the day is devoted to matters which have no reference to such objects? It is believed by many, that by infusing more vitality into the meetings of the *Societies*, the general interest of the Conference will be greatly increased.

F.

Religious Department.

A SHORT AND EASY METHOD WITH DEISTS.

BY REV. CHARLES LESLIE, M. A.

(*Letter to a Friend.*)

DEAR SIR,—You are desirous, you inform me, to receive from me some one topic of reason, which shall demonstrate the truth of the Christian religion, and at the same time distinguish it from the impostures of Mahomet, and the heathen deities: that our Deists may be brought to this test, and be obliged either to renounce their reason and the common reason of mankind, or to admit the clear proof, from reason, of the revelation of Christ: which must be such a proof as no impostor can pretend to, otherwise it will not prove Christianity not to be an imposture. **And you cannot but imagine, you add, that there must be such a proof, because every truth is in itself one: and therefore one reason for it, if it be a true reason, must be sufficient; and, if sufficient, better than many: because multiplicity creates confusion, especially in weak judgments.**

Sir, you have imposed a hard task upon me: I wish I could perform it. For, though every truth be one, yet our sight is so feeble that we cannot always come to it directly, but by main inferences and laying of things together. But, I think, that in the case before us, there is such a proof as you desire, and I will set it down as shortly and as painly as I can.

I suppose then that the truth of the Christian doctrines will be sufficiently evinced, if the matters of fact recorded of Christ in the Gospels are proved to be true; for his miracles, if true, establish the truth of what he delivered. The same may be said with regard to Moses. If he led the children of Israel through the Red Sea, and did such other wonderful things as are recorded of him in the book of Exodus, it must necessarily follow that he was sent by God: these being the strongest evidences we can require, and which every Deist will confess he would admit, if he himself had witnessed their performance. So that the stress of this cause will depend upon the proof of these matters of fact.

With a view, therefore, to this proof, I shall proceed,

I. To lay down such marks, as to the truth of matters of fact in general, that, where they all meet, such matters of fact cannot be false: and,

II. To show that they all do meet in the matters of fact of Moses and of Christ; and do not meet in those reported of Mahomet and of the heathen deities, nor can possibly meet in any imposture whatsoever:

I. The marks are these:

1. That the fact be such as men's *outward senses* can judge of:

2. That it be performed *publicly*, in the presence of witnesses:

3. That there be *public monuments and actions* kept in memory of it; and,

4. That such monuments and actions shall be established, and commence, *at the time of the fact.*

The two first of these marks make it impossible for any false fact to be imposed upon men at the time when it was said to be done, because every man's senses would contradict it. For example: Suppose I should pretend that yesterday I divided the Thames in presence of all the people of London, and led the whole city over to Southwark on dry land, the waters standing like walls on each side:—it would be morally impossible for me to convince the people of London that this was true; when every man, woman, and child, could contradict me, and affirm that they had not seen the Thames so divided, nor been led over to Southwark on dry land. I take it then for granted, (and I apprehend with the allowance of all Deists in the world,) that no such imposition could be put upon mankind at the time when such matter of fact was said to be done.

"But," it may be urged, "the fact might be invented when the men of that generation in which it was said to be done were all past and gone; and the credulity of after ages might be induced to believe that things had been performed in earlier times, which had not!"

From this the two latter marks secure us, as much as the two first in the former case. For whenever such a fact was invented, if it were stated that not only public monuments of it remained, but likewise that public actions or observances had been kept up in memory of it ever since, the deceit must be detected by no such monuments appearing, and by the experience of every man, woman, and child, who must know that they had performed no such actions and practised no such observances. For example: Suppose I should now fabricate a story of something done a thousand years ago; I might perhaps get a few persons to believe me; but if I were farther to add, that from that day to this, every man, at the age of twelve years, had a joint of his little finger cut off in memory of it, and that of course every man then living actually wanted a joint of that finger, and vouched this institution in confirmation of its truth; it would be morally impossible for me to gain credit in such a case, because every man then living would contradict me, as to the circumstance of cutting off a joint of the finger; and that, being an essential part of my original matter of fact, must prove the whole to be false.

II. Let us now come to the second point, and show that all these marks do meet in the matters of fact of Moses, and of Christ; and do not meet in those reported of Mahomet, and of the heathen deities, nor can possibly meet in any imposture whatsoever.

As to Moses, he, I take it for granted, could not have persuaded six hundred thousand men that he had brought them out of Egypt by the Red Sea, fed them forty years with miraculous manna, &c., if it had not been true: because the senses of every man who was then alive would have contradicted him. So that here are the two first marks.

For the same reason, it would have been equally impossible for him to have made them receive his five books as true, which related all these things as done before their eyes, if they had not been so done. Observe how positively he speaks to them.—"And know you this day, for I speak not with your children, which have not known, and which have not seen the chastisement of the Lord your God, his greatness, his mighty hand, and his stretched-out arm, and his miracles—but your eyes have seen all the great acts of the Lord which he did." Deut. xi. 2, 7. Hence we must admit it to be impossible that these books, if written by Moses in support of an imposture, could have been put upon the people who were alive at the time when such things were said to be done.

"But they might have been written," it may be urged, "in some age after Moses, and published as his!"

To this reply, that, if it were so, it was impossible they should have been received as such; because they speak of themselves as delivered by Moses, and kept in the ark from his time; (Deut. xxxi. 24—26,) and state that a copy of them was likewise deposited in the hands of the king, "that he might learn to fear the Lord his God, to keep all the words of this law, and those statutes to do them." Deut. xvii. 19. Here these books expressly represent themselves as being not only the civil history, but also the established municipal law of the Jews, binding the king as well as the people. In whatever age, therefore, after Moses, they might have been forged, it was impossible they should have gained any credit; because they could not then have been found either in the ark, or with the king, or any where else: and, when they were first published, every body must know that they had never heard of them before.

And they could still less receive them as their book of statutes, and the standing law of the land, by which they had all along been governed. Could any man, at this day, invent a set of acts of Parliament for England, and make it pass upon the nation as the only book of statutes which they had ever known? As impossible was it for these books, if written in any age after Moses, to have been received for what they declare themselves to be; that is, the municipal law of the *Jews*; and for any man to have persuaded that people that they had owned them as their code of statutes from the time of Moses, that is, before they had ever heard of them! Nay, more: they must instantly have forgotten their former laws, if they could receive these books as such; and as such only could they receive them, because such they vouched themselves to be. Let me ask the Deists but one short question: "Was a book of sham laws palmed upon any nation since the world began?" If not, with what face can they say this of the law books of the *Jews*? Why will they affirm that of them, which they admit never to have happened in any other instance?

But they must be still more unreasonable. For the books of Moses have an ampler demonstration of their truth than even other law books have; as they not only contain the laws themselves, but give an historical account of their institution and regular fulfillment: of the passover, for instance, in memory of their supernatural protection upon the slaying of the first-born of Egypt; the dedication of the first-born of Israel, both of man and beast; the preservation of Aaron's Rod which budded, of the pot of Manna, and of the Brazen Serpent, which remained till the days of Hezekiah. 2 Kings, xviii. 4, &c. And, besides these memorials of particular occurrences, there were other solemn observances, in general memory of their deliverance out of Egypt, &c., as their annual expiations, their new moons, their Sabbaths, and their ordinary sacrifices; so that they were yearly, monthly, weekly, and daily recognitions of these things.—The same books likewise farther inform us, that the tribe of Levi were appointed and consecrated by God as his ministers, by whom alone these institutions were to be celebrated; that it was death for any others to approach the altar; that their high-priest wore a brilliant mitre and magnificent robes, with the miraculous Urim and Thummim in his breast-plate; that at his word all the people were to go out, and to come in; that these *Levites* were also their judges, even in all civil causes, and that it was death to resist their sentence. Deut. xvii. 8—13; 1 Chron. xxiii. 4.

Hence, too, in whatever age after Moses they might have been forged, it was impossible they should have gained any credit: unless indeed the fabricators could have made the whole nation believe, *in spite of their invariable experience to the contrary*, that they had received these books long before, from their fathers; had been taught them when they were children, and had taught them to their own children; that they had been circumcised themselves, had circumcised their families, and uniformly observed their whole minute detail of sacrifices and ceremonies; that they had never eaten any swine's flesh or other prohibited meats; that they had a splendid tabernacle, with a regular priesthood to administer in it, confined to one particular tribe, and a superintedent high-priest, whose death alone could deliver those that had fled to the cities of refuge; that the priests were their ordinary judges, even in civil matters, &c. But this would surely have been impossible, if none of these things had been practiced; and it would consequently have been impossible to circulate, as true, a set of books which affirmed that they had practiced them, and upon that practise rested their own pretensions to acceptance. So that here are the two latter marks.

"But," to advance to the utmost degree of supposition, it may be urged, "these things might have been practiced prior to this alledged forgery; and those books only deceived the nation, by making them believe that they were practiced in memory of such and such occurrences as were then invented!"

In this hypothesis, however groundless, the same impossibilities press upon our notion as before. For it implies that the Jews had previously kept these observances in memory of nothing, or without knowing why they kept them; whereas, in all their particulars, they strikingly express their original: as the Passover, instituted in memory of God's passing over the children of the Israelites, when he slew the first-born of Egypt, &c.

Let us admit, however, contrary both to probability and to matter of fact, that they did not know why they kept these observances; yet, was it possible to persuade them that they were kept in memory of something which they had never heard of before? For example: Suppose I should now forge some romantic story of strange things done a long while ago; and, in confirmation of this, should endeavor to convince the Christian world that they had regularly, from that period to this, kept holy the first day of the week, in memory of such or such a man: a Cæsar, or a Mahomed: and had all been baptized in his name, and sworn by it upon the very book which I had then fabricated, and which of course they had never seen before in their public courts of judicature: that this book likewise contained their laws, civil and ecclesiastical, which they had ever since his time acknowledged, and no other. I ask any Deist, whether he thinks it possible that such a cheat could be received as the Gospel of Christians, or not? The same reason holds with regard to the books of Moses, and must hold with regard to every book which contains matters of fact, accompanied by the abovementioned four marks. For these marks, together, secure mankind from imposition, with regard to any false fact, as well in after ages, as at the time when it was said to be done.

[To be continued.]

From the N. Y. Observer

THE WIDOW'S OFFERING.

I was reading of the widow's "two mites." How small the offering! Yet to Him "who sat over against the treasury" it was more than all the others, of their abundance, cast in. It was "all her living." We try to follow the little offering. We would know if the Savior did not bless and magnify it, as he did the loaves and fishes, till it really accomplished more than the many offerings of the rich.

And then the spirit that prompted her to cast in "all her living." It showed an unshaken confidence in God, that he would provide. It was an unspeakable treasure of itself, that would nourish the soul though the body should famish.

But this spirit was not confined to that one bosom—nor to the period of our Lord's incarnation. There are other poor widows, who, like this one, cast in all their living, of whom it may be said, with much propriety, they have "done what they could." The spirit of Christ is one in every age of the world. It tends to the same general result wherever it suitably imbues the heart. It leads the poor widow now, no less than when Christ was on earth, to enquire what she can do, and to do what she can. And I know not that my eye ever rests upon the comment of Christ upon the conduct of the "poor widow" and her "two mites," without calling to mind a remark of one of our own days, who, like her of old, was a widow indeed.

An agent of a benevolent Board presented the claims of his Society. He asked for aid. I know not that the two mites even were in her possession. But did she refuse him? No. God had given her four sons. They might be called "all her living." She had given them back to him in the holy ordinance of baptism. She had lent them to him, as long as they lived! For them the midnight prayer ascended, when the stillness of death reigned around. These sons all hoped their hearts were renewed; they responded to the baptismal vow made in their behalf; they owned their obligations to be the Lord's "These," says she, "I'll put in the box."

Years have rolled away. I have watched that offering. The widow's sons.—where are they? Three of them are pastors of churches, and the fourth is far advanced in his course of preparation for the same sacred office. And the poor widow, —where is she? She yet lives. Though she cast into the treasury of the Lord "all her living," yet has not the cruise of oil or the handful of meal failed her to this day. "Jehovah Jireh." "The Lord will provide,"—will provide for those who put their trust in him. This poor widow has found it so; and others would, if they would confide in his promises.

Praying mothers! would you know what you can do for the Lord? You may not be able to cast into his treasury even "two mites;" you may be poor, indeed, and widows indeed: but you have sons, you have daughters, and the Lord hath need of them. You have professedly given them to the Lord,—withhold them not, when he calls. Cast them into His treasury, that they may "go everywhere preaching the word." It may cost you much sacrifice of feeling, but the Lord will abundantly reward you.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.—Not long since, we heard a brother offer up a prayer to God in meeting, in which he lamented over the lethargy of the members, in attending the house of prayer. And after invoking God's blessings on them, and the Spirit to revive them, he (as if in doubt whether they would let the Spirit operate upon their hearts,) exclaimed, "My God! what will become of those of thy professed followers, who disregard thy word, and neglect the assembling of themselves, and who walk not after the Spirit but the flesh."—The prayer made a deep impression upon our mind, and an answer to the inquiry presented itself immediately, which shows what will become of them. You will find it recorded in Jeremiah, xlviii. 10. "*Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully*"—or as the German translator renders it—LAZILY! So the lazy, deceitful, half-hearted professor may expect nothing else but the fiery indignation of a jealous God, who demands the affection of our whole heart, mind and soul. The Savior has promised to be with you to the end—He demands your fidelity and worship to the end. Draw nigh unto him and he will draw nigh unto you—Depart from him and he will give you over to hardness of heart and a reprobacy of mind, that you may believe a lie and be damned. "Neglect *not* the assembling of yourselves together, *as the manner of some is*" "—*Gospel Publisher.*

Said a missionary of our own country, "I recollect once in particular, my mother's coming and standing by me as I sat in the door, and while she tenderly and solemnly talked to me of God, and my soul's concern, her tears dropped on my face. It was that made me a missionary." Another gentleman once said, "To the instructions and prayers of my mother, under God, I trace all the serious impressions which were made upon my mind in childhood, and which became stronger and stronger, and finally led me, as I hope, to trust in the Lord Jesus."—*Mother's Magazine.*

PREACHING ON ETERNITY.—"It was a question asked by the brethren both in the classical and provincial meetings of ministers, twice in the year, if they preached the duties of the times? And when it was found that Mr. Leighton did not, he was censured for the omission, but said, 'If all the brethren have preached to the times, may not one poor brother be suffered to preach on eternity?'"—*Buck's Anecdotes.*

"The maintenance of ministers is not an arbitrary thing, left purely to the good will of the people, who may let them starve if they please; no, as the God of Israel commanded that the Levites should be well provided for, so has the Lord Jesus, the King of the Christian Church, ordained, and a perpetual ordinance it is, *that they who preach the Gospel, should live of the Gospel.*

Children's Department.

Infant Dialogue.

BY [illegible]

Child. Father, who made that star so bright,
That twinkles, twinkles every night?

Father. 'Twas God, my [illegible], who sits on high,
Who made that star, and you and I.

C. But here are hills, and brooks, and trees,
Who then, dear father, made all these?

F. The hills, the brooks, and trees so tall,
Are all the *Lord's*—he made them all.

C. [illegible]
[illegible]

F. [illegible]
[illegible]

C. That God made these I've [illegible]
What is this God?—Where [illegible]

F. God is a spirit—[illegible]
And [illegible] you with a tender [illegible]

C. A spirit, you say—what do you mean?
Cannot this spirit—God—be seen?

F. No, child, not now; he's out of sight.
His throne is where there is no night.

C. But father, can this God see me?
And does he know, now, where we be?

F. Yes, dear, his ear hears what we say,
His eye beholds us every day.

C. Say, can I see that God above,
"Who loves me with a tender love?"

F. Yes, if you're good, the promise given
Says that you shall dwell in heaven;
There you will see this Mighty One,
And live forever near his throne.

REWARD OF PRINCIPLE.

A MOTHER'S STORY TO HER CHILDREN.

'Tell us a story, please, papa,' said George.

'Tell you a story! Ask mamma, who sits there so demurely."

Immediately the merry spirits capered over to Mrs. Lynn, and preferred their petition.

'Tell us something we never heard before, mamma."

Mrs. Lynn thought for a moment, and began:

'When I was about your age, Emma, my mother went out shopping one day, and took me with her.

'It was a bright, bitter morning in January, and though I was well wrapped up, I felt the cold severely. We stopped at the grocer's, and at the shoemaker's, and then we went to a dry goods store. The storekeeper knew my mother, and when we bought what we wanted, he told us of a poor widow in the neighborhood, who was in great distress. So my mother asked where Mrs. Marshall lived, and said she would go there directly. It was in a narrow alley, not far from the store: a mean, old, dirty, tumble-down house, with a family in every room. Mrs. Marshall lived in the garret. When we went in, we found her in bed. She had a very few bed-clothes, and there was no fire in her room. My mother talked to her, and found that she was sick of a liver complaint, and had nothing to depend on but her daily labor. She had worked too hard the week before, and was not able to leave her bed. 'I have neither money, victuals or fire-wood, ma'am, and I ain't able to earn any, and what will become of that poor boy, God only knows' —and the poor woman cried.

'I looked round, and saw a very ragged, lean little boy about six years old, sitting on a stool, at the foot of the bed, eating a crust of rye bread.

'Don't cry, mamma,' said the little boy, cheerfully; when the ladies are gone, I'll pray to God to help us.'

'My mother gave the child some money, and told him to go and buy a pound of coffee and a loaf of bread for his mother.—When he was gone, my mother said, 'your little boy seems well instructed.'

'Yes, ma'am,' said Mrs. Marshall, 'I got him in the Infant School, when he was able to go. It's a comfort to me, lying here as I am, to hear him say Scripture texts and hymns. He never misses his prayers, night or morning. I never knew Johnny to tell a lie in his life; and he would not lay a finger on what is not his own, if he was starving.'

'By this time Johnny came back. My mother promised to send some wood and other comforts, as soon as possible; and as we went down stairs, she stopped at one of the rooms and engaged a woman to nurse Mrs. Marshall. My sisters and I worked very hard that day, to mend up some old clothes for Johnny and his mother, and my brother Charles begged leave to give Johnny a plaid cloak which he had outgrown. Poor fellow! he jumped for joy when he came for the clothes, and Charles threw the cloak over his shoulders, and told him he might keep it.

'Mrs. Marshall was sometimes better, and sometimes worse. She worked when she was able, and my mother and other ladies helped her, but she suffered a good deal. When Johnny was about nine years old, he went out one morning after breakfast, and did not come home till near noon.

'Oh Johnny,' said Mrs. Marshall, 'where have you been?'

'Mother,' said Johnny, 'I am old enough to earn my living. I don't want to be a burden on you any longer. I have been looking for a place.'

'And did you get one, Johnny,' said Mrs. Marshall.

'Yes, mother; and the man I'm hired to will be here presently, to speak to you about me.'

'Mrs. Marshall asked him how he had managed. Johnny said he went and stood in the market, and looked at the farmer as they came in with their wagons, and when he saw one that looked good natured, he asked him if he wanted to hire a boy. At last he met with one that did. The farmer came, and agreed to take Johnny on trial for a month, and if they were mutually satisfied, to have him bound till he was twenty-one years old. So Johnny went away with his master.'

'And did he stay there, mamma?' asked George.

'You shall hear. The day after the month was up, Johnny came home. He looked very serious, and said he was not going back again. His mother asked him if he had been ill-treated. No; they had been very kind indeed. Had he enough to eat and drink? Plenty of the best. Was his work too hard? Nothing but what he could do very well. Was his master satisfied? Yes, his master wanted him to stay.

'Then why did you come away, Johnny?'

Johnny made no answer. Then his mother was frightened.

'Oh Johnny,' said she, 'I am afraid you have done something wrong.'

Johnny burst out crying. 'No, indeed, mother, I have done nothing wrong.'

'Then why won't you go back?'

'Mother,' said Johnny, wiping away his tears and looking very earnest, 'my master laughs at the Bible, and does not love the Lord Jesus Christ. I cannot like a man that calls the Holy Bible a bad book.—Mother, I won't be a burden on you. I'll get another place; but I can't live with people that don't love my Savior.'

'Poor Mrs. Marshall kissed her dear little boy, and they had scarcely done crying when the farmer came. He was very sorry to lose Johnny, for he said he was the best boy he had ever employed. He offered to bring Johnny up as his own child, (for he was a rich man,) if he would come back; but Johnny was firm. No offers would tempt him to cast his lot with those who did not serve the Lord. [A fact. It happened almost word for word as Mrs. Lynn relates it.]

Johnny soon got another place; and this time it was in a pious family, for God leads those who trust in him by ways they know not. His master loved him very much, for Johnny was a faithful Christian servant; and his wife dying soon after, he hired Mrs. Marshall for a house-keeper.—The country air and good living soon restored her health; and she lived to see Johnny grow up a pious, sensible, useful man.'

'And what has become of him, mamma?'

'He has a large farm of his own, now; he is married, has a good wife, and six nice children. He is a wealthy, influential man, and still remembers with gratitude those who befriended his childhood."

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, August 3, 1842.

Eternity.

It is manifest from the article of last week, that the soul of man is immortal; and no truth is more fully established by the scriptures than this. Almost every inspired writer asserts it. The evidences of the immortality of the soul, drawn from the light of nature, are also abundant and conclusive. Yes, fellow sinner! it is an incontrovertible truth that thy soul must eternally exist in happiness or misery. We wish now to impress upon your minds that you are to decide which state shall be yours, and that the present is the appointed time to make the decision. The prophet Elijah says, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." "Therefore, also, now saith the Lord, turn ye even to me with all your heart, and with fasting, and with weeping, and with mourning, and rend your heart and not your garment, and turn unto the Lord your God; for he is gracious and merciful, slow to anger and of great kindness, and repenteth him of the evil." "But seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." "Seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you." Jesus preached, "Repent ye, and believe the gospel." God commanded all men, every where, to repent. John the Baptist, and the Apostles preached to men that they should repent and be baptized.—Paul preached to the jailer, saying, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." The Savior says, "except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." Thus it is thy duty to repent, to turn from your sins, believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, obey the commandments of God, and seek him with all your heart, if you would inherit eternal life. O, sinner, will you choose life, or will you seek death!—As moral agents, it is evident that we have the power of acting as we please. Yes, sinner! you can resist the spirit, and call down eternal damnation upon your soul.—But will you do it? O! I pray you, do it not. Be ye reconciled to God and you shall be saved.

Now is the time for you to choose. The above admonitions are all in the present tense. Annanias said unto Paul, and now why tarriest thou? "Arise and be baptized, calling on the name of the Lord." "Behold now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation." God says, "my spirit shall not always strive with men." The spirit now says, "Come." The next moment God may say to his spirit, and servants, "Let them alone." Now is the time, because the next moment God may say to the destroyer, his days are numbered, let his life be taken from him. God says, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest." Fellow sinner! will you now choose the Savior? Do it, and thy soul shall live.

We have shown that there is an eternity to which all hasten—that it is just at hand—that in it is a state of happiness, and another of misery—that every individual must decide which state he will inherit—and that the present is the appointed time for the decision. Come now, reader, let us reason. Let the question be faithfully answered, Am I prepared for eternity.—"Prepare to meet thy God," says he who sits upon the throne. The preparation necessary is to exercise repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and to live as a light in the world. Are you ready? The Apostle to the Gentiles before his death could say, "For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." Infinitely happy is he whose work is done, and who is ready to enter into rest. What holy persons, beloved christians, ought we to be, in view of the happy eternity in reserve for us. Let us remember that we are working for eternity. Serious thoughts on eternity will lead to activity in the vineyard of the Lord. They will detach the affections from the world, with all its pleasures, riches, honors, and amusements.—How vain all these things appear when the soul is just ready to launch into eternity! "A great man had an extraordinary mark of distinction sent him by his prince, as he lay on his death-bed. 'Alas,' said he, looking coldly upon it, 'this is of immense value in this country; but I am just going to a country where it will be of no service to me!'" Serious thoughts on eternity should lead us to diligence in whatever our hands find to do, to faithfulness in persuading sinners to be reconciled to God, to fervency in prayer, and cheerfulness in bearing the cross of Christ. They will also make religion unspeakably lovely—its duties pleasant, and its promises indescribably sweet. They will teach us to regard our fellows as hastening with us to eternity. They will take away all fear, and make the near approach to death joyous in the extreme. "I am going (said Doct. Payson, just before his death,) to Mount Zion, to the city of the living God, to the heavenly Jerusalem, to an innumerable company of angels, to the general assembly and church of the first born, and to God the Judge of all. The celestial city is full in my view. Its glories beam upon me, its sounds strike upon my ears, and its spirit is breathed into my heart. Nothing separates me from it but the river of death, which now appears as a significant rill that may be crossed at a single step whenever God shall give permission. The sun of righteousness has been gradually drawing nearer, and nearer, appearing larger, and brighter, as he approached, and now he fills the whole hemisphere, pouring forth a flood of glory, in which I seem to float like an insect in the beams of the sun; exulting, yet almost trembling, while I gaze upon this excessive brightness, and wondering with unutterable wonder, why God should deign thus to shine upon a sinful worm. A single heart, and a single tongue seem altogether inadequate to my wants. I want a whole heart for every separate emotion, and a whole tongue to express that emotion."

But we are fearful that all of our readers are not prepared for eternity. How different then must be your feelings and prospects from the Christian's! Remember the dying words of the Hon. Sir Francis Newport. When near death he looked towards the fire and said, "O, that I might lie upon that fire for a hundred thousand years to purchase the favor of God! but it is a fruitless wish. Millions of millions of years will bring me no nearer the end of my tortures than one poor hour! O Eternity! Eternity! who can discover the abyss of Eternity! O that I were in hell that I might feel the worst; and yet I dread to die because that worst will never have an end. When will be the last breath—the last pulse that shall beat my spirit out of this decayed mansion into the desired regions of death and hell! O it is at hand; but I am afraid again to die! Ah! the forlorn state of one that has no God to fly to for peace and comfort." His last expression was, "O the insufferable pangs of hell and damnation!" A young man about to leave this world, exclaimed, "The battle's fought, the battle's fought, the battle's fought, but the victory is lost forever!" With some of you the battle is nearly fought; with all it must end soon. How will the victory stand? God has declared that to him every knee shall bow. Every hour is hastening you to the crisis, and yet you have not commenced the preparation. How dreadful must be your end without Christ. Think upon it, sinner, when you lie down, and when you rise up. Think upon eternity till you can do it with pleasure. Do it now. This is the only certain time. Not long since a young man in the vigor of health, with the fairest prospect of a long and prosperous life, was thrown from a vehicle and conveyed to the nearest house in a state that excited instant and universal alarm for his safety. A physician was called. The first question of the wounded youth was, "Sir, must I die? Must I die? Deceive me not in this thing." His firm tone and penetrating look demanded an honest reply. He was told he could not live more than hour. He waked up as it were at once to a full sense of the dreadful reality. "Must I then go into eternity in an hour? Must I appear before my God and Judge in an hour? God knows that I have made no preparation for that event. I knew that impenitent youth were sometimes cut off thus suddenly, but it never entered my mind that I should be one of that number. And now what shall I do to be saved?" He was told that he must repent and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. "But how shall I repent and believe? Here is no time to explain. The monster death will not wait for an explanation. The work must be *done*. The whole business of an immortal being in this probationary life is now crowded into one short hour, and that an hour of mental agony and distraction." Friends were weeping around, and running to and fro in the frenzy of grief. The poor sufferer, with a bosom heaving with emotion and with an eye gleaming with desperation, continued the cry of "what shall I do to be saved?" till within less than an hour his voice was hushed in the stillness of death. And now, fellow sinner! what more shall I say to persuade you to prepare for eternity? Time, Death, Eternity, will not wait for you to delay the preparation; it may be with you, "*now or never*."

Leslie's Method with Deists.

We commence publishing this week, Leslie's method with the Deist. It will occupy but a few numbers. We commend it to the attention of all our readers. The Christian ought to understand well the arguments by which his religion can be successfully defended from the assaults of Infidelity, and every person ought to study the arguments well before he gives himself up to sensuality. Human nature is inclined of itself to sin, but is not inclined to that species of Infidelity that denies the existence and attributes of God as revealed in the Bible, and embraces the doctrine of annihilation. The way in which men become Infidels, is in seeking an excuse or justification for sin. No person is an Infidel from the operations of his understanding simply, unaided by his natural inclination to commit and love sin. "It has been said of this brief and triumphant argument of Leslie, that it is 'the standing reproach of Deism,' no serious reply to it having been *attempted*."

The Anniversary.

The article of "F." on our first page is worthy of notice. Nothing, perhaps, has rendered our operations so inefficient as the fact that measures have been proposed and adopted at the same session of the assembly, without giving them careful and mature deliberation. Measures thus adopted are very liable to be ephemeral, or at most are ineffectually carried out. To remedy this evil, the delegates should be well advised of whatever matters may be presented before leaving home, and be prepared to act from mature deliberations, and if possible from the instructions or advice of their constituents.

Tract operations, we suppose will occupy the attention of those attending our anniversaries, both as it regards co-operating with the American Tract Society, and the publication of "Sabbath Tracts," now in a course of publication. Br. Griswold's letter also presents a subject on which the most judicious action is necessary. These, and all other subjects that may be presented, should receive careful attention.

Sabbath Tracts.

The first No. of the series has been forwarded us by the General Agent, from New-York. The subject of the Tract is an "Apology for introducing the subject of the Sabbath." It is ably written. The Tract is "got up" in good taste, and neatly executed by *J. D. Swain, No. 68 Barclay Street, New-York.* We commend it to all our readers.

MR. J. M. CARPENTER.—We learn from the "Journal of the American Temperance Union," that this noble hearted Washingtonian from Cincinnatus, is lecturing in New York City to overflowing houses and is listened to with deep interest. May success attend his efforts in the great Emporium, and honors cluster thick around his pathway wherever he goes.

Traveling Agents.

We wish to engage one or more efficient persons as Agents of the Register, to extend its circulation. Any person wishing to engage may communicate with us, by giving good references, if unknown to us.

For the Register.

MR. EDITOR—In view of recent developements, and the wrong state of feeling which prevails to an alarming extent in this community, in reference to the violation of the seventh commandment, allow me to ask the friends of moral purity, why *they* are not up and doing? why do they not try to be a terror to evil doers? where is the consistency when you talk and write of, and deprecate and mourn over, the sins committed in our large cities and towns, and yet take no notice of the crimes committed in our own neighborhood? do not the vile of both sexes go about our streets without a blush, and without feeling that public indignation is out against them? do we not find many sympathising with them, and trying to sustain them by representing that all females, or most of them, are alike fallen, thereby seeking to sustain licentiousness? Why are these things so? ought not this whole community to frown upon those who are known to be licentious, and to consider those who have made friendship with them at the expense of the reputation of other females, as partners in the trade; whatever their standing or pretensions may be? and shall the thief who commits depredations upon the property of his fellow citizens be sent from our village in chains to await his trial in the county jail, while the robber of female virtue walks securely at large among us at noon-day with face erect? and shall a young man who has the misfortune to enter into matrimonial engagements with a woman, who afterwards proves herself to have been a prostitute, have his feelings quieted by vile men who shall tell him, that his lot is not harder than most others, except in the misfortune of its publicity, while they ridicule him in his absence? Is it not time to talk, and write, and legislate on this subject? is there not danger that our own children and youth may be tainted with such false and dangerous influences? Will not the friends of virtue speak out?

A FRIEND TO PURITY.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

Journal of Br. Griswold.

July 1. Another month has passed away. May I so number my days as to apply my heart to wisdom.

Left Elder Bailey's for the second Brookfield Church. Attended a covenant meeting of that church in the afternoon. A most refreshing season. All expressed a determination to prosecute the christian life with more zeal. May their resolutions be carried into action.

2. Sabbath; Preached at the same place. Took up a subscription for my Agency.—After which we sat down to commemorate the death of our adorable Redeemer.—Much union and good feeling prevail here, although there appears something of a want of that spirituality of which we all complain. Preached in the afternoon.—Solemnity pervaded the assembly.

3. Went to West Brookfield to hear a discourse on the "Christian Sunday." I asked the speaker to inform me how to keep Sunday, but could get no satisfactory answer, as he discarded the old Testament in toto. Preached at the same place twice in the afternoon. Spent the week in trying to collect funds. Found the friends willing to give if they could be satisfied that all was right. Too much ground of complaint.

9. Sabbath; preached at the third Brookfield Church in the morning, and at the second church in the afternoon. Took up a subscription for my Agency.

10. Attended the church meeting of the second Brookfield church, for the purpose of endeavoring to have the difficulties between this and the first church removed. Brethren felt anxious that the same should be done, and appointed a committee to wait on the first church; also requested me to attend with them.

11—12. Attended meeting on Plainfield Hill, where the Lord is evidently reclaiming backsliders and converting sinners.

13. Preached at Coonsville. Endeavored to show that the ways of Zion mourn—Some I hope are mourning over her desolations.

14. Attended a meeting at Leonardsville Solemn season. We all covenanted anew with our God, and pledged ourselves to return unto Him, and to seek until we find.—Lord, enable us all to keep inviolate our vows.

15. Left for Preston. Passed through North and South New Berlin and Norwich. At the two last places is a Temperance House for the entertainment of the traveler. Called on Dea. C. Rogers, and was hospitably entertained.

16. Sabbath; preached in the morning and afternoon. Took up a subscription for the cause of missions. This appears like a second Waterford. Love and harmony prevail, and their peace is like a river.

17. Visited Br. Nathan Rogers; found them well. Afternoon went to hear a Reformed Drunkard lecture. Sad experience his.

18. Delivered a Temperance address at Preston meeting-house; formed a temperance society. Tee-totalism is the order of the day here.

20. Returned to Brookfield. Held an interesting conversation with the Tee-total landlord at New Berlin concerning the Sabbath.

21—2. Attended the religious meeting at Leonardsville. The Lord has evidently heard the prayers of his children here.

23. Sabbath; preached at Leonardsville, on the fruit of resolving to seek the Lord. Four were baptized, while numbers more are apparently lingering around the pool. Brethren, the vows of God are upon you. "For Zion's sake hold not your peace, until the sound of abundance of rain is heard." Will not thou, Oh Lord, revive thy work here?

24. By request, attended the church meeting at Leonardsville. Committee from second church being present, the difficulties between the two churches were at last formally settled; and long may it be ere any thing to mar said union shall again occur.

25—6. Being detained by the hurt of my horse, enjoyed a most precious season on each morning at sunrise in the house of God where, and at which time, prayer meetings are held, also, in the evening, at which many are the tears of penitence shed by the mourning, yet returning prodigal. Yes, blessed be God, even sinners in Leonardsville are being converted to Jesus. Oh, brethren, hold on to the promise of our covenant keeping God. Pray and not faint—Let no difficulty discourage, no opposition daunt. Take up every stumbling block from before the car of Immanuel, which is rolling forward lest he trample them in his anger, and crush them in his fury.—The Lord can work, and who will hinder? Preached in the afternoon from "I will arise and go to my Father." All appeared to respond, Amen. Gave a Temperance Address at Coonsville to a large and respectable audience.

27. Went to Hamilton; tarried at Br. Luke P. Babcock's over night. Found them firm in observing God's holy Sabbath; although lamenting over the low state of religious feeling in their own hearts.

28. Left for De Ruyter. In passing through Log City found there was to be an examination of a candidate for ordination in the Baptist church. While my horse was feeding, I went in to see the proceedings.—The young man gave an interesting experience, and a short account of his call to the work of the ministry, and closed with his views of Christian Theology, with which no great exceptions could be taken, [illegible] his and the counsel's views concerning the Sabbath. He said that he had not examined the subject, but supposed that the first day should be kept, *because most people kept it*; and he supposed that the Apostles did the same. Being asked if any thing drawn from the fourth commandment [illegible] ties or observance of Sunday, he said not, as the law (he said,) was done away; and for proof he quoted, "The law and the prophets were until John." I almost wished that the good old headless John might have risen and defended himself from the charge of being the bar over which the law of God could not be drawn! Will some of the Literati on Hamilton Hill just condescend to shed a little light on the above? I for one wish to know how to observe the first day of the week. *If* Sunday is the day which Christians are to keep holy, then we poor Seventh-day Baptists are guilty of shamefully desecrating said day!! *But if the seventh-day be the Sabbath and is obligatory*, then Sunday keepers are the guilty violators of God's law! For in vain do we worship God when we teach for doctrines the commandments of men.

30. Sabbath; preached twice at De Ruyter. Peace and harmony have [illegible] taken up their abode in this church. The singing of the choir here deserves a passing notice for the very correct and [illegible] manner in which they perform that part of the worship of God's house. This part of divine worship is too much neglected.

During the past month I [illegible] the following sums [illegible] $21 02. Interest $21.78 [illegible] paid, and $25.[illegible] to be paid [illegible] of Sept. [illegible] Brookfield [illegible] — Preston church $[illegible] De Ruyter [illegible] of Luke P. Babcock, $[illegible]

In closing permit me to call the attention of the Missionary Society to a few particulars. Knowing, as I do, that almost universal dissatisfaction prevails against the standing fund, would it not be best at the coming Conference to make it either available or let it revert back to its original donors? From my knowledge of the subject, I am certain that it is the only way to preserve a spirit of missions. The experiment has been tried, and found that such a fund is a curse instead of a blessing. Some of the fund is lost entirely; on other's parts the interest is in arrears for four and five years. The Notes are protested, both interest and principal.—Such being the state of things, I hope that something will be done to restore lost confidence.

Voluntary contributions are evidently best calculated to promote piety in the saint and spread it abroad. Will the brethren & members of our Society instruct their delegates accordingly? Those with whom I have left accounts to collect for my Agency will please forward them to me at the Conference. Br. Scott will need all that can be spared. Times, we know, are hard. But shall the cause of religion suffer the most? And while the little puny banks of this world are failing and winding up, let us remember that the bank of heaven is yet good, and its notes are all at par. No discount on them. Let not, then, the cause of our Redeemer become insolvent. Brethren, have faith in God.

SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD, Ag't.
De Ruyter, July 31, 1842.

P. S. It will be expected that all interest due from individuals who have parts of the standing fund loaned to them will be paid before the first of September, as the state of the Missionary Society requires it. Much of the interest is in arrears now, which gives dissatisfaction, as the donors have a *right* to demand that the interest be yearly paid and applied agreeably to their wish. Our missionary operations *must* not, and, as far as I am concerned, *shall* not longer be managed thus. Brethren, let the approaching session of our Anniversaries be anticipated in our prayers, that all may come up to transact business for God, and not for ourselves. The Macedonian cry has long pealed upon our ears, "Come over and help us." And shall we, nay, can we longer listen, and the blood of souls be not required at our hands?

S. S. G.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

Sixteen Days Later from Europe.

The Acadia left Liverpool on the 5th inst. and arrived at Boston on the 21st.—Among the news is

Another Attempt upon the Life of the Queen.

A great excitement existed in London, by another attempt to assassinate the Queen—which occurred within a few hours after clemency had been shown to Francis, the late criminal, whose punishment has been commuted to imprisonment for life.—It took place on her Majesty's return from the Royal Chapel, a few minutes before 12, on the 2nd inst. When the royal cortege had proceeded a short distance, a young man named Dassett observed a deformed lad, having a large hump on his right shoulder, and dressed in a long shabby brown [illegible] coat, lying half crouched down by the side of one of the trees of Green Park, with a pistol in his hand.—This was just as the carriage approached; he seized the pistol from him, but not until he had [illegible] and [illegible] fire. The boy escaped in the tumult, but was soon arrested. His name is John Bean, the son of quite a respectable man. The pistol was found charged with [illegible] pieces of tobacco pipe. There seems to be no assignable reason for the wretched transaction, unless to acquire a little notoriety.

Parliament—The Distress.

The proceedings of Parliament have been important. The great measures which were proposed by Sir Robert Peel, are passing successfully through the different stages of legislation, with undiminished majorities, though there is no disguise of discontent and dissatisfaction at some of them, on the part of his Tory supporters. The Premier's view of reform are too comprehensive to square with the contracted principles of the Conservative party generally. The Tariff bill and the Income-tax bill have already received the royal sanction, and become laws. The Poor-law bill will soon be passed. These great measures [illegible] produce the relief [illegible] The distress of the commercial and manufacturing [illegible] every day [illegible] The great [illegible] Law League at the [illegible] of [illegible] Sturge [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the 18th [illegible] They were allowed [illegible] the town without opposition [illegible] the English troops [illegible] about 250 [illegible] killed on the field, while on our side not a single casualty took place.

Several skirmishes had taken place along the coast, but without [illegible] result [illegible] the Chinese had suffered considerable loss. More vigorous measures were [illegible] and a movement to the northward was intended upon the arrival of the expected reinforcements.

The [illegible] forces would it was supposed have maintained their present position until about the end of June.

Affghanistan.

A [illegible] has been received that Shah Soojah was murdered [illegible] and that Futteh Jung [illegible] He was [illegible] the English [illegible]

[illegible] had arrived at Jellalabad, and effected a junction with the troops composing the garrison of that fortress.

France.

The intelligence from the Continent is of little interest, if we except the publication of a royal ordinance in France, imposing an additional duty of 20 per cent. on all linen yarn imported into the kingdom. As may be expected, such a revolutionary measure has produced great [illegible] with English manufacturers, but it is expected the French government will submit to an amelioration.

The reports of the illness of Louis Philippe turn out to be untrue. He is in excellent health.

Spain.

A new ministry under Rodil, has been formed. Slight insurrections had occurred in Catalonia, but were easily suppressed. The army of the North has been disbanded, and the signs of returning quiet are more and more encouraging.

Congressional News.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

WASHINGTON, JULY 25, 1842.

Rates of Postage.

A bill to change the existing rates of postage to 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents, instead of the rates now charged, to prohibit the coastwise transmission of them in foreign ships, to prohibit private expresses from carrying letters on mail routes, and to tax mammoth newspapers 1 cent for every 5 square inches over 1307, it may contain, is now before the Senate, and will probably pass that body, if not the House. All the features of it but the last, will be universally approved of. But, for one, I consider large and cheap newspapers as one of the most vauable of all our means of imparting instruction to the masses of society. And, to tax them heavily, is a sort of *crime* against man's right to eat of the tree of knowledge; a right so dearly bought!

I omitted to notice one or two valuable items in the new tariff bill, as it passed the House, One is, a section prohibiting the importation of obscene and licentious prints, books, and engravings, rendering them liable to be seized and burned by the Custom officers. Another relates to the drawback on distilled spirits. This is now 5 cents a gallon, and it is one of the great supports of the business of distillation. This is to be reduced 1 cent a gallon, each year, till it is extinct. This is just as it should be. We have too long paid a bounty on the manufacture of "distilled damnation."

News of the Day.

There were upwards of *ninety* speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, under the one hour rule, while the last Tariff bill was under discussion, besides a much larger number under the fifteen minute rule.

The Drowned Lady.—The body of the young lady found in the water at the foot of Butler street, in this city, has been identified as that of Miss Stuart, of Upper Canada. A reward of $100 had been offered for her body. She was of a wealthy and distinguished family residing in Upper Canada, and having been in a deranged state of mind for a length of time, it was thought best to place her in the Lunatic Asylum in this state. She was in company with her brother and some others. They had taken the steamboat Troy, from Albany, on the 15th inst., and while approaching the wharf at the foot of Barclay street, she made her escape through the cabin window and was drowned.

Inquest.—Mr. Isaac Lowis, Coroner, held an inquest on the 20th inst., on the body of Mrs. Hannah Rogers, of Plainfield, who died the day before. Verdict, "that the deceased came to her death by reason, or in consequence of blows inflicted on her person by Denison Rogers, her husband, on the night, or in the evening of the 15th of July, inst., while the said Denison Rogers was in a state of intoxication, produced by drinking ardent spirits." Thus is another added to the long list of crimes perpetrated in consequence of intemperate habits.—*Otsego Republican.*

Two More of the Patriot Prisoners escaped from Van Dieman's Land.—We were gratified yesterday to learn that Samuel Chandler and —— Wait, two of the Patriot Prisoners who were captured at the Short Hills, in Canada, in 1837, and banished to Van Dieman's Land, have escaped from that place of Stripes and Sculls, and are now near their homes and families. They were both worthy men, and their return is hailed with great pleasure by all who knew them.—*Rochester Daily Democrat.*

French Steamers.—The arrival of the French war steamer "Le Gomer" in our waters, is an interesting occurrence. But the errand on which she comes, is yet more interesting, and has more national importance in it. The eight commissioners she brought, are now at Washington, endeavoring to induce our government to make arrangements for an international commerce on a grander scale than has hitherto been contemplated. France has built, or is building 60 steamers, which will be employed to augment her naval force in war, and to carry on a rapid commercial intercourse in peace. All her navy yards, as at Rochefort, Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon, are now busy with the preparations for this marine. The places which are to be visited by this commerce, are numerous and distant from each other.

The Virginia Embargo.—It appears that the threat made by the State of Virginia to retaliate upon New York for refusing her insolent demands for the surrender of men charged with that which is no crime here, but rather a virtue—helping men to their freedom, has been in one case actually executed. Capt. Hammond, of the schooner Banner, has recently made affidavit that he sailed to James River, Va., being engaged in the coasting trade. When about to return, an Inspector, acting under the law to inspect New York vessels, required him to pay the sum of $10, and to give a bond of $1,000 that he would not take away any slave! That he was obliged afterwards to put back to an inlet Watchipriggo, from which place he was not permitted to depart, until he had paid another ten dollars. The inspector was accompanied by sixteen men, armed with muskets, bowie knives and swords, and enforced his iniquitous demands by threats of violence. Not being able to give another bond, the inspector seized all his papers as security, promising to return with them at an early hour the next morning, *which he did not do,* and the vessel was obliged to sail without recovering any of the papers. Two other vessels were treated in a similar manner. If this be not piracy under sanction of a law, which is itself a violation of the Constitution, it will be difficult to define that crime. We trust that the authorities of this State will not be slow to seek redress where it cannot fail.

The Methodist Church.—From the minutes of the annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcal Church in the United States, ending in 1842, we learn that the whole number of membership is as follows:

Lay members,	913,001
Effective traveling and local preachers,	10,920
Superannuated preachers,	290
Total,	925,000

On the passage of the steamboat Troy from Albany to New-York on the 16th inst., a Miss Stuart, of Kingston, U. C., threw herself overboard and was drowned. She was supposed to be deranged, and was 25 years of age.

The body was interred at Flatbush, by order of the coroner, but was taken up as soon as identified, and re-interred in one of the church burying grounds at the Wallabout.—*Brooklyn Eve. Star.*

Wild Man.—Report says, a man, supposed to be insane, has made his appearance recently in the town of Albion, Maine. He has been seen about the fields, and on the skirts of the forest, in a state of complete nudity, wandering about and picking wild berries. At the last dates, the inhabitants were making diligent search for him. —*Portland Argus.*

Marine Camels.—We learn from the Nantucket Inquirer, that one of those "prodigious artificial sea monsters"—intended to be used in assisting loaded vessels over the shoals,—was launched last week.

These camels are one hundred and thirty-four feet long, nineteen feet deep, twenty-six feet wide on deck, and twenty-eight feet wide on the bottom. When in operation, they are tied together by fifteen chains passing through them under the bottom of the vessel to be transported. When it is necessary to lighten them, after they have been placed under the ship, they are pumped out by a six horse engine. It requires a burthen of two hundred tons to settle them one foot.

These are the first specimens of this kind of naval architecture ever introduced into this country; although they have been long used, we believe, in some parts of Germany. They are expected to be of great service at Nantucket, in enabling loaded vessels to pass over the shoals, whereas, heretofore, whaling vessels fitting for sea, have been compelled to take on board their outfit after leaving the wharves. —*New Bedford paper.*

Extraordinary Preservation of Life.—A most extraordinary instance of the preservation of life occurred on the Mississippi, a few days since. On the last trip of the Pre-emption from New Orleans to this port, Capt. Butler had on board a younger brother, about 18 or 19 years of age. The boat struck a snag below the mouth of the Ohio, which tore off some of the planks on the lower guard. A loose plank was thrown over the hole. In the night about one o'clock, the younger Mr. Butler got out of his berth, and without dressing, went on the lower deck, and, stepping on the plank it tilted up, letting him fall through into the river. The boat being under headway, and sinking deep, he passed under the wheel and came up some distance astern of the boat. The night being dark, he was not discovered, nor were his cries heard. Putting himself into the current, he floated down about three miles, and lodged on the head of an island. He succeeded in reaching the land, and remained there two days, no boat passing in the meantime. Being without any clothes except his shirt, and without food, he was greatly annoyed by the musquetoes, and suffered a good deal from hunger. On the second day he got a log into the river, and succeeded in reaching the main shore, where he soon succeeded in getting food and raiment.

No one on board the Pre-emption knew how he was lost overboard, and it was thought he had accidentally fallen over.—At the mouth of the Ohio, the Captain left his boat and returned down the river, in the expectation of finding the body, as he supposed he was certainly drowned. Contrary to his expectation he had the pleasure of returning with him sound and well.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A fool-daring feat was performed by a youngster named Bones last evening in this village. He ascended the north end of the Congregational Church, so along the ridge of the roof and up the steeple to the top of the vane, a distance of about two hundred feet, by the aid of nothing but the lightning rod attached to the building. From the ground to the top of the vane is 125 feet. After swinging awhile upon the vane, and dancing a jig upon the brass ball, he descended again, with apparent self-confidence that he had not been in the least exposed to danger.

There is no man in his senses, nor more than *one fool* in ten thousand, who would venture on such a journey.—*Stamford Com. Adv.*

Shocking Suicide.—We learn from the Belfast (Me.) Signal, that the wife of Robert Lermond committed suicide last week, by cutting her throat in a most shocking manner. She was found by her husband in a cooper's shop, where she had attempted to bleed to death by cording the leg above the knee cutting dpep gashes into the thigh; the same operation was performed upon one arm, and a cooper's adz was the instrument used to inflicit the wounds; but failing in these attempts, her next resort was to cut her throat; this she accomplished, and in so doing cut out a piece of the windpipe, which was found upon the floor. Before committing the act, she completed her work, set every thing to rights, and sent her children out to pick berries. She was an industrious, good woman, and a member of the Methodist church. She was about 50 years old. It must have been a case of monstrous insanity.—*Boston Atlas.*

How the Circle Widens.—At the Paris Anti-Slavery Convention, in March last, Count Frolich, a member of the Swedish Diet, was present; likewise M. de Tourguenoff, a former minister of the Emperor Alexander, who, with his brother, had come to concert a plan for the emancipation of the Russian serfs, and who had himself offered to emancipate three hundred peasants.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

The Madisonian states that a certain capitalist is negotiating for the purchase of all the claims against the States, amounting to $200,000,000.

At the late council of the Creek Indians in Arkansas, a law was passed, prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors into that nation, except for the use of persons bringing it into the country. For the first offense, the liquor to be spilt; for the second, the liquor to be spilt, and the offender to receive twenty-five lashes; and for the third offense, the liquor to be spilt, and the offender to be handed over to the law-makers of his town, to prescribe the punishment—which is generally death for the third offense of any kind.

Death of a Miser.—The Norwich papers contain a notice of the sudden death of James Smith, "for many years the keeper of an oyster and dram shop, on Water st." The Courier says:

"An examination of the premises where he had carried on his business, revealed some curious facts. A considerable sum of money, all in specie, was found hidden in old segar boxes and raisin boxes, in old shoes and in bags, and in every by-place and rat hole about the shop. It is not yet known how much money he had hidden away in this manner, but we understand that it will probably amount to at least *four thousand dollars.*

The Illinois Boundary Question—The Commissioners to locate the lands granted by the United States to Illinois, having made the principal part of their selections north of the line drawn due west from the southerly bend of Lake Michigan, claimed by Wiskonsan as her boundary by the ordinance of 1787, Gov. Doty, of Wiskonsan, has sent a letter to Gov. Carlin, of Illinois, notifying him to refrain from selecting public lands for the use of that State, within the territory claimed by Wiskonsan.

National Expenses.—According to an official communication, it appears that the expenditures between the 4th of March, 1841, and March 4th, 1842, were as follows:—viz., civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, $6,292,211 56; military, $13,635,411 95; naval, $6,300 592 95; treasury notes, and the old funded debt, $7,058,107 01; total, $33,266,403 47.

Destructive Shell.—We understand that a weapon of the most destructive character has lately been invented by an American resident in England, and the model sent to this country to be submitted to the U. S. Government for their purchase and approval. The principles of its destructibility have not been divulged, nor will they probably be if our government purchase the exclusive right. It is represented to be an "infernal machine" of the first water, not only scattering destruction where it strikes, but cutting and slashing as it proceeds, with two-edged teeth and cutters.—The model is in the hands of an intelligent engineer of this city, who will shortly proceed to Washington on the subject.—*Com. Adv.*

Reaction of Repudiation.—The Detroit Advertiser states, that the State of Michigan is in pressing want for rail road iron to complete thirty or forty miles of rail road, to enable her to use her public works, but her credit has fallen so low that nobody will trust the State unless some individual will guarantee payment.

A Boy Convicted of Murder.—The Fincastle Va. Democrat gives an account of the death of Col. Jon Persinger, of Allegheny county, under aggravating circumstances. During his recent harvest, among his cradlers was a young negro whom he had raised and treated with as much indulgence as he did his children, except that he did not come to the table. This boy did not please the Col. in his mode of cutting, and he commanded him to change it. The boy persisted, and the Col. stood before him to stop him. He threw his cradle forward with great force—cutting his master's pantaloons the first time, and the second cutting his leg nearly off above the knee. The negro mounted his horse (which he was permitted to own and keep) and rode off. Mortification ensued in the Col's leg, in a few days, and he died.—The boy was apprehended, and tried on the 9th inst. and condemned to be hung on the 12th of August next. The Democrat thinks the boy's act attributable to the permission of too much equality and indulgence from his master.—*Boston Atlas.*

A Noble Act.—About sunset on Thursday evening, an Irish boy, about four years old, fell overboard from Stetson's wharf, next south of Sargent's wharf. An alarm being given, a young man named Edward Powers, about eighteen years of age, apprentice to Messrs. Whitmore & Holbrook, boat builders, hearing the cry, immediately leaped from the second story window of the shop where he was at work, a distance of about 18 feet to the ground, and then jumped overboard and seized the boy, just as the tide was about to sweep him under the wharf, and brought him safely on shore.—*Boston Transcript.*

What an Example.—The Washingtonians resorting to a Distillery.—The Washingtonians of Hartford celebrated the anniversary of American Independence in the first distillery erected in Connecticut.—The building is 204 feet long, and there was room to set six tables the whole length. The stand for the orators was a still up side down, and, capable of accommodating four persons. This is "carrying the war in to Africa!"

Hot.—The thermometer stood on Wednesday of last week, in Belfast, at 95 degrees above zero. On the Kennebec it was at 100. The composition roller of the "Signal" melted and run off the cylinder! Warm work for the Pressmen. They would not have been much to blame if they had *run off.*

Notices.

Notice.

An EXAMINATION of the Students of De Ruyter Institute will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th of August inst. The Young Ladies will read Compositions on Wednesday afternoon.—In the evening there will be an EXHIBITION at the Union Church, commencing at 6 1-2 o'clock. The friends of Education are respectfully invited to attend.

G. M LANGWORTHY, Principal.
De Ruyter, July 28, 1842.

The Missionary Agent

Will lecture as follows:

At Scott on the first Sabbath in August.

" Truxton, on first day after the first Sabbath in August.

" Lincklaen, on Monday, 8th of August at 5 o'clock, P. M.

" Verona first church on the second Sabbath in August.

" Second church in Verona on first day following the second Sabbath, at 5 o'clock P. M.

" Adams on the third Sabbath in Aug

" Hounsfield church on first day following the third Sabbath, at such time and place as the brethren will please to see appointed.

" Berlin on the fourth Sabbath in Aug.

" Petersburg on the first Sabbath in Sept.

All interested will please attend, as my time is necessarily limited

S. S. GRISWOLD,
Missionary Agent.
De Ruyter, Aug. 1, 1842.

General Conference.

The S. D. B. General Conference will hold its next session with the Church in Berlin, Rensselaer co., N. Y., commencing on the first day of the week before the second Sabbath in September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by Eld. W. B. Gillett, or N. V. Hull, substitute. JAMES BAILEY, Cor. Sec.

☞The A. S. D. B. Missionary Society will meet on the second day of the Conference at the call of the President; and the Evangelical Board for disseminating Religious Truth among the Jews, on the fourth day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞The 7th Anniversary of the A. S. D. B. Tract Society will be held in Berlin, on the 5th day of the week before the 2d Sabbath in September next, (Sept. 8,) at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PAUL STILLMAN,
General Agent.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Mr. Asa C. Potter has opened a Temperance House at the State Bridge, in Verona, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who give him a call, in good style, and on reasonable terms.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

ALFRED ACADEMY,

AND

TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

W. C. Kenyon, Principal.
Miss Caroline B. Maxson, Preceptress.

LECTURERS.

On Phrenology and Physiognomy.—Drs J. R. HARTSHORN, and E. RIDER.

On School Teaching.—LUKE G. MAXSON.

On Chemistry and Geology.—W. C. KENYON.

Lectures on other subjects as occasion may require.

This Institution is pleasantly located in the county of Allegany, thirteen miles South-East of Angelica, and six miles South of Almond. From its retired and quiet situation, it presents a favorable opportunity to parents to place their sons and daughters under a moral influence that will not be counteracted by those with whom they may associate.

The patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed, has been so liberal as to warrant very considerable expenditures in rendering it still more worthy of a more extended *patronage*; and it is hoped that it will, under its present organization, be rendered inferior to no similar Institution in Western New York.

The qualification of Common School Teachers will receive particular attention, so as to render them thorough and practical instructors of youth.

The Academic Year.—Is divided into three terms of fifteen weeks each. 1st, Commencing Wednesday 17th August; 2d, 7th December; 3d, 4th April, 1843.

Vacations.—At the expiration of the first and second Terms, one week each; at the expiration of the 3d Term, five weeks.

Tuition.—Varying with Instruction, from $3.00 to $4.75 per term.

Board.—From $1 to $2, according to accommodations. Rooms in the Institution, furnished with Cook Stoves, can be had at a moderate expense.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, [illegible]
Alfred, July, 1842.

MARRIED.

In Brookfield, [illegible] Crandall, Mr. GEORGE BURDICK, and Miss CYRENA COON, [illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

Charles Carl, George Crandall, Paul S[illegible]

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of George Crandall, $[illegible] Clark, [illegible] Lewis, Sophrona Fisher, Z. Strawn, Z. B. Babcock, $2, [illegible] Z. Strawn, $2.25, [illegible] .75 returned, credited to J. Kenyon, D. Maxson, L. Matterson, .25 each.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business in "Mechanic's Hall," in rooms adjoining the Register Office," in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done in a style not surpassed by any of the [illegible] in this *village or county*," and at prices that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. [illegible] work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit [illegible]

S. F. RANDOLPH.
[illegible] DUNHAM.

De Ruyter, August 3, 1842.

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. FETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, [illegible] ing occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, [illegible] he will be ready at all times to attend to [illegible] making all manner of clothing as [illegible] be done in the village or county. [illegible] done in the latest and most approved [illegible] dies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut [illegible] notice. All work done at this establishment [illegible] be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter, June 30, 1842.

Allen Britton	Haskins Leander
Bentley E. A. Mrs.	Johnson Abira
Baker Sally A. Miss	Kinney Nathan
Barnard Daniel	Lewis L. E. Mrs.
Bogardus Isaac R.	Snow Harvey
Babcock Thos. E.	Seyman Benjamin
Curtis Lurana Mrs.	Sherwood Adah E.
Carr Thomas	Squares Ethan
Derbashire James	Shaver Harvey
Griswold Sherman S.	Terney John
Hagan Jane	Winons Stephen
Holmes Arza	Wooley Peter R.

M. SPEAR, P. M.

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and one hundred other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

☞IMPORTANT WORK!
NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,
Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.
BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S.,
M. A. S. Lond.; Mem. Acad. N. S.
Philad.; S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ.
Hanov.; Mulh. &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS [illegible] the most popular work [illegible] and a book most [illegible] the wants of all *classes of the* [illegible] the important [illegible]

[illegible] Manufacturer, Metallurgist, [illegible] to the principles of their respective [illegible] the masters [illegible]

[illegible] Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic [illegible] of the commodities which pass [illegible]

[illegible] the finest developements of chemistry [illegible] Students of these kindred [illegible]

[illegible] Capitalists, who may be desirous of [illegible] their funds in some productive [illegible] judiciously, among [illegible]

[illegible] gentlemen of the Law [illegible] give rise to litigation [illegible]

[illegible] Great Britain [illegible] paramount [illegible]

[illegible] at 25 cents [illegible]

[illegible] 8tf

STOVES.
COLD WINTER IS COMING
[illegible]

L[illegible] Thomas & Avery, [illegible] the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever offered in this [illegible] every desirable pattern of [illegible] and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

[illegible] Wholesale & Retail on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN COUNTY or STATE.* Most kinds of Produce [illegible] *CASH,* even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, [illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

of every description, which he keeps constantly [illegible] and offers at as

LOW PRICES

[illegible] warranted, made [illegible] LEAKY.

Eave Troughs

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible] Western [illegible] Stoves [illegible]

JOB WORK

[illegible] Block [illegible]

[illegible] 1842 8tf

REMOVAL.

J[illegible] FETTS [illegible] removed his Tailoring [illegible] April 1842

[illegible] STONE STORE

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.
S. G. WALKER

HAS [illegible] NEW GOODS, which he is [illegible] determined to sell as CHEAP, [illegible] can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment [illegible] Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, [illegible] Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats, and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere; and, Hear ye again! [illegible] having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

"Hard times and money scarce."

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

May 24 SUTTON & QUINBY.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

POETRY.

Sabbath Evening.

Sweet is the last and parting ray,
That ushers placid evening in,
When with the still expiring day,
The Sabbath's peaceful hours begin;
How grateful to the anxious breast,
The sacred hours of holy rest!

Hush'd is the tumult of the day,
And worldly cares and business cease,
While soft the vesper breezes play,
To hymn the glad return of peace!
Delightful season! kindly given
To turn the wandering thoughts to heaven!

Oft as this peaceful hour shall come,
Lord raise my thoughts from earthly things,
And bear them to my heavenly home,
On faith and hope's celestial wings—
Till the last gleam of life decay
In one eternal Sabbath day.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE LAWYER REFORMED.

The town clock had already struck ten. The wind moaned dolefully as it found its way through the crevices of a dilapidated cottage, and as the rain pattered on the window, it told how comfortless was all without. On that night many a family drew closer around their comfortable firesides, as they listened to the elements raging around them. But there was one poor building to which we alluded where was no comfortable hearth, but every thing looked desolate and lonely. There was but a single room, and that contained furniture of the meanest quality. The wretched looking beds, the broken chairs, the naked walls, the handful of coals almost expiring on the hearth, told of poverty in its most naked form. On one of the beds lay a female whose countenance, shallow and emaciated, indicated the ravage of grief, rather than diseas. The close observer could still detect there the lingering traces of beauty. By the expiring embers sat a young girl, perhaps of seventeen, clothed with a thin calico gown. Poverty and suffering had not effaced the beauty of her countenance. But her eyes were red with weeping, and her cheeks, pallid with grief were still most lovely.—Shivering with cold she was steadily pursuing her work, for that was the sole dependence of the family for daily food.

"Julia," said the mother, "do lay aside your work and go to bed. You will perish with cold."

"But, mother," replied Julia, brushing away the tear which was gathering, "I promised Mr.———, the tailor, that I would have it done this evening, and besides there is nothing left in the house to eat in the morning. So that I must finish this, before I sleep." And again she plied the needle with assiduity.

But where was the father, and the husband all this time? Dead? No. Gone to sea? No. An unfortunate debtor immured in prison? No. But he was tipling in a Coffee House, upon the fee he had that day by accident secured, for transacting a little piece of law business. And who was he? Once he was the most splendid lawyer in the city of——, but now was an outcast drunkard. The fearful habit of taking a little had wound a chain around him which he ineffectually struggled to break. One after another of his clients left him, and one after another of his friends forsook him, until almost unawares to himself, he found himself pennyless, houseless, friendless, and a street drunkard. His companion sunk under the blow, and became an invalid. His beautiful Julia, raised in luxury and tenderness, for a while grieved, but as want, absolute want, pressed, she aroused herself to meet the exigency. For a year she had supplied the scanty living of the family, whilst her unnatural parent was expending every cent he could get for the maddening liquor.—But it was evident that her strength was gradually sinking under the task.

"Julia, my daughter," again said the invalid mother, in a voice feebled and choked with grief, "what is to become of us," I feel that I cannot stand it much longer, and you will die from exposure."

"O, mother, dont say so," replied Julia in a tone of assumed cheerfulness, but which trembled with emotion, "for God has not forsaken us yet. He will sustain us."

"Oh, who would have supposed that we could ever have been reduced to this!—Dear George, they lay all the blame on him, but it belongs to those who made him a drunkard.

He was generous and noble once, and would have scorned the idea of seeing his wife and child suffer want! But now he does not notice it, and we soon shall be gone, I feel it!" And here the disconsolate woman burst into tears, and Julia, notwithstanding all her efforts, wept aloud.

But God had seen the sufferings of these two lovely beings, and prepared deliverance for them. The father had found his way home amid the peltings of the storm. The window curtain was drawn a little aside, and through a broken pane of glass he had seen and heard all that had passed. His heart was penetrated, remorse fastened on his soul, and he bowed down and solemnly vowed, that, God strengthening him he would never again drink a drop of alcoholic drink. He rose from his knees another being, and as he entered his dwelling, still somewhat under the influence of liquor, he addressed his wife and child in a tone of affection which had not saluted their ears for months. Both started at it, as though some voice had addressed them from heaven. But little was said. The morning came, and the first thing the father did was to search out the Washingtonian pledge, and sign it. Now he felt that he was a rescued man, and the energies of his mind as if relieved from bondage again, acted with their former powers. He sought the court room, and as he entered it, his former partner saw the change, and shaking him by the hand, exclaimed,

"You have reformed, hav'nt you, George?"

"Yes, by God's help, I have, and a few moments ago I signed the pledge."

The lawyer amazed, held up his hands and exclaimed, "Gracious heavens, what can not the Washingtonians accomplish!"

His former associates and admirers crowded around him, to shake his hand, and in five minutes the street drunkard was reinstated. The reformed man's eye moistened as he fervently ejaculated, "God bless you my friends for this."

"But come George," said his partner with all the familiarity of former days, "come, you must plead the cause of this widow, whose property is at stake and here is the fee," and he placed in his hands a $100 bill. "If we gain the cause it will be increased to $500." The reformed man seemed stunned with astonishment, as prosperity thus poured upon him, but in a few moments, with his former vigor, and acumen, he was eliciting the evidence in the case. The room was thronged with people, who listened to every question with the intensest interest. At last he rose to plead the case, and as his splendid mind, under the excitement of his strange situation, and the desire to acquire what he had lost, burst into strains of surpassing eloquence, a deep murmur of pleasure was heard throughout the room. The jury after a moment's consultation gave their verdict in favor of his client, and as that was pronounced by the foreman, the audience burst into loud applause; in one moment more the widow's agent had placed in his hands the stipulated fee.

It was near sunset, and Julia, worn down with incessant labor, was looking into the street, when suddenly a carriage stopped before the door. In a moment more, a servant bearing a bundle knocked at the door.

"Is this the house of lawyer———?" said he, addressing Julia.

"Yes," she replied, "but my father is not at home."

"I was told to leave this bundle with you and deliver this note," and he handed the articles to the wondering girl. The handwriting was her father's, but what it could mean, was more than she could imagine. But let me give you a copy of the little note as explanatory.

"Dear Julia—Use the articles of clothing in the bundle for yourself and mother, and come immediately to me. The carriage will wait for you. Do not delay, for I wish to see you. Your Father George."

Bewildered, she rushed unto her mother, and read the note. Hope sprang up in the soul of the disconsolate wife, and invalid as she was, unassisted, she arose from her bed.

"I see how it is," said she, "God has saved my husband! come, let us go immediately to him!" Both sobbed with joy as the sunshine of happier days dawned upon them. In a few moments more, the happy wife and daughter were locked in the passionate embrace of the reformed drunkard. It is unnecessary to trace it farther, but suffice it to say, that Lawyer——— in a short time recovered his property, his influence and his friends; that his wife recovered, and from that day forth, the father, mother and daughter were among the happiest of the happy.—*Morn. Star.*

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

This extraordinary work is now on the point of completion; and the boldness of the enterprise, the indefatigable labor with which it has been prosecuted, and the remarkable skill which has been exercised in bringing it to this point of unquestionable success, place it among the most remarkable scientific performances of the age.

The whole of the tunnel, nearly 1200 feet in length, is now completed, and will be opened in a very short time as a public thoroughfare for foot passengers; the workmen are busily engaged in erecting the staircase on the Wapping side, which is all that remains to complete this extraordinary work. The projector and engineer had the gratification, a short time since, of being the first who walked from bank to bank, to shaft on the London side. Those shafts on both sides of the river, which are intended for foot passengers are really grand things. They are a succession of stair cases going round a vast circular excavation, between seventy and eighty feet deep; and when they shall be all lighted with gas, will be amongst the most extraordinary parts of the whole structure.—Even now they strongly realize the poetic conception of the descent into the caverns of the Egyptian mysteries; and the view of the interior, nearly a quarter of a mile in extent, lighted with a long succession of melancholy flames, would probably have suggested to a Greek the image of an entrance into Tartarus. But, in our day, the sublime is well exchanged for the practical, and this vast and formidable-looking cavern will be stripped of its poetic associations by the passage of carters and wagons, bales of goods, and herds and bullocks.—Still it will be almost impossible to divest ourselves of the recollections really attaching to this work. We have before us altogether a new attempt to conquer nature—a great experiment to make rivers passable without a boat or bridge—a new and capable contrivance for expediting the intercourse of mankind. The stone bridge is at all times the most expensive edifice in the world, and the bridge of boats is liable to accidents, and always certain to be broken up in every instance of a flood.—Besides this, the fixed bridge blocks up the navigation of the river for all vessels beyond the size of a barge or a small steamboat. The expense of the stone bridge is also enormous. Waterloo bridge cost upwards of a million—London bridge about as much more—Westminster and Blackfriars bridges, which were built at a cheaper rate, and in cheaper times, so constantly demand repairs that they probably have cost more than either of the modern ones; but the Tunnel has the advantage of giving a passage from side to side of the Thames where from the breadth of the river, a stone bridge would have probably cost nearer two millions than one, and where no bridge could be thrown across without blocking up the most important part of the Thames, that portion which may be called the great wet dock of London. Yet the expense of the whole has not amounted to more than 400,000*l.*; and even this is to be remembered as an expense greatly increased by the novelty of the experiment, by difficulties unforseen in the commencement, by several irruptions of the river, by the dearness of workmen's wages, arising from the peculiar peril, and singular nature of the labor connected with an undertaking carried on at all hours, and wholly by artificial light. All this, too, in constant hazard of an influx of the river, and the various difficulties belonging to working in a mine. The weight of a vast body of water above, acting alike during summer and winter, which at any moment might break in, and againt whose incursions it was as necessary to fortify the outside of the Tunnel as the interior, added greatly to the difficulties of the undertaking.

The original object of the tunnel was, to convey cattle, passengers and general traffic from the rich counties on the Kent side to the great mercantile region of the metropolis—the London and East and West Indian Docks. How far this will be now effected, is a question which remains to be decided by experience. But any fear of the structure itself we should regard as altogether visionary. The building of the Tunnel seems as solid as a rock. During the whole period from its commencement, we have not heard a single instance of its giving way, vast as the pressure was from above, and trying as were the damps, the ground springs, and the extreme difficulty of building under water.—At this moment, the roof is obviously as free from damp as the roof of St. Paul's! and unless an earthquake should burst it the whole fabric seems much more likely to last than were it exposed to the diversities of temperature, the heats and frosts, above ground. The especial advantage of the system of the Tunnel is, that it can be adopted in any part of the course of the river, and even in its widest part, (for few European rivers exceed the breadth of the Thames at Rotherhithe, unless where they spread into marshes or lakes,) and yet offer no impediment to navigation.

But we regard it as having a still higher character; we consider it as a noble and essential adjunct to the railway system which is now spreading over Europe, which is obviously meant as a great instrument of civilization, and which without it must suffer a full stop at the banks of every great river. For we cannot look to any resource in the clumsy and always insecure contrivance of a bridge of boats or masonry, incurring a great loss of time, requiring change of engines and carriages, with a hundred other disadvantages; while by a tunnel, the whole train might sweep along wholly unobstructed, and be many a league on its course before a traveler could have crossed by the bridge. We shall thus probaly see the Rhine, the Danube, and the Rhone passed below their beds, if the Governments of their countries shall have the funds or the common sense to follow up their present projects for the rail roads. Our impression decidedly is, that the tunnel is essential as a part of the rail way. England has a right to pride herself alike on the scientific intrepidity and the palpable value of the undertaking to mankind. Brunel has been knighted on the completion of this work. But his perseverance and talent deserve a more productive distinction. We hope that he will give us a history of this great, *new*, and decided triumph over nature.—*Blackwood's Magazine for June.*

A GOOD WIFE.—Sir James Macintosh thus beautifully describes, in a letter to a friend, the character of his deceased wife. It contains one of the most interesting exhibitions of female excellence, and the power of female influence we have ever met with. If there were more such wives, there would be less domestic sorrow.

"Allow me in justice to her memory, to tell you what she was, and what I owed her. I was guided in my choice only by the blind affection of my youth. I found an intelligent companion and a tender friend, a prudent monitress, the most faithful of wives, and a mother as tender as children ever had the misfortune to lose. I met a woman who by the tender management of my weakness, gradually corrected the most pernicious of them. She became prudent from affection; and though of the most generous nature, she was taught frugality and economy by her love for me.—During the most critical period of my life, she preserved order in my affairs, from the cares of which she relieved me. She gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful or creditable to me and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness and improvidence. To her I owe whatever I am; to her whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest, she never for a moment forgot my feelings or my character. Even in her occasional resentment, for which I but too often gave her cause, (would to God I could recall those moments) she had no sullennes nor acrimony. Her feelings were warm and impetuous, but she was placable, tender, and constant. Such was she whom I have lost; and I have lost her when her excellent natural sense was rapidly improving, and after eight years of struggle and distress had bound us fast to each other—when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor—I lost her, alas! (the choice of my youth and the partner of my misfortunes,) at a moment when I had a prospect of her sharing my better days.

The philosophy which I have learnt, only teaches me that virtue and friendship are the greatest of human blessings, and that their loss is irreparable. It aggravates my calamity, instead of consoling me under it. My wounded heart seeks another consolation. Governed by these feelings, which have in every age and region of the world actuated the human mind, I seek the relief, and I find it, in the soothing hope and consolatory opinion, that a benevolent wisdom inflicts the chastisement, as well as bestows the enjoyment of human life; that superintending goodness will one day enlighten the darkness which surrounds our nature, and hangs over our prospects; that this dreary and wretched life is not the whole of man; that an animal so sagacious and provident, and capable of such proficiency in science and virtue, is not like the beasts that perish; that there is a dwelling-place prepared for the spirits of the just, and that the ways of God will yet be vindicated to man. The sentiments of religion, which were implanted in my mind in early youth, and which were revived by the awful scenes which I have seen passing before my eyes in the world, are I trust deeply rooted in my heart by this great calamity."—*Rel. Mag.*

THE JOYS OF HOME.

O, what so refreshing, so soothing, so satisfying, as the placid joys of home!

See the traveler. Does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved circle? The image of his earthly happiness continues vividly in his remembrance. It quickens him to diligence; it cheers him under difficulties; it makes him hail the hour which sees his purpose accomplished, and his face turned towards home; it communes with him as he journeys; and he hears the promise which causes him to hope 'thou shalt know also that thy tabernacle shall be in peace; and thou shalt visit thy habitation and not sin.'—O, the joyful reunion of a divided family—the pleasures of renewed interview and conversation after days of absence.

Behold the man of science. He drops the labor and painfulness of research, closes his volume, smooths his wrinkled brow, leaves his study, and, unbending himself, stoops to the capacities, yields to the wishes, and mingles with the diversions of his children.

'He will not blush that has a father's heart,
To take in childish play a childish part
But bends his sturdy back to any toy
That youth takes pleasure in to please his boy.'

Take the man of trade. What reconciles him to endure the fastidiousness and impertinence of customers? What rewards him for so many hours of tedious confinement? By and by the season of intercourse will arrive; he will be embosomed in the caresses of his family, he will behold the desire of his eyes, and the children of his love, for whom he resigns his ease; and in their welfare and smiles he will find his recompense.

Yonder comes the laborer. He has borne the burden and heat of the day; the descending sun has released him from his toil, and he is hastening home to enjoy repose. Half way down the lane, by the side of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him; one he carries and one he leads. The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See, his toil-worn countenance assumes an air of cheerfulness; his hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he eats and is satisfied; the evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden; enters again and retires to rest, and the 'rest of a laboring man is sweet, whether he eats little or much.' Inhabitant of this lonely lovely dwelling, who can be indifferent to thy comfort! Peace be to this house.'

'Let no ambition mock thy useful toil,
Thy homely joys, and destiny obscure,
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor.'

SUMMER PRAYER MEETINGS.—Often have we spoken of the infinite importance of making increased exertions to sustain the meetings, at those seasons of the year when the world invites, and usually with so much success, the individual attention of Christians. It is very easy at the close of a long and busy day in summer, to find an excuse for neglecting the prayer meeting, and although the excuse will not stand in the day of judgment, and hardly in the court of conscience now, it keeps the Christian at home, when he ought to be with the people of God. Let the church, then, be taught to feel that when the world pleads most loudly, the *church* must not relax her efforts in the Redeemer's cause, but on the contrary should redouble them; exertions should be made to give spirit and life to evening meetings, that they may attract and not weary; and no means should be ommitted to resist the current of worldly-mindedness which will now come in on the church like a flood.—*N. Y. Obs.*

SOUTHERN JUSTICE.—The examination of Lt. E. Smoot, for killing the negro boy, Peter, noticed in our paper yesterday, says the Mobile Ledger, was had before Justices Barnes and Schooley, and after a hearing of the testimony, was fully acquitted, it being deemed a case of "Justifiable homicide."

No doubt of it; for who ever heard of a white man's being hung in the slave-holding states for the murder of a negro?

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, containing the best mode of culture adopted in France, England, Germany, and Flanders; full practical instructions to guide the small cultivator, the farmer, the director, and the large proprietor in the improvement of an estate; the general principle of agriculture, and the culture of all the useful plants; the training of domestic animals, and the veterinary art; the description of various arts relating to agriculture; rural implements and buildings; the management and improvement of vines, fruit trees, timber, and forests, [illegible]; the economy, organization, and direction of a rural establishment; and finally, legislation as applied to agriculture; closing with a table of contents alphabetically arranged, a list of figures, abbreviations, and authorities cited.

An Elementary, Complete and Methodical Course of Rural Economy, with more than Two Thousand Engravings, representing the various Implements, Machines, sets of Apparatus, Breeds of Animals, Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, Rural Buildings, etc. Digested and Revised by a Committee of Scientific and Practical Agriculturists, belonging to the Agricultural Society of France, under the direction of M. F. Bailey, Member of the Societies of Agriculture and Horticulture. Translated from the French, with Notes adapting it to the use of farmers in the United States of America, by Elizur Wright, jr. formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Western Reserve College, Translator of La Fontaine's Fables, &c.

Agriculture is the foundation of all human arts—the art for which man was made, and the perfection of which is the chief happiness and glory as the lord temporal of this planet. Of this sublime art, all other arts and sciences are but satellites, [illegible]

[illegible]

The 1st number will be issued on the 1st of [illegible] 1842.

All orders and remittances [illegible] to S. S. HASKELL, Publisher, 138 Fulton St. New York.

New York, Jan. 1, 1842.

*** All editors who will give the above [illegible] insertions, and forward the papers containing them to the New York Watchman, shall be entitled to one copy of the work. 18w3

NO IMPOSITION.
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards, Bills, &c. &c. neatly executed at this office.

L. W. BLISS' Window Sash,
Bliss' & Co. Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Salisbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4 Manufacturers' Agent.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and most kinds of stuff received in payment, by HART, AUKLEY, & CO.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!
CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store. SUTTON & QUINBY.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.
De Ruyter, June 20, 1842. JAMES M. LETTS.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the musty accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S, whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites*."
May 30

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns.
May 30 J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES Superior quality, fashionable Hats just received, and for sale low at the
May 23 STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.
De Ruyter, Apr. 28th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat at one of the best mills in the state.
S. G. WALKER.
De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES' Blanks, Deeds, Mortgages, &c., just printed, and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, Apr. 27, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE. [illegible]

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30 STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Alfred—Thos. Potter, H. H. Baker, Joel Spencer.
[illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
[illegible]
New Salem—Jephthah F. Randolph.
[illegible]
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—S. Babcock, B. C. Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis.
Jackson—Davis Loofborrow.
[illegible]—G. N. Sweeney.
Kingsville—Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, F. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co.—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

[illegible], Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

☞To office and mail subscribers, $2 in ADVANCE.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher free of postage.

L. G. Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGIST

VOL. III.—NO 24.]

JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—— A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.]

DE RUYTER, N. [illegible] TH-DAY, AUGUST 10, 1842.

[PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

T WORK!
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es, and Mines,
Exposition of their
and practice
M. D. F. R. S. M. G. S.
Mem. Acad. N. S
Soc. N. Germ.
&c. &c.
ngravings

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Manner of Conducting General Conference.

We are on the eve of another Anniversary. Those who have studied the history of these seasons, marked their influence in uniting the hearts and encouraging the efforts of Christian brethren, and seen how intimately they have been connected with our progress in numbers, and in graces, will look forward to the approaching session with a deep interest. Such will feel, that whatever view may be taken of the wisdom or folly of *annual* Conferences, the question how they shall be conducted, so long as they continue to be held, is one of great importance. An argument often used against the continuance of our present arrangement, and one which seems to have weight with many minds, is drawn from the consideration, that of late, Conferences have been little more than a dead form, without interest and without use.—With this declaration, strong as it is, one would not do well to contend, for it is true to a lamentable degree. But with the conclusion which is drawn from it, that therefore they should be discontinued, there might be more successful dispute. It is the business of the Christian, in every department, to exert himself to preserve what is good and to reform what is bad. If he find himself connected with a set of arrangements, the design of which he can not but approve, yet the practical workings of which do not meet the expectations of those who made them, the first question naturally urged upon him will be as to the way in which they can be made to accomplish that design; nor will he be satisfied to throw away the whole, until every measure of reform has been tried.—Apply this to the case under consideration. If it be acknowledged that an annual Conference is adapted to secure union of interest and exertion, and to encourage and quicken us in the work to which we are devoted, then should we be slow to abandon this plan on the ground that it was not carried out with interest? Our inquiry should rather be, how the practical operation of this plan might be made to secure the end for which it was adopted?

But let us look at the mode in which Conferences have been conducted, and see if a reason may not there be found for this alledged want of interest. It needs but a superficial view to perceive, that on these occasions generally, *preaching* is the prominent item to which attention is invited.—To this a part of every day—and that the most valuable part—is given. Those hours which are likely to draw together the largest number of interested hearers, are almost exclusively occupied in this one exercise; while the business of Conference, for which all have professedly come together, and for the transaction of which long and laborious journeys have been undertaken, is crowded into such times as can not well be used for any thing else.—The consequence of such an arrangement is apparent. The great body of those who attend take no interest in the actual proceedings of Conference, because they have been attended to under circumstances which made it impossible for them to be witnesses and actors. Many even of those who were delegated to meet for the transaction of business connected with Conference or the Societies, are drawn away from most of the meetings bearing directly upon these subjects. The business is hurried through in such a form as to render it impossible that a very deep impression should be made in favor of the different objects presented; and all retire from the place with a feeling of indefiniteness in regard to the condition and prospects of our enterprises, which must be in a high degree painful. Is it surprising, then, that many feel little interest in the sessions of Conference?

Now let us suppose a different arrangement to be adopted, and see if there be not reason to believe that these sessions might be made interesting and profitable. Our brethren have come together at their annual festival. It is fitting that grateful acknowledgments of our obligation to a protecting and guiding Father should be made? Let, then, the first and principal exercise of the first-day be a meeting for prayer and praise, and listening to the word of life—an exercise which shall be so conducted that the hearts of all shall be warmed, and brotherly love awakened in each. This might be followed by a meeting for the appointment of a committee to arrange the future exercises, so that each interest might have a place, and know its place, and the minds of all be prepared for the business to be done. The following days might be distributed by this committee as should be deemed best, only giving to each Society a convenient time for a public meeting, and leaving its more especial Society business to be attended to at such intervals as might be found. For instance—and more particularly—Let the second day be given to the business of the Conference, and if it be not completed on this day, other times may be found to finish it. Let the third day be given to a meeting of the Missionary Society, in which a report of its past doings shall be made, resolutions embodying its plans and obligations shall be discussed, and the whole subject of missions so brought before the minds of all present that an onward impulse shall be given to the cause. Let another day be given to the Tract Society for the same purpose; and another still to the Education Society's interests. These meetings should be provided with business, and the whole arrangement for each completed before the commencement of the session, *by the officers of the respective Societies*, so that they may be entered upon with spirit, and conducted to the glory of God and the instruction of man. By this means, an understanding of the condition of all our benevolent enterprises would be in the possession of those who should attend on these meetings, and the exercises of Conference, instead of being lifeless and useless, would be looked for with pleasure and attended with advantage.

Will our brethren—especially those who are responsible for the manner of conducting the business of Conference and the Societies—think of these things, and come up to our anticipated meeting prepared to give life and interest to the exercises connected with their respective objects?

B.

Religious Department.

A SHORT AND EASY METHOD WITH DEISTS.

BY REV. CHARLES LESLIE, M. A.

(*Letter to a Friend.*)

(Continued.)

Let me produce, as another and a familiar illustration, the *Stonehenge* of *Salisbury Plain.* Almost every body has seen or heard of it; and yet nobody knows by whom, or in memory of what, it was set up.

Now, suppose I should write a book to-morrow, and state in it that these huge stones were erected by a Cæsar or a Mahomed, in memory of such and such of their actions; and should farther add, that this book was written at the time when those actions were performed, and by the doers themselves, or by eye witnesses; and had been constantly received as true, and quoted by authors of the greatest credit in regular succession ever since; that it was well known in England, and even enjoined by Act of Parliament to be taught our children; and that we accordingly did teach it our children, and had been taught it ourselves when we were children; would this, I demand of any Deist, pass current in England? Or, rather, should not I, or any other person who might insist upon its reception, instead of being believed, be considered insane?

Let us compare, then, this rude structure with the Stonehenge, as I may call it, or "twelve stones" set up at *Gilgal.* Joshua, iv. 6. It is there said that the reason why they were set up, that when the children of the Jews, in after-ages, should ask their meaning, it should be told them. Ch. iv. 20—22. And the thing in memory of which they were set up, the passage over Jordan, was such as could not possibly have been imposed upon that people at the time when it was said to be done: it was not less miraculous, and from the previous notice, preparations, and other striking circumstances of its performance, (iii. 5, 15,) still more unassailable by the petty cavils of infidel sophistry, than their passage through the Red Sea.

Now, to form our argument, let us suppose that there never was any such thing as that passage over Jordan; that these stones at Gilgal had been set up on some unknown occasion; and that some designing man in an after-age, invented this book of Joshua, affirmed that it was written at the time of that imaginary event by Joshua himself, and adduced this pile of stones as a testimony of its truth; would not every body say to him, "We know this pile very well, but we never before heard of this reason for it, nor of this book of Joshua.—Where has it lain concealed all this while? And where and how came you, after so long a period, to find it? Besides, it informs us that this passage over Jordan was solemnly directed to be taught our children from age to age; and, to that end, that they were always to be instructed in the meaning of this particular monument: but we were never taught it ourselves, when we were children, nor did we ever teach it to our children. And it is in the highest degree improbable that such an emphatic ordinance should have been forgotten during the continuance of so remarkable a pile of stones, set up expressly for the purpose of preserving its remembrance."

If, then, for these reasons, no such fabrication could be put upon us, as to the stones in *Salisbury Plain*, how much less could it succeed as to the stonage at *Gilgal?* If, where we are ignorant of the true origin of a mere naked monument, such a sham origin cannot be imposed, how much less practicable would it be to impose upon us in actions and observances which we celebrate in memory of what we actually know: to make us forget what we have regularly commemorated; and to persuade us that we have constantly kept such and such institutions, with reference to something which we never heard of before; that is, that we knew something before we knew it! And, if we find it thus impossible to practice deceit, even in cases which have not the above four marks, how much more impossible must it be that any deceit should be practiced in cases in which all these four marks meet?

In the matters of fact of Christ likewise, as well as in those of Moses, these four marks are to be found. The reasoning indeed, which has been already advanced with respect to the Old Testament, is generally applicable to the New. The miracles of Christ, like those of Moses, were such as men's *outward senses* could judge of; and were performed *publicly*, in the presence of those to whom the history of them, contained in the gospel, was addressed. And it is related that "about three thousand" at one time, (Acts, ii. 41,) and about "five thousand" at another, (iv. 4,) were converted in consequence of what they themselves saw and heard, in matters where it was impossible that they should have been deceived. Here, therefore, were the two first marks.

And, with regard to the latter, Baptism and the Lord's Supper were instituted as memorials of certain things, not in after ages, but *at the time* when these things were said to be done; and have been strictly observed, *from that time to this*, without interruption. Christ himself also ordained Apostles, &c., to preach and administer his ordinances, and to govern his church "even unto the end of the world." Now, the Christian ministry is as notorious a matter of fact among us as the setting apart of the tribe of Levi was among the Jews; and as the era and object of their appointment are part of the gospel-narrative, if that narrative had been a fiction of some subsequent age, at the time of its fabrication no such order of men could have been found, which would have effectually given the lie to the whole story. And the truth of the matters of fact of Christ, being no otherwise asserted than as there were at the time (whenever the Deist will suppose the Gospel to have been fabricated,) public ordinances, and a public ministry of his institution to dispense them, and it being impossible, upon this hypothesis, that there could be any such things then in existence, we must admit it to be equally impossible that the forgery should have been successful. Hence, it was as impossible to deceive mankind, in respect to these matters of fact, by inventing them in after ages, as at the time when they were said to be done.

The matters of fact reported of Mahomed, and of the heathen deities, do all want some of these four marks by which the certainty of facts is established. Mahomed himself, as he tells us in his Koran, (6, &c.) pretended to no miracles; and those which are commonly related of him pass, even among his followers, for ridiculous legends, and as such are rejected by their scholars and philosophers. They have not either of the two first marks; for his converse with the moon, his night-journey from Mecca to Jerusalem, and thence to heaven, &c., were not performed before any witnesses, nor was the tour indeed of a nature to admit human attestation: and to the two latter they do not affect to advance any claim.

The same may be affirmed, with little variation, of the stories of the heathen deities: of Mercury's stealing sheep, Jupiter's transforming himself into a bull, &c., besides the absurdity of such degrading and profligate adventures. And, accordingly we find that the more enlightened Pagans themselves considered them as fables involving a mystical meaning, of which several of their writers have endeavored to give us the explication. It is true, these gods had their priests, their feasts, their games, and other public ceremonies; but all these want the fourth mark, of commencing *at the time* when the things which they commemorate were said to have been done. Hence they cannot secure mankind, in subsequent ages, from imposture, as they furnish no internal means of detection, at the period of the forgery. The *Bacchanalia*, for example, and other heathen festivals, were established long after the events to which they refer; and the priests of Juno, Mars, &c., were not ordained by those imaginary deities, but appointed by others in some after age, and are therefore no evidence to the truth of their preternatural achievements.

To apply what has been said:

We may challenge all the Deists in the world to show any fabulous action accompanied by these four marks. The thing is impossible. The histories of the Old and New Testament never could have been received, if they had not been true; because the priesthoods of Levi and of Christ, the observance of the Sabbath, the Passover and Circumscision, and the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, &c., are there represented as descending uninterruptedly from the times of their respective institution. And it would have been as impossible to persuade men in after ages that they had been circumcised or baptized, and celebrated Passovers, Sabbaths, and other ordinances, under the ministration of a certain order of priests, if they had done none of those things, as to make them believe at the time, without any real foundation, that they had gone through the seas on dry land, seen the dead raised, &c. But, without such a persuasion, it was impossible that either the Law or the Gospel could have been received. And the truth of the matters of fact of each being no otherwise asserted than as such public ceremonies had been previously practiced, their certainty is established upon the FULL CONVICTION OF THE SENSES OF MANKIND.

I do not say that every thing which wants these four marks is false; but that every thing which has them all, must be true.

I can have no doubt that there was such a man as Julius Cæsar, that he conquered at Pharsalia, and was killed in the Senate-house, though neither his actions nor his assassination be commemorated by any public observances. But this shows that the matters of fact of Moses and of Christ have come down to us better certified than any other whatsoever. And yet our Deists, who would consider any one as hopelessly irrational that should offer to deny the existence of Cæsar, value themselves as the only men of profound sense and judgment, for ridiculing the histories of Moses and of Christ, though guarded by infallible marks, which that of Cæsar wants.

Besides, the nature of the subject would of itself lead to a more minute examination of the one than of the other, for of what consequence is it to me, or to the world, whether there ever was such a man as Cæsar, whether he conquered at Pharsalia, and was killed in the Senate-house, or not? But our eternal welfare is concerned in the truth of what is recorded in the scriptures; whence they would naturally be more narrowly scrutinized, when proposed for acceptance.

How unreasonable, then, is it to reject matters of fact so important, so sifted, and so attested; and yet to think it absurd, even to madness, to deny other matters of fact, which [illegible] their evidence—have had comparatively little investigation—and are of no consequence at all!

[To be continued.]

From the Morning Star

A QUESTION.

Can a person remain in a sin-fostering Church, and not be a partaker of that sin? Sin may be in a Church for a season and still that sin not be chargeable to the Church as a body; for a reason that the sin is not under the sanction or approval of the church. And for a time, during the steps of discipline, during the course of action against the corruption of the minority, the sins of the few cannot be chargeable upon the many.

But when the efforts of the church have been brought to bear in favor of sin, and against those who are laboring to remove it, that church then becomes a sin-fostering church. It endorses the sin, and instead of being a reformatory body, is an association whose powers are lent to the support of that which Christ came to destroy. Can it be the duty of any one to remain in a church whose powers have been thus prostituted? We say no. To remain is to become partaker of the wrong and to incur the guilt which attaches to the body.

It is the duty of no person to follow a church when she departs from God. God does indeed bind us so long as she follows him. But we have personal responsibilities: we have an account to render to him for the talents he has committed to us; and the so called church can not step in to cancel the obligations under which we stand as souls bound to the Judgment seat. Every one must give an account of himself to God. The plea of public opinion, or "the Church!" can not avail at that Day!

What then can we do, but to depart from the Church, when we depart from Christ? The contrary doctrine deals condemnation upon every soul who has left the fellowship of the Mother of harlots. Why did Luther depart from the church of Rome?—Because she had departed from God! And for the same reason every one should leave a church when it becomes a sin-fostering institution. Then "salvation is out of it," not in it!

The contrary is to put a church above the Bible—yea, above God himself! It is to set up the popish claim of infallibility for the church, and make her decrees the rule of moral action, instead of God's revealed will, if christians are not at liberty to leave her communion when she departs from God.

But a Church does depart from God when she in any one point *knowingly* connives at sin, or lends her influence to sustain it. As with individuals, so with churches. He who offends knowingly, in one point is guilty of all. He fosters a root of rebellion in his heart, which keeps the Holy Spirit out; and as the Holy Spirit is kept out, he is disqualified from complying with the spiritual requirements of his law. He who has one trait of the mind of Christ, has all the lineaments in some degree.—The "new man," is put with his various faculties, not with one isolated attribute.—And it requires the same sacrifice, a complete consecration so far as light extends, to obtain one of the features of the "new man" that it does not receive them all—inasmuch as they are not communicated separately but together.

So with a church in her associated capacity. When she turns her influence in support of sin, that moment she becomes a [illegible] church. And to say that [illegible] is the church of Christ, is to affirm that the kingdom of Christ is a sin-fostering institution, at war with itself, at war with its Head, and at war with the moral nature of the [illegible].

From [illegible]

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

[illegible]

Children's Department.

From the Sabbath School Messenger.

"THOU GOD, SEEST ME."

Ellen was a very little girl, but she had often heard of God. She had been taught that she was a great sinner, and when she thought of him, she felt afraid. My dear children, you may sometimes feel afraid to meet the eye of your kind and indulgent parent, when you have been disobedient: so the sinner feels in the presence of God; he would flee away from his presence. But how can we fly from God? Read the 139th Psalm, and you will see what David said about it. "If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there: if I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." I wish every one of my little readers would commit this Psalm to memory. Your mothers will find it for you. It is not very long. But I must not forget little Ellen.

One evening when the stars were shining brightly, her father called Ellen, and taking her out, showed her the beautiful worlds of light—for stars, dear children, are worlds or suns, some much larger than our earth. Ellen had learned a pretty little hymn, which she now repeated to her father:

[illegible]

Ellen was deeply impressed with the [illegible] which her father talked to her, [illegible] the ever-present eye of God. She [illegible] that God knew every [illegible] every thought that was in [illegible] she never felt it as she did [illegible] she raised her eyes to the [illegible] slowly after her father, [illegible] God, seest me."

Ellen went to bed, but she could not [illegible] and though the light was taken out [illegible] the room, she felt the eye of God was [illegible] She remembered that her father [illegible] "The darkness hideth not from [illegible] the darkness and the light are both alike to him." You may think, my [illegible] Ellen was so young, she [illegible] very great sinner, [illegible] afraid of God, [illegible] She felt that she had [illegible] ever-present God, and as [illegible] she began to cry. Her mother [illegible] was passing the room, heard her [illegible] and stopped to see what was the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] dear children, that [illegible] rests on you. You cannot [illegible] that he does not hear, nor [illegible] he does not know. Perhaps some [illegible] boys that you know, use [illegible] to them as Ellen did [illegible] companions, "God sees you, he hears every word you say." If you are ever tempted to do wrong, remember, "Thou God seest me," and think whether you would like to do it knowing that he is looking at you.

I once heard of a man who went to steal something, and took his little son with him. He was afraid some one would see him, so he looked all around among the bushes, and when he was satisfied there was no one near, began to fill his bag. The little boy said, "Father, stop, you hav'nt looked every where." The man was frightened, and looking around, said, "Where, my son?" The child, pointing upwards, said, "There, father, you hav'nt looked to see if God saw you." The father dropped the things he had been taking, and went home, afraid to steal, when he remembered that God saw him. This little boy had been to Sabbath School, and there had learned this text, which I hope each one of you, my dear children, will remember, "Thou God seest me."

M.

VOL. III. SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER. VOL. III.

North and South—Free an
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1842.

...atson.

...Providence I will hold ... Church in Watson on ...day, the 17th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of aiding the A. S. D. B. Missionary Society.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Agent.

De Ruyter, Aug. 9, 1842.

Upon all subjects save the immediate personal claims of the Gospel, all men are willing to yield a proper attention; and yet no subject is so much connected with the present and eternal interests of every soul, as this. The Savior admonishes, "seek first the kingdom of heaven, and its righteousness." The invitations and promises of the gospel are all in the present tense, but man promises repentance and obedience in the future.

Every matter of dollars and cents receives candid attention, while almost every means is resorted to to drive the claims of religion from the thoughts, and whatever thought may be bestowed, are either involuntary, or are exercised to resist the spirit's influence. Herein is the great folly of men, that they either put far from their thoughts the subject that infinitely more than all others concerns them, or give it an unfair examination when it does occupy their thoughts.

If candor is needful in common affairs among men, how much more in the relation men sustain to God, and in the great things that concern the eternal well-being of the soul?

At a late meeting of the F. M. R. S. of this place the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we feel ourselves called upon by crimes committed and developed in this village and its vicinity, within the past year, to act decidedly and fearlessly in the course we have espoused.

Resolved, That the libertine, (whatever may be his pretensions to the name or character of a gentleman,) should be excluded from social and friendly intercourse with the virtuous, no less than abandoned females; and that to receive and treat with complacency *such* men, is, in effect, to give countenance to the foulest of CRIMES.

Resolved, therefore, That we will not countenance the guilty of either sex, by inviting them to our houses or social parties; or by visiting them at theirs, except on errands of necessity or mercy.

Resolved, That we disclaim the idea inculcated by some, of all persons being alike degraded in their sentiments and habits of life; and feel that those who advocate it, give fearful evidence of deep depravity of heart, and of being themselves involved in the guilt they charge upon others.

De Ruyter Institute.

The Summer Term closes to-day. The former good character of the school has been maintained. The next term will commence Sept. 9. We repeat our former invitations "to send on scholars, and the school will be well sustained." We trust the friends of the school will not let their good feeling abate, but rather renew their efforts to sustain it by sending scholars.

Our article on Universalism has been copied by the N. York Baptist Register, and by the Seventh-Day Baptist Register, neither of which has given us any credit. An oversight, no doubt.—*Northern Advocate.*

We are willing to make satisfaction to our Brother of the Advocate. We copied the article from the New York Baptist Register, and finding no credit there, we gave none.

"THAT ADDRESS" to the Missionary Society of the Central Association is called for. We would just say that the person appointed to write has informed us that it will be forth coming as soon as his engagements will allow.

☞REV. B. C. CHURCH has removed to Tallmadge, Ottawa Co., Mich., at which place his correspondents may address him.

Extract of a letter, dated

Tallmadge, Mich., July 11, 1842.

Bro. Bailey—I have frequently intimated that you would, ere long, hear good news from here. Although things move slow, the prospect is still brightening. Last first day I was invited to Lecture on the subject of the Sabbath. I accepted with pleasure, had a good audience, and close attention.—At the request of the same assembly, I promised another Lecture.

Yours, to serve,
B. CHURCH.

For the Register.

Let all Read, Think, and then Speak their Minds.

In my last monthly report I called the attention of those friendly to the cause of Missions to the importance of maturing some plan for future operations. Since then I have had an interview with Br. Hubbard, the Treasurer, and from statements made by him, I am more fully convinced of the inefficient plan of our past and present mode of operations. In company with him I examined the situation of our Missionary Society, and find that we are indebted to the amount of about $320, for services rendered previous to the present year. *The above fact I make known at his request.* I find the same dissatisfaction here as elsewhere to the existing plan. Having had a good opportunity the past summer of learning the wishes of the denomination, permit me to offer a few hints further for consideration; and also in compliance with F.'s communication last week.

As the great cause of complaint lies against the standing fund, and its past management, I am of the opinion that this *must* become either available, or revert back from whence it come. But how are the debts of the Society to be liquidated if this be done? I answer, first, not by using the funds raised this present season; as they were given expressly for Dr. Scott's mission. But may there not be 32 of the life members, or who are not life members, who will agree to pay $10 each, and thus once more place our missionary cause on the track? I am confident there is. This would set us on our feet again, and taking warning from past experience, may we not hope that we may be enabled hereafter to shun the rock on which we have foundered? Will not the *Local Agents* see how many are willing to give their life membership, or give otherwise for the above purpose, and report to the Conference? Let it be done this month, that after the rising of our Society, we may enter the field anew. Thus much for the old Society. Now for a new one.

And first I see no need of disbanding the old Society, only let it be dependent on voluntary contributions. The nature of the cause to be supported, I am confident, require *that* aid, and *that* only. The reasons in favor of voluntary effort are too numerous to mention. Suffice it to say, that while the funding system has a direct tendency to lessen responsibility, the voluntary one increases it, not only in the donor, but his successors. Let, then, our Missionary operations be conducted on this principle, and I firmly believe that far more of the Macedonian calls will be responded to. Let us but have our general Missionary Society based upon this and conducted so that confidence can be placed in its proceedings, and we shall soon see auxiliaries clustering around like satellites which reflect back the effulgence of their primary.

Local feelings must be discarded, and the cause of truth must be that which excites to action. Brethren, the field is the *world*—a fallen, sinful, dying world. Its groans and tears—its agonizing cries have too long remained unheeded. To the church has the world looked for almost nineteen centuries, for the bread of life, for the balm to remove its disease, and for the hope that blooms to immortality. Friends! to the rescue!—A *world* is to be reclaimed. Under the banner of Immanuel let us go forth, armed with the panoply of heaven, and soon we may hope to see error hiding its head, while truth will stand emblazoned in golden capitals.

S. S. GRISWOLD.

Scott, August 5, 1842.

For the Register.

MR. EDITOR—The following letter to the general agent of the Tract Society, evinces a determination to meet the *christian responsibility* in a manner becoming a lover of the truth; and in the hope that the example may not be without its influence, I venture to lay it before your readers.

"Brother S———,

"Please to receive the enclosed for the Tract cause, from a few sisters in ———, praying that you may have the aid of your brethren and the blessing of God to attend you in your efforts in this object." Yours, &c.

Here follows a list of fifteen names, with their subscriptions amounting in all to $10,-10.

Would that it was our pleasure to record more frequently, such exhibitions of christian spirit on the part of those to whose labors the interests of the benevolent institutions of the Church are so aptly commended—that the Missionary, and the friend of Tracts might no longer languish in despair of success. And where is the church, in which the sisters have not enough of the self-sacrificing spirit of religion, to render this trifling but important service to the cause which, above all things else, they profess to love?

Do they look with suspicion upon "this using of means"? Hear, then, the great Founder of the Church: "The kingdom of heaven is likened unto leaven which was hid in three measures of meal, until the whole was leavened." The spirit of eternal Truth is thus implanted in the hearts of men, and thus eventually to triumph over error; but does not every sister know by what "*means*" the working of leaven may be advanced, or even entirely checked?

Do they doubt the consolations of a benevolent spirit? Let them remember the devoted Mary, and the blessed reward of [illegible] generous love.

Sisters,—and brethren too,—examine your hearts with reference to this subject, and see whether your "withholding" does not proceed from a lack of christian confidence, or of love for the cause of Christ, rather than from any fear of pecuniary destitution.

The following interesting anecdote is copied from the report of the N. Y. City Tract Society:

"Missionaries in a West India island were about building a chapel. One of them in calling over the names of his people, to see how much they would give, called the name of "Fitzgerald Matthew." "I am here, sir," he instantly replied; at the same time I saw him hobbling on his wooden leg out of the crowd. I wondered what he meant, for the others answered to their names without moving from their places.—On coming up, he put his hand into one pocket and took out a handful of silver wrapped in a paper, and said with a lovely kind of abruptness, "That's for *me*, Massa." Oh, I said, keep your money at present, I don't want it *now*: I only wanted to know how much you could afford to give; I will come for the money another time. "Ah, Massa," he replied, "God's work must be done, and I may be dead." And with that he plunged his hand into another pocket, and took out another handful of silver, and said, "That's for my *wife*, Massa." Then he put his hand into a third pocket, and took out a somewhat smaller parcel, and ~~said~~, "That's for my *child*, Massa." It was altogether, near three pounds sterling—(more than thirteen dollars)—a large sum for a poor field negro with a wooden leg. The Missionary adds, "Let me never forget the simple expression of the poor negro; let it be engraven on my heart; let it be my motto in all that I take in hand for the cause of Christ—"GOD'S WORK MUST BE DONE, AND I MAY BE DEAD." F.

For the Register.

Some things which I think are not Polite.

When I see a young gentleman mimic persons who are deformed in body, or who have an impediment in their speech, or who are deficient in mental faculties, I say ~~that~~ young man is not polite.

When one treats aged people with neglect, I say, he is not polite.

When I see a company of young men on the Sabbath, standing on the steps of the church, forming a sort of set guard in front of the doors, and staring the ladies full in the face as they approach to enter the sacred courts—I cannot help thinking that those young men are not quite so polite as they might be. When I hear a person *use profane language*—he may wear as fine cloth as Europe or America can manufacture, he may carry as many superb watch seals as he ever uttered oaths—he may have his pockets filled with invitation cards, demonstrating what a variety of fashionable circles have desired his company—I heed not all this tinsel, but I come directly to the conclusion, that *he* is not polite: let him be Esq., Capt., or General—or the Hon., or even the President himself, he is not a *gentleman.*

YOUNG HUMPHREY.

For the Register.

Consider the Apostle and High Priest of our Profession Christ Jesus.—Paul.

The want of a proper consideration of the character of Christ and his attributes and offices, no doubt, even among his professed followers, is the primary cause of many of the divisions that take place in the church, and many of the delinquencies in individual members. Were men to have the fact continually in their minds that Jesus Christ is that being that created the Heavens and the Earth, and still holds the reigns of government in his hands, who would dare to sin in the immediate presence of Omnipotence? Yet such is the case; and men transgress his holy law. When we look into the sacred scriptures we find that Christ is represented as possessing all the attributes of God, and also bears all the titles ascribed to the Deity, such as Omnipotence, Omniscience, Omnipresence. He is called Jehovah, Lord of hosts, the only wise God our Savior, the beginning and the ending, the first and the last, the Almighty, the King of kings, and Lord of lords, and unto his people he is their prophet to teach, their priest to atone, and their king to rule.

1. He, by the power of the Eternal Spirit, teaches men the way of life by convincing them of sin, righteousness, and judgment, for the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared unto all men teaching us the denying of ungodly and worldly lusts, &c.

2. By the same Spirit shews to the convinced sinner that he is a propitiation for sin, and has power on earth to forgive sin, and impart a portion of that faith that is unfeigned which works by love and purifies the heart.

3. He is their king to rule. Here is a most important point to take into consideration. As a king, he has a right to make laws for the government of his kingdom; and every deviation, evasion, or alteration of his laws, is high treason in us, and dishonorary to the king; therefore, it is man's highest duty to study the sacred volume of His Law, as far as in him lies to keep all his commands, as he will not take mockery for sacrifice.

I would therefore say, in conclusion, let those who name the name of Jesus depart from evil, and keep his whole law, while those that substitute their own inventions or tradition, instead of the law of God, are solemnly admonished to look well to see on what foundation they rest their hopes.

C.

Congressional News.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 1, 1842.

The Florida War Bill,

Providing for the "armed occupation" of the territory, finally passed the House, so amended as to make it no *armed occupation* at all, but merely a donation of so much land as 2,500 families might occupy, in order to hasten the settlement of the territory. The Senate have not yet acted on the amendments. In this undisguised form of robbery, there are some Senators who had little patience with it, who voted for the original bill; but it has become a law.

Steamers to France.

The proposition of the French Government, to unite with their own in establishing a line of mail steamers between the two countries, has been quite favorably received. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who reported in favor of it; and a resolve was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to report a plan to carry it into effect, at the ensuing session of Congress. It is a good movement, compared with many schemes to promote the public welfare, by relieving the public of the care of their own business and money.

The Contingent Appropriation Bill,

providing definitely for all those items of expenditure which have heretofore been left to the discretion of the heads of departments, and giving their printing to the lowest bidder, and for other purposes, involving an amount of nearly a million, passed the House to-day. Early in the session, it would have taken six weeks to pass it, at least. The bill makes a considerable saving in public expenses, and cuts off the sources of much corruption and favoritism.

Indian Titles.

Mr. Preston has introduced a joint resolve that indirectly repeals the Land bill. It proposes that no distribution of the land fund among the States shall take place, till the sums paid for the extinguishment of Indian titles has been reimbursed to the Treasury. He declared that his vote on two treaties now pending respecting a large tract of Iowa, would depend on the passage of the resolve. There seems to be a disposition to favor it.

The Tariff Bill

has been discussed in the Senate, with much attention to the details of the bill; but the majority voted to concur in the bill as it passed the House, except the proviso to save the land bill, which is still under discussion. It will probably pass by the day after to-morrow; and, if the land provision is retained, will be vetoed before the close of the week. It is understood, that if Congress then adjourns, without passing any revenue law, Mr. Tyler will convene them again the next day, for the purpose. He will be sustained, if a movement so decisive and bold should be made.

The Boundary Treaty.

There is a fair prospect that the intrigue of the ultra Slavery party to prevent the confirmation of this important Treaty by the Senate, will be defeated. Their only ground of opposition, viz: the failure to include the difficulties growing out of the slave trade in the same treaty, does not meet with the approbation of the best portion even of the Southern press, though some Northerners of both parties, are servile enough to countenance it. Shame on them! Their want of statesmanship is equalled only by their *servility*, as Mr. Adams very justly called their subserviency to ultra Southern feeling.

Rights of Colored men.

There has been a remarkable debate in the Senate, on the exclusion of colored men from the Army and Navy, terminating in the vote to exclude them, on the shameless pretense of the danger of entrusting arms in their hands! Six Northern Democrats voted for it!

Yours truly, P. P.

News of the Day.

Forgery on the Auditor's Office of Illinois.—A system of fraud and forgery has just been discovered in the Auditor's office of Illinois, by which that State will be a loser to the amount, it is said, of *three hundred thousand dollars.* The perpetrator of these forgeries is Milton H. Walsh, a young man who has been a clerk in the office of the Treasurer and Auditor for several years past, and has hitherto borne an irreproachable character.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE BOUNDARY LINE—TERMS OF THE TREATY.

We know the great anxiety felt by the people of Maine, to learn the particulars respecting the treaty just concluded between Lord Ashburton and our Government in regard to the settlement of the Boundary Question; and shall therefore proceed substantially, to state them. In the first place it may be proper to say that *all* our Commissioners have, so far as we know, or have reason to believe, done their whole duty faithfully. We say this because of the insinuations to the contrary, thrown out in various quarters respecting the course of Judge Preble; who, instead of meriting censure, deserves his full share of commendation. We repeat what we have heretofore said, that there has not been the slightest grounds for the vile communications in several papers censuring his course. As nothing has been said against the others, they need no defense.

The boundary is to be substantially the one fixed by the King of the Netherlands. It includes, we believe, a small strip of barren territory at the extreme north, in the Canadas, not given in the award. For the claim to the territory ceded to Great Britain, the United States get the disputed grounds in New Hampshire, also a strip about three quarters of a mile wide, the whole distance of the line of Vermont, [illegible] on the British Possessions, and Rouse's Point in New York.

Massachusetts gets [illegible] and Maine [illegible] the [illegible] payment [illegible] the [illegible] in the Aroostook [illegible] the Civil Fund [illegible] making [illegible] Maine also gets [illegible] to the [illegible] the right of [illegible] produce in British vessels to England [illegible] her dependencies, on the same terms [illegible] conditions that they would [illegible] the products of the Colonies. This arrangement gives the whole [illegible] St. John, to the American [illegible] Aroostook and [illegible] choice of markets. It is [illegible] therefore, that the products [illegible] region will be shipped to the West Indies and other British ports.

Under these circumstances [illegible] timber be readily stripped [illegible] to a good market, but that [illegible] in that section will soon fill up with hardy yeomen. [illegible] *we do not hesitate to say that* [illegible] *a capital bargain* [illegible] *Nor are we prepared* [illegible] *lants in the* [illegible] *New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, together with the free navigation of the St. John, and the* [illegible] *in the* [illegible] *valley, are not a fair* [illegible] *territory and* [illegible]. On the contrary, we think [illegible].

The United States get less territory [illegible] quantity [illegible] but [illegible] really [illegible] question [illegible] the free navigation of the St. John [illegible].

The question [illegible] with [illegible] very [illegible] we leave [illegible] ers to [illegible] are various [illegible].

The South has [illegible] plaint [illegible] takes to pay Maine [illegible] chusetts $[illegible] The Florida war cost [illegible] the comparison.

THE [illegible]

The Wheat Harvest [illegible] country is now about half through [illegible] never was there more delightful weather, or a fairer prospect of a continuance of the same blessing. There will be but one short crop this year—[illegible]—while Wheat, Barley, Oats, Grass, Potatoes, &c. are prolific almost beyond example.—*Rochester Advertiser.*

The farmers of this Island are now gathering in their Harvest and there will doubtless be a large crop. Hay, Wheat, Oats, are all first rate. Corn is extremely promising. The only drawback will be upon the Rye, which will afford but a middling crop.—*Brooklyn (L. I.) Star.*

We regret to learn that the fear entertained for the safety of the Wheat, is in many cases too fully realized. Some fields of fine growth, we are told, will not yield over one-fourth of a crop, and nearly all are more or less injured from rust. Oats will be good. Corn is coming forward pretty well, and may yet produce an average yield. Potatoes bid fair. The ground begins to thirst for rain.—*Erie (Pa.) Gazette.*

Weather and Crops.—The rain of Friday and Saturday—the first which fell since the harvest fairly commenced—will not much annoy the farmers in getting in their crops. It is followed by cool weather—very cool for the season—the thermometer down to 46 this morning—a change of 40 or 50 degrees in a few days.

We cannot find, after diligent inquiry, any cause for altering our statements respecting the unequalled quantity and luxuriance of the crops, and the excellent manner in which, through the fineness of the weather, they have been secured thus far. Never before was there such an immense yield in the Genesee Valley.—*Roch. Eve. Post, Aug. 1.*

Bituminous coal has recently been found in Augusta, Oneida county, N. Y. The discovery was accidental. A. M. Porter, on whose land the coal was found, was digging a well, and at the depth of seventy feet, he struck the vein. Mr. P. has been offered $20,000 for his farm by an eastern capitalist.

THE GREAT WESTERN SEMINARY GOING UP!—PHŒNIX LIKE.

To the Editor of the Rochester Eve. Post:

SIR—About two months ago the public journals announced the melancholy tidings that this institution (located at Lima, N. Y.) was consumed by fire. Your readers will be pleased to know that its foundation, on a plan materially improved and enlarged, is again laid. The builders, viz. Messrs. Anderson & Coleman, of Rochester, are under contract to have it completed ready for the school by the first of December next. The expense of rebuilding and re-establishing the institution will be about twenty-four thousand dollars.

The corner stone was laid yesterday. It was an occasion of thrilling interest. A box of zinc containing catalogues of the institution; an address delivered by Rev. A. Steele before its trustees and literary associations, just before its destruction by fire; together with copies of sundry books, periodicals, &c., was deposited in the stone, to await the period when posterity shall have occasion to review the doings of its ancestry.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Copeland, and an appropriate address delivered by Prof. Seager, the Principal; the assembly being occasionally exhilarated by the two Brass Bands of Lima, who responsively spoke to each other and to the multitude in the richest strains of melody.

[illegible] the benevolent friends of the institution lay by something in store, with which to help through this important enterprise [illegible] let parents and guardians [illegible] the Hall the coming [illegible] with students—so shall the glory [illegible] exceed the glory of the [illegible] establishment.

J. COPELAND.

Lima, July [illegible], 1842.

[illegible] Wednesday [illegible] occurred [illegible] corner of Tenth [illegible] and [illegible] streets, which deserves pub[illegible] Adams, the great lion [illegible] Joe Smith's scheme, delivered a discourse in favor of the Latter Day Saints. In the latter part of his discourse he called out with Stentorian lungs, "where [illegible] the celebrated and learned Dr. West? He [illegible] I was coming to Philadelphia [illegible] Why does he not appear and [illegible] in his power?" At [illegible] moment a portly figure started up and [illegible] the audience by stating, "Ladies [illegible] gentlemen, the person who has [illegible] professes to speak by inspiration [illegible] had he possessed what he [illegible] he would have known that Dr. West is present, and now challenges him [illegible] the truth of his monstrosities before [illegible] enlightened community.—*Jour. of* [illegible]

[illegible] *Disappearance of Elder Orson Pratt.*—The Warsaw Signal, a paper published [illegible] Nauvoo, states that information had [illegible] at Warsaw of the sudden [illegible] of Elder Orson Pratt, a [illegible]. He left a paper stating [illegible] was caused by [illegible] and by [illegible] church. He [illegible] statement relative [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] some in Nauvoo [illegible] suicide, and [illegible] of him.

[illegible] indigenous [illegible] of [illegible] A [illegible] of Fernando Cortez, was the first [illegible] in Mexico. He [illegible] grains among [illegible] brought [illegible] Spain for the use of the army [illegible] these few grains have [illegible] the golden harvest.

Mr. Catherwood's Panoramas.—The manner in which the rotunda in Prince street, used by Mr. Catherwood for the exhibition of his fine panorama, was set on fire on Friday evening last, was at first a mystery. But we think now, that there is pretty good evidence that the calamity was brought about by lightning. The building had been lighted by gas, which was conducted into it by a main pipe, branching out into an immense number of small tubes, for the purpose of highly illuminating every part of the picture. Just before the time of the fire, the gas had been turned off and all was dark within the building. The man who takes charge of it had left. Suddenly, according to the testimony of a lady who lives near, the lightning was seen to strike the building, and in a moment a prodigious mass of flame rose up. A gentleman also says he saw the same. It is probable that the main pipe was burst by the electric fluid, and the gas set on fire.

The loss to Mr. Catherwood is very severe. Four of his grand panoramas were destroyed, viz: Jerusalem and Thebes, which were in exhibition, and Lima and another, which lay on the floor rolled up. Also drawings collected by years of toil from distant parts of the world, and nearly all the drawings and objects of curiosity collected by Messrs. Catherwood and Stephens from Central America.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Schenectady and Troy Railroad.—We learn that the work of laying down the rails upon this road will be commenced during the present week, and the whole enterprise prosecuted to completion with all possible despatch. Mr. Norris, of Philadelphia, has nearly completed the locomotives for the use of the road; and our fellow citizens, Messrs. Eaton & Gilbert, are at work upon the cars, one of which is completed, and may justly be ranked among the finest specimens of mechanical skill, taste, and ingenuity, that they have ever "turned out."—*Troy Budget.*

North and South—Free and Slave Labor.—The Trenton Gazette says that Mr. Randolph says in a speech, that the manufactures of New Jersey in 1840 were made more valuable than the cotton crop of Georgia and South Carolina, by several millions; and even the potatoe crop of the United States, at only 30 cents a bushel, exceeded in value the cotton crop of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama; yet who thinks of legislation or nullification for potatoes?

Exploring Expedition.—A letter from Washington to the New Orleans Advertiser states that Capt. Wilkes, of the Exploring Expedition, has brought home among other valuable things, 2,000 charts, 1,000 maps, 11,000 specimens of plants, 4,000 specimens of fishes, 50,000 specimens of shells, 2,000 landscapes, 2,800 specimens of reptiles, 4,000 specimens of marine plants, 1,500 drawings of South Sea Islanders, 26 large boxes of journals, &c.

A Snake Pie!—A few days ago, the family of a farmer of Sunbury, Pa., baked some pies in the morning, and sat them in the cellar to cool for dinner. When one of them was cut, out popped a snake, to the utter amazement of all at the table.—It is presumed that his snakeship, without meditating the least harm to any one, crawled between the upper and under crust while the pie was cooling on the cellar floor.

Another Patriot Gone.—Capt. Rufus Avery, who was at the storming of Fort Griswold, in Groton, Ct., when it was so gallantly defended by Col. Ledyard, and who was severely wounded at the time, died at Groton last week, at an advanced age.

The Century Plant.—We learn that our enterprising townsman, Bernard Duke, has one of the Hundred Year Flowering Aloe, Agave Americana, now in the finest state of florescence. The flower stem alone is over twenty feet in height, covered with lateral branches, at the extremity of, and along which, are thick clusters of flowers. The plant is said to be most imposing in appearance, and will, no doubt, attract thousands of visiters. The last one of this kind, which flowered in Philadelphia, was exhibited for the benefit of the Orphan's Asylum, and was seen by upwards of 35,000 persons. Mr. Duke's plant will be exhibited at the Masonic Hall.—*Phila. Amer. Sentinel.*

We lately recorded the death of Deacon John Whitman, of East Bridgewater, at the advanced age of *one hundred and seven.* The editor of the Plymoth Rock, in speaking of the death of this venerable man, says:

"He was supposed to be the oldest man in Massachusetts, and his whole life presents a striking illustration of the effect of *temperance, morality,* and *industry.* For more than half a century, *intoxicating liquors as a drink,* has been banished from his board; and his voice heard promulgating the doctrine of *Total Abstinence,* when few could be found of sufficient moral courage to speak out upon the subject. He was a practical agriculturalist, even after he had completed his hundred year. And as exhibiting a life of morality and virtue, he has perhaps been unsurpassed in the history of man."

Hamilton College.—The commencement of this Institution was held in the Congregational church in Clinton, on Wednesday the 27th inst., with great interest. The degree of A. B. was conferred on twenty-three young gentlemen, and that of A. M. on Ensign Barker, Gerardus B. Docherty, Rev. J. W. Baynes, Rev. Erastus I. Gillett, Rev. John W. Taggart, Rev. Edward Sherrill, and Rev. Mr. Sunderland; the degree of D. D., on the Rev. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven; and LL. D., on Geo. Wood, Esq., of New York. The speakers acquitted themselves generally with great credit, and the compositions of some of them were uncommonly excellent.

On the afternoon preceding, an address was delivered before the Sigma Phi Society, by Professor Eaton, of Hamilton Theological Seminary, which is highly spoken of, and one also by Erastus Clark, Esq., of Utica, and a poem by Gurdon Huntington, of New York city. Orations were delivered by members of the junior classes in the evening.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Rutgers' College.—The annual commencement was held on Tuesday 20th ult. On the Monday preceding the Baccalaureate address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cannon, from 1 Kings, xx. 11. On Tuesday morning an address was delivered before the Alumni, by Cornelius Vandenberg, Esq. The address in the afternoon, was delivered by Rev. Dr. Breckinridge. His subject was Liberty, and his oration an able one. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon nineteen young men, and that of Master of Arts upon twenty-two. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. David Abel, Missionary to China.

Gov. Pennington was present, and also Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt, who has now attained his 90th year, and is the oldest graduate of the Institution now living.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Union College.—The commencement exercises were held on the 27th ult., in the Presbyterian church in Schenectady. They were of an unusually able and interesting character. His Excellency, Gov. Seward, addressed the Senate on Monday evening. His subject was the Physical Improvement of the State, and was an able production, evincing great research.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Stone, of Brooklyn, addressed the Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; and A. Steel, Esq., of Albany, pronounced a Poem before the same body. David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, delivered an oration before the Literary Societies in the evening. His theme was "Speech," or the power of Oratory, and was a brilliant effort.

On Wednesday, the customary exercises took place, the venerable Dr. Nott presiding. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon 96 of the members of the graduating class. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Horatio N. Brinsmade, of Newark, N. J., and that of LL. D. on Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, of Albany.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

A Bone Story.—Fish stories have become so common that they possess no interest whatever. This makes it very pleasant to meet with something like the following, which is published in the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, of the 22d inst., and is an extract from the letter of a physician in a distant county of Kentucky, to his friend:—*Eve. Post.*

"Dr. G., my brother, and myself, are in attendance, at this time, upon one of the most extraordinary cases, I suppose, that history gives an account of. Our patient is a young lady, twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, who has been subject to a dislocation of almost all the joints belonging to the human system, ever since 1832; also violent spasms. Sometime last fall there commenced forming in her mouth osseous matter, and during the months of November and December, there were taken from her mouth some twenty-five or thirty bones, of various sizes and shapes, after which she appeared partially to regain her health, but within the last forty days, Drs. G., F., W., and myself, have taken from the mouth, ears, nose, throat, left arm, side and all the way down to the foot, bones amounting in all, during her last illness, to 192. One thing is very remarkable, that, no matter where these bones present themselves, not a drop of blood follows their dislodgement from any part of the body. The young lady possesses cheerfulness and vivacity amidst all her sufferings, and appears to entertain no doubt of her recovery.

Manufacture of Silk in Ohio.—Mr. John W. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Hamilton Co., Ohio, manufactured during the last year upwards of $9,000 worth of silk goods.—His clear profit on the capital invested was ten per cent. He has three large cocooneries, and commenced this season to feed upwards of two millions of worms, which, he calculates, will yield him upwards of six hundred bushels of cocoons, worth at present prices $2,000, but much more to him, as he will manufacture the whole crop into various fabrics.

A New Species of Hunting.—As the harbor boat C. C. Trowbridge, was going out on Monday evening, to tow a schooner into the river, the captain was informed by some hunters that a large buck had been chased into the lake. The captain and his hands kept a sharp look out for some time, and at length discovered the buck about a quarter of a mile distant, with nose and horns only out of water. The boat immediately gave chase, and after a race of over two miles, succeeded in capturing him. He was taken on board and brought to town alive, and butchered by Mr. Byrnes. This is certainly a new species of hunting.—*Milwaukie Courier.*

Autopsy of the Duke of Orleans.—A post mortem examination of the remains of the Duke was made by several surgeons of Paris at the request of the King. The results were as follows:—

First, that the death of the Prince was caused by a fracture of the posterior part of the skull, extending from one ear to the other, and ascending to the frontal bone, which was almost entirely severed from the head. Secondly, that all the other organs of His Royal Highness were perfectly sound, and in such a state of preservation as to admit of a belief that the Prince, whose constitution was excellent, and whose mode of living was admirably regular, would have lived to a great age. Another result from the autopsy is a conviction in the minds of the faculty, that the head of the Prince had sustained all the force of the fall, as no other part of His Royal Highness's person was seriously injured, and hence they infer that he did not jump out of his carriage, but was thrown out suddenly by some violent shock while he was standing up. When the autopsy was completed, the process of embalmment was performed by the same medical commission. This occupied five hours more, being perfected by half-past five in the afternoon. The body was wrapped in a waxed cloth and laid in a leaden coffin, which was lined with white satin, the head being raised on a pillow covered with the same material. Over the body was placed the Prince's Royal uniform of a general officer, with his epauletts, his ribbon, and other insignia of the order of the Legion of Honor, his sword, and his African Kepy. This done, the interstices were filled up with wadding. The *proces verbal* was then signed by the persons present, rolled up, put into a bottle hermetically sealed, and placed in the coffin, which was immediately after soldered up, and enclosed in an oak case, covered with black velvet, and ornamented with silver nails, escutcheons, and handles. The heart of the Prince was in like manner enclosed in an urn of lead, cased with oak, covered with black velvet. The clergy were then admitted, and they sprinkled the august remains with holy water. This being done, the coffin and urn were carried back into the chapel, and replaced on the cenotaph.

The Harvest.—The wheat harvest, in this county, is now about half through with, and never was there more delightful weather—or a fairer prospect of a continuance "of the same blessing." There will be but one short crop this year—corn, while wheat, barley, oats, grass potatoes, &c., &c., are prolific almost beyond example.—Verily we *ought* to be a distressed people. *Rochester Adv.*

Riot in Philadelphia.—A severe fight took place between the blacks and whites, in the south part of Philadelphia, yesterday forenoon. From fifteen hundred to two thousand blacks were engaged in it, and as many whites. The excitement was caused by a procession of the blacks, who were marching through the streets for the purpose of some celebration. The pavements were torn up, and stones thrown in every direction. It is not as yet known who was injured. In the evening the disturbances were renewed, by an attack upon a hall for discussion, that the blacks are building in the city.—*Eve. Post.*

Important Arrest.—A young man named Horace Pagnud, first clerk in the auditor's office, Miss., was arrested in this city yesterday, says the Buffalo Commercial of Friday, by Sheriff Brown on charge of forging a large amount, between $70,000 and $100,000, in state warrants. Pagnud was traced to St. Louis, and from thence to this city by Mr. R. M. James, and brought before Recorder Stow for examination, which resulted in a full commitment, until such time as a requisition can be obtained of the Governor for his removal to Mississippi. The accused is some 22 years of age, and has relatives of standing in St Louis.

Alonzo B. Holcomb, a farmer of Leory Township, Pa. undertook to remove the stake to which he had kept an animal tied to another part of the field, when he was attacked and gored to death. So furious were the assaults of the animal, that the man was literally torn piecemeal, not an article of clothing was found upon his person, except the wristband of his shirt.

On Sunday afternoon the 24th ult. a son of Mr. Richard Steel, of Philadelphia, was drowned in the Delaware while bathing. From a dozen to twenty persons have lost their lives at, and near Philadelphia within a few days, in the same way.

Quite an excitement prevailed at Albany on Tuesday last, on information that some emigrants who had arrived in a tow boat from New York, had several cases of small pox. They were properly taken care of.

The Wheeling Times of Tuesday say of the crops of Western Virginia—"We were out on the Cross Creek hills the other day, where our visual orb could embrace an expanse of country scarcely less than 60 miles in circumference, in Ohio, Virginia, and a little in Pennsylvania, and the whole country appeared almost a wilderness of wheat stacks. We query whether there ever was so much raised on the same ground."

By the Richmond Aurora of the 15th inst. we learn that a supposed insurrection amongst the blacks, in Smyth county Va. has been discovered and put down. The ringleaders have been arrested and imprisoned. They intended killing all the old people, and making slaves of the young ones.

The quantity of land given by the bill now before Congress for the armed occupation of Florida, exceeds 100,000 acres. The value is estimated at a million of dollars.

It is stated that all who have bought cotton within the last six months, and shipped it to Europe on their own account, will lose from $3 to $5 per bale—constituting a loss of $2,000,000; to be supported by the merchants and planters of Louisiana and Mississippi.

The manufacture of candles from lard is another step in the progress of improvement. It has been done by Dr. Figures, of Franklin, Tennessee. The Nashville Union describes them as possessing superior excellence and brilliancy, as fully equal to sperm in everything but their appearance, and can be rendered superior in every particular. They last longer, give a more brilliant light, and can be afforded at a cost of 50 per cent. less.

An Extra Session of the Ohio Legislature commenced at Columbus, on the 25th ult. The ostensible object of the meeting was the districting of the State according to the new apportionment. In both branches of the Legislature, on the first day, resolutions were offered denying the right of Congress to pass a law defining the manner in which members should be elected.

In the town of Kennebunk, Me., 7000 panes of glass were broken by the hail and wind during a storm. Mr. John Chadborn of Alfred was killed by lightning.

An American Atheneum has been founded in a central part of Paris, by the liberality of George Gibbs, Esq., of South Carolina, and the subscription from most of his resident countrymen.

It is officially announced in the London Gazette, that the expenditures of the United kingdom during the year ending 5th of April last, exceeded the revenue by the sum of $2,139,984, and that therefore nothing will be applied to the reduction of the national debt between the 7th of July and the 10th of October.

The number of births in France in 1839 was 957,740; of deaths, 780,600; of marriages, 266,890. The population of France now amounts to 33,540,000. Deaths in Paris, in 1840, 28,294.

A lad, named George Wright, was drowned while bathing at Rochester, on the 27th ult. His parents forbid his going to bathe; he disobeyed, and his disobedience cost him his life.

Two men named L. B. Parker and Wm. Stewart risked their lives in Baltimore, a day or two ago, and saved an old lady from drowning. Pass round their names.

Notices.

[illegible] THE MISSIONARY AGENT [illegible] are as follows:

" Verona first church on the second Sabbath in August.
" Second church in Verona on first day following the second Sabbath, at 5 o'clock P. M.
" Adams on the third Sabbath in Aug
" Hounsfield church on first day following the third Sabbath, at such time and place as the brethren will please to see appointed.
" Berlin on the fourth Sabbath in Aug
" Petersburg on the first Sabbath in Sept

All interested will please attend, as my time is necessarily limited

S. S. GRISWOLD,
Missionary Agent

De Ruyter, Aug. 1, 1842.

General Conference.

The S. D. B. General Conference will hold its next session with the Church in Berlin, Rensselaer co., N. Y., commencing on the first day of the week before the second Sabbath in September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by Eld. W. B. Gillett, or N. V. Hull, substitute. JAMES BAILEY, Cor. Sec.

☞The A. S. D. B. Missionary Society will meet on the second day of the Conference at the call of the President, and the Evangelical Board for disseminating Religious Truth among the Jews, on the fourth day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞The 7th Anniversary of the A. S. D. B. Tract Society will be held in Berlin on the 5th day of the week before the third Sabbath in September next. (Sept [illegible]) at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PAUL STILLMAN,
General Agent

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Mr. Asa C. Potter has opened a Temperance House at the State Bridge, in Verona, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who give him a call, in good style, and on reasonable terms.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

ALFRED ACADEMY,

AND

TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

W. C. Kenyon, Principal.
Miss Caroline B. Maxson, Preceptress.

LECTURERS.

On Phrenology and Physiology.—Drs. J. R. HARTSHORN, and E. RIDER.

On School Teaching.—LUKE G. MAXSON.

On Chemistry and Geology.—W. C. KENYON.

Lectures on other subjects as occasion may require.

This Institution is pleasantly located, in the county of Allegany, thirteen miles South-East of Angelica, and six miles South of Almond. From its retired and quiet situation, it presents a favorable opportunity to parents to place their sons and daughters under a moral influence that will not be counteracted by those with whom they may associate.

The patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed, has been so liberal as to warrant very considerable expenditures in rendering it still more worthy of a more extended *patronage*; and it is hoped that it will, under its present organization, be rendered inferior to no similar Institution in Western New York.

The qualification of Common School Teachers will receive particular attention, so as to render them thorough and practical instructors of youth.

The Academic Year.—Is divided into three terms of fifteen weeks each. 1st, Commencing Wednesday 17th August; 2d, 7th December; 3d, 4th April, 1843.

Vacations.—At the expiration of the first and second Terms, one week each; at the expiration of the 3d Term, five weeks.

Tuition.—Varying with Instruction, from $3.50 to $4.75 per term.

Board.—From $1 to $1.25 [illegible] accommodations. Rooms in the Institution, furnished with Cook Stoves, can be had at a moderate expense.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, [illegible] Pres.
Alfred, July, 1842.

DIED.

In [illegible] TRUMAN [illegible]

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

LIST OF [illegible]

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN CHANCERY. [illegible]

[illegible]

What is Economy!

R[illegible]

[illegible]

De Ruyter, August 8, 1842. 2tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. [illegible]

[illegible]

De Ruyter, [illegible] 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING [illegible] 1842.

Allen Britton	Haskins [illegible]
Bentley E. A. Mrs	Johnson [illegible]
Baker Sally A. Miss	Kinney Nathan
Barnard Daniel	Lewis [illegible] Mrs
Bogardus Isaac R.	Snow Harvey
Babcock Thos. E.	Seymour [illegible]
Curtis Lurana Mrs.	Sherwood Adan E.
Carr Thomas	Squires Ethan
Derbashire James	Shaver Harvey
Griswold Sherman S.	Terney John
Hagan Jane	Winans Stephen
Holmes Arza	Wooley Peter R

M. SPEAR, P. M.

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 29, 1841.
S. G. WALKER.

☞IMPORTANT WORK!

[illegible] IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., [illegible]

[illegible]

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS [illegible]

[illegible]

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING

[illegible]

L[illegible]

Fancy Parlor Stoves.

[illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

[illegible]

LOW PRICES

[illegible]

Eave Troughs

[illegible] Also,

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

JOB WORK

[illegible] 5tf

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. [illegible] 1842.

20 [illegible] STONE STORE

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

H[illegible]

[illegible]

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.
May 24. SUTTON & QUINBY.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE

POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal.

The Dead Mariner.

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

"Sleep on, sleep on! above thy corse
The winds their Sabbath keep;
The waves are round thee, and thy breast
Heaves with the heaving deep.
O'er thee mild eve her beauty flings,
And there the white gull lifts her wings,
And there the blue halcyon loves to lave
Her plumage in the deep blue wave.

Sleep on; no willow o'er thee bends
With melancholy air,
No violet springs, nor dewy rose
Its soul of love lays bare;
But there the sea-flower, bright and young,
Is sweetly o'er thy slumbers flung,
And, like a weeping mourner fair,
The pale flag hangs its tresses there:

Sleep on, sleep on; the glittering depths
Of ocean's coral caves
Are thy bright urn—thy requiem
The music of its waves;
The purple gems for ever burn
In fadeless beauty round thy urn,
And, pure and deep as infant love,
The blue sea rolls its waves above.

Sleep on, sleep on; the fearful wrath
Of mingling cloud and deep
May leave its wild and stormy track
Above thy place of sleep;
But when the wave has sunk to rest,
As now, 'twill murmur o'er thy breast.
And the bright victims of the sea
Perchance will make their home with thee.

Sleep on; thy corse is far away,
But love bewails thee yet;
For thee the heart-wrung sigh is breathed,
And lovely eyes are wet;
And she, thy young and beauteous bride,
Her thoughts are hovering by thy side,
As oft she turns to view, with tears,
The Eden of departed years."

Miscellaneous Department.

THE DRUNKARD'S BIBLE.

"Mr. President," said a short, stout man with good-humored countenance, and a florid complexion, rising as the last speaker took his seat. "I have been a tavern-keeper."

At this announcement there was a movement through the whole room, and an expression of increased interest.

"Yes, Mr. President," he went on, "I have been a tavern-keeper, and many a glass have I sold to you, and to the secretary there, and to dozens of others that I see here,"—(glancing around upon the company.)

"That's a fact," broke in the president—"many a gin tody and brandy punch have I taken at your bar. But times are changed now, and we have begun to carry the war right into the enemy's camp. And our war has not been altogether unsuccessful, for we have taken prisoner one of the rum-sellers' bravest generals! But go on, friend W——, let us have your experience."

"As to my experience, Mr. President," the ex-tavern-keeper resumed, "in rum-selling and rum-drinking, for I have done a good deal of both in my time, that would be rather too long a story to tell to-night—and one that I had much rather forget than relate. It makes me tremble and sick at heart, whenever I look back on the evil that I have done. I, therefore, usually look ahead with the hope of doing some good to my fellow men.

"But there is one incident that I will relate. For the last five years, a hard-working mechanic, with a wife and several small children, came regularly, almost every night, to my tavern, and spent the evening in the bar-room. He came to drink, of course, and many and many a dollar of his hard earnings went into my till. At last he became a perfect sot—working scarcely one-fourth of his time and spending all he earned in liquor. His poor wife had to take in washing to support herself and children, while he spent his time and the little he could make at my bar. But his appetite for liquor was so strong, that his week's earnings were usually all gone by Tuesday or Wednesday, and then I had to chalk up a score against him, to be paid off when Saturday night came. This score gradually increased, until the score amounted to three or four dollars, over his regular Saturday nights pay, when I refused to sell him any more liquor until it was settled. On the day after I had thus refused him, he came in with a neat mourning breast-pin, enclosing some hair—no doubt, I thought—of a deceased relative. This he offered in payment of what he owed. I accepted it, for the pin I saw at once was worth double the amount of my bill. I did not think, or indeed care about the question, whether he was the owner or not; I wanted my own, and in my selfish eagerness to get my own, I hesitated not to take a little more than my own.

"I laid the breast-pin away, and all things went on smoothly for a while. But he gradually got behind hand again, and again I cut off his supply of liquor. This time he brought me a pair of brass and-irons, and a pair of brass candlesticks, and I took them and wiped off the score against him. At last he brought a large family Bible, and I took that too—thinking no doubt I could sell it for something.

"On the Sunday afterwards, having nothing to do—for I used to shut my bar on Sundays, thinking that it was not *respectable* to sell liquor on that day—I opened this poor drunkard's family Bible, scarcely thinking of what I was doing.—The first place I turned to was the family record. There it was stated, that, upon a certain day, he had been married to Emily ——. I had known Emily ——, when I was a young man, very well, and had once thought seriously of offering myself to her in marriage. I remember her happy young face, and seemed suddenly to hear a tone of her merry laughter

"Poor creature!" I sighed involuntarily as a thought of her present condition crossed my mind—and then with no very pleasant feelings I turned over another leaf. There was the record of the birth of four children; the last had been made recently, and was in the mother's hand.

"I never had such strange feelings as now came over me. I felt that I had no business with this book. But I tried to stifle my feelings, and turned over several leaves quickly. As I suffered my eyes to rest upon an open page, these words arrested my attention:

"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; whoso is deceived thereby is not wise."

"This was just the subject, that, under the feelings I then had, I wished to avoid, and so I referred to another place. There I read—

"Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath wounds? Who hath babbling? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine. At the last it biteth like a serpent, it stingeth like an adder."

"I felt like throwing the book from me. But once more I turned the leaves and my eyes rested upon these words;

"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink; that puttest thy bottle to him and makest him drunken."

"I closed the book suddenly, and threw it down. Then, for half an hour, I paced the room backwards and forwards in a state of mind such as I never before experienced. I had become painfully conscious of the direful evils resulting from intemperance, and still more painfully conscious, that I had been a willing instrument in the spread of these evils. I can not tell you how much I suffered during that day and night nor describe the fearful conflict that took place in my mind; between a selfish love of the gains of my calling, and the plain dictates of truth and humanity. It was about nine o'clock, I think, on that evening, that I opened the drunkard's Bible again, with a kind of despairing hope that I should meet there with something to direct me. I opened at the Psalms and read two or three chapters.—As I read on, without finding any thing that seemed to apply directly to my case, I felt an increasing desire to abandon my calling, because it was injurious to my fellow men. After I had read the Bible, I retired to bed but could not sleep. I am sure that during that night I thought of every drunken man to whom I had sold liquor, and of all their beggared families.—In the brief sleep that I obtained I dreamed that I saw a long line of tottering drunkards, with their wives and children in rags. And a loud voice said, 'Who hath done this?'

"The answer, in a still louder voice, directed, I felt, to me, smote upon my ear like a peal of thunder—'thou art the man!'

"From this troubled slumber I awoke to sleep no more that night. In the morning the last and the most powerful conflict came. The question to be decided, was—

"Shall I open my tavern or at once abandon the dreadful traffic in liquid poison?"

"Happily, I decided never to put to any man's lips the cup of confusion. My next step was, to turn the spicket of every keg, or barrel of spirits, wine, beer or cider, and let the contents escape upon the floor. My bottles and decanters were likewise emptied. Then I came and signed your total abstinence pledge, and what is better, never rested until I had persuaded the man whose Bible had been of so much use to me, to sign the pledge likewise.

"And now, Mr. President, I am keeping at my old stand, a temperance grocery, and am making restitution as fast as possible. There are at least half a dozen families, that my tavern helped make poor and wretched, to whom I furnish a small quantity of groceries every week, in many cases equal to the amount that used to be spent at my bar for liquor. Four of my oldest and best customers, have already signed the pledge by persuasion, and I am not going to rest, until every man that I helped to ruin is restored to himself, his family, and society."

A round of hearty applause followed this address, and then another of the reformed drinkers took the floor.

From the Boston Recorder.

OUR MINISTER.

MR. EDITOR,—I have taken the liberty to state to you my grievances, in hope of your friendly assistance or sympathies at least. I am seriously dissatisfied with our minister. There are many and trying defects about him, and you can judge for yourself, whether they are not sufficient to demand his removal from us.

He is *rather a tall man*. I confess I do not know what height he ought to be, so as to be just the right sort of a man; but I am painfully sensible that there is more of him in this respect than there ought to be. Perhaps I ought to have measured him before this, and having found also the proper standard, have been able to tell you precisely how much there was of him. But besides other difficulties in the way of doing this, I have rather shrunk from having him catechise me about my object, while he was undergoing the operation. Whether wrong in this or not, I am dissatisfied with the man. And as I do not see how he could well be a shorter man, even if he knew what height would accommodate me, I think he had better leave.

2. And for another reason, he has *sharp black eyes*. This is a greater grievance than the former. The eyes are no small affair, especially of any man that has to do with us about our sins. I suppose I should get along well enough with the pastor's eyes if he was a merchant or a mechanic; for in that case he would have no direct connexion with my character. But I hear him preach, and he deals personally with me at times in my own house, and he fixes his eyes on me, and looks as if he saw the inside of my heart. And those black eyes, when the owner is heated in [illegible] of some of his terrible sermons, they trouble me. As his glance sweeps over the assembly, and now and then lights upon me, they have such a withering look, that I feel withered by them. I cannot tell precisely what color I should like to have them, but they do not suit me now, at any rate; and as I do not see how the owner will change their present hue, I think he had better leave, and then I shall have a better chance to ascertain whether his successor's eyes will suit me any better.

3. He does not *enter the pulpit genteelly*. He is grave and sober enough about doing the thing, but if he should alter in some points, I should be in more danger of being suited. Here again I have no certain standard. I have never seen the matter handled in any book. I fell in with "Miller on Clerical Manners," expecting to find some scale in which to weigh the delinquent, and weigh him down, but the rules there do not answer my purpose. Neither gospel nor epistle says anything about it. And, in lack of authorised regulations on the subject, I design to measure the aisle, and calculate how many steps will carry the pastor through it, and honorably into the pulpit, and send him word of the number; giving him to understand that if he don't leave the old pace, and follow the new, he may count on an early parish meeting to prepare the way for some other man to attempt to meet my views on this subject.

4. When in the pulpit I think he is a very *rash* man. Like a man in desperate earnestness, he drives the truth at people, not seming to care a pin how many, or who were wounded by his missiles. He fires all sorts of artillery, great and small, and as he takes care to have his guns well loaded, they do not go off in vain. He does not seem to have any of that kind of prudence and caution, which would be evinced by rebuking only certain kinds of wickedness, and thus shooting over our heads. But he drives at every species of iniquity, as though mercilessly bent on being the death of every old serpent, and all the young ones too. There is no getting out of his way. I have left off some habits, expecting never to hear the hissing of another shot; but to my confusion, he seems to have no hesitation to aim his ordnance at every thing wrong in me that yet dare show its head. I seldom get through a Sabbath without a wound. There is no prudence nor mercy in the man. It is intolerable, that a man should be suffered to wield sharp and terrible weapons with so much rashness. And a few of us are bent on giving him a chance to break people's bones elsewhere. He has broken quite enough here.

5. I have also another sore trial. *The rim of his hat is too broad*, I am not quite sure what would satisfy me best, to have it an eighth of an inch smaller or larger; but it is not right now; that is settled.—Indeed, how he came to get that new hat without calling upon some of the most wise and judicious among us to consult with him and put the matter right, is a mystery to me. There are a number of us that would have been very glad to have had a reference of that kind made. We could have saved the present complaint. Or if, as is not improbable, we had got by the ears ourselves in discussing the matter, he would have been clear of the reproach of not having submitted so important an affair to the discerning among his parishioners. From what I know of the man, I am not disposed to believe he will suffer any interference in the matter; and rather than have a man with so alarming a defect in so important an appendage to his person, I shall spare no pains to get a pastor who will not fail of coming among us, among other solid qualifications, with the right sized rim to his hat!

6. The *size and quality of his cane* is a trial to me. I have not seen it often enough, I confess, to give a very scientific account of it; but the glimpses I have had revealed the fact that there is something not altogether right about that same cane. I am grieved that it is the sort of walking stick it is. It is true, it does not take any distinguished part in the pastoral ministrations, and cannot be said to have any peculiarities of moral character. Yet an exchange would comfort me. And it would be very kind and respectful in him to submit the matter to a quorum of us, who are always ready to sit in council on such matters. If he does not soon remove this stumbling block out of the way, we shall feel that this addition to other grievances will result in an effort to have such a pastor here as will take special pains to please us about the size of his cane.

7. I have farther to complain of frequently recurring *instances of incivility*.—There are a number of us who occupy the Sabbath as a day of *rest*, and our morning slumbers, in consequence, make our arrival at the sanctuary less exact in regard to seasonableness than some of our puritanical neighbors. Besides our greetings at the church door, the giving and receiving of news there, and now and then the disposal of the fag-end of a political discussion, makes our arrival at our pews somewhat bordering on "sermon time." I have felt annoyed on such occasions by the fact that there was so general an interest in the congregation to know who the late comer was, as to bring a thousand eyes upon me, and not unfrequently those black ones in the pulpit; and then that pause in the services by the pastor, that made my footsteps sound like those of a heavy dragoon, and my shutting the pew-door, though very softly done, resound like the iron gate of a prison!

Now all this is intolerable. And all my trouble in the premises might be easily saved. Let the preacher *wait* for me. It is very uncivil to leave a man behind so. And if he cannot accommodate me in this thing, he had better leave this parish behind him, and we will see if we cannot find a man who will not start the cars till he is very certain every passenger is on board, myself in particular.

Mr. Editor, I did not intend to have trespassed so long upon your patience, but when one gets to traveling over the territory of his sorrows, he cannot finish in a hurry. I do not know that you can give me any relief. I beg your kind aid if you can.

AN AFFLICTED PARISHIONER.

RELATIVE HEIGHT OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.—The following facts are extracted from an article in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society at London, for 1830. In Nov. 1827, Mr. J. A. Lloyd received a special commission from Gen. Bolivar to make a survey of the Isthmus of Panama and Darien, in order to ascertain the best line for a communication by road or canal between the two seas.—Operations were commenced May 5, 1828, at Panama, and he arrived at the banks of the River Chagres, June 30, having leveled the distance of 22 miles and three-fourths, and being now 170 feet above high water mark in the Pacific. Operations were suspended on account of the inclemency of the season. Feb. 7, 1829, leveling was resumed along the course of the river. To Cruces, distant 10 miles, the descent was 115 feet, and to La Bruja, nearly 12 miles distant from the mouth of the Chagres, and nearly 82 miles from Panama, the descent was 08 feet. From La Bruja there is no perceptible current to the sea: that is, high water mark in the Pacific was found 13 feet and a half higher than high water mark in the Atlantic at Chagres. The difference between the highest and lowest tides of Panama is 27½ feet: at Chagres on the Atlantic the rise and fall of the tide is 1 foot 2 inches. The time of high water is nearly the same at both places. The following are the principal results of these observations:—1. The mean height of the Pacific at Panama is 352 feet higher than that of the Atlantic at Chagres. 2. At high water the Pacific is highest 1,355 feet. 3. At low water the Pacific is lower than the Atlantic 651 feet.—*Ohio Obs.*

THE RUSSIAN BOY.—Prodigies of musical talent in mere children, which would appear to be amongst the wildest freaks of nature, have been of no uncommon occurrence, from the days of Mozart down to Lizty, but there has rarely been presented a more striking example of it than that of Antoina Rubinstein, a boy not more than twelve years of age, who has just arrived in London from Moscow. His instrument is the piano forte, over the difficulties of which he has acquired a perfect command, in the ancient as well as the modern style of playing, being equally at home in the fugue of Bach, and the caprice of Talberg and his school. But this is his least striking quality.

We have seen numbers of children exercised rather than exhibited in public, whose constraint has betrayed the sacrifices the perfection of their mechanism has cost them, but this boy is all play and sport, and rolls his head and long hair over the keys while he is playing, without in the least disturbing his most complicated passages, imitating at the same time, in a grotesque manner, the peculiar trickeries of the composer upon whose music he is engaged. At present the knowledge of his talent has not travelled out of a few select musical circles, but it has astonished all who have heard him, as well for its rarity, as for the ease and playfulness which attended the display of it.—*London Times.*

BEST MANNER OF SUPPORTING NEWSPAPERS.—The following remarks of a contemporary, on the best manner of supporting a newspaper, are true to the letter.—We commend them to the consideration of the public.

"Much depends upon the supporters of a newspaper whether it is conducted with spirit and interest—if they are negligent in their payment, the pride and ambition of the editor is broken down—he works at a thankless and unprofitable task—he becomes discouraged and careless—his paper loses its pith and interest, and dies. But on the contrary, if his subscribers are of the right sort—if they are punctual, liberal hearted fellows—always in *advance* on the subscription list—taking an interest in increasing the number of his subscribers—now and then speaking a good word for his paper; cheering him on in his course by smiles of approbation; with such subscribers as these, I would forswear comfort, ease, leisure,—every thing that could possibly step between me and the gratification of every laudable desire on their part; I would know no other pleasure but their satisfaction. How much then can the supporters of a newspaper do, to make it interesting and respectable—indeed, without concurring efforts on their part, the publisher of a paper will not, can not bestow the attention which is necessary to make it what it should be."

DRY YEAST.—The following kind of yeast is very convenient, and those who have tried it, say it answers an excellent purpose, and is not injured by keeping any length of time. Make a very strong hop tea; wet rye meal thoroughly with it, and spread it to dry in crumbs. Put it away in bags. When you want to use it, put a teacup full in soak over night, in the chimney-corner; in the morning, add about two gills of lukewarm water, and thicken it with flour, about as thick as pancakes. If kept moderately warm, it will be ready for use in a short time. This is enough for eight loaves.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, containing the best mode of culture adopted in France, England, Germany, and Flanders; full practical instructions to guide the small cultivator, the farmer, the director, and the large proprietor in the improvement of an estate; the general principle of agriculture, and the culture of all the useful plants; the training of domestic animals, and the veterinary art; the description of various arts relating to agriculture; rural implements and buildings; the management and improvement of vines, fruit trees, timber, and forests, tanks, etc; the economy, organization, and direction of a rural establishment; and finally, legislation as applied to agriculture, closing with a table of contents [illegible] figures, abbreviations, [illegible]

An Elementary, Complete and Methodical Course of Rural Economy, with more than Two Thousand Engravings, representing the various Implements, Machines, sets of Apparatus, Breeds of Animals, Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, Rural Buildings, etc. Digested and Revised by a Committee of Scientific and Practical Agriculturists, belonging to the Agricultural Society of France, under the direction of M. T. Bailly, Member of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture. Translated from the French, with Notes adapting it to the use of farmers in the United States of America, by [illegible] Wright, [illegible] formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Western Reserve College, Translator of La Fontaine's Fables, etc.

Agriculture is the foundation of all other arts—the art for which man was [illegible] the perfection of which is his chief happiness and glory as the lord temporal of this planet. [illegible]

[illegible]

TERMS.—The work will be published as a semi-monthly periodical, [illegible] 56 pages octavo, each 25 cents, and when completed will contain forty numbers, at $10.

Five dollars paid in advance for the first 20 Numbers, shall entitle the subscriber to the remaining [illegible] Numbers for four dollars.

[illegible] $1, regularly [illegible]

The 1st number will be issued [illegible] 1842.

All orders and remittances [illegible] to S. S. HASKELL, Publisher, [illegible] New York.

New York, June 1, 1842.

[illegible]

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality [illegible] will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards, Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

L. W. BLISS' Window Sash, Blind & Co. [illegible] Elmore.

Holme's Sampson & Sansbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE, Manufacturers' Agent.

October 4.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and most kinds of stuff received in payment by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store. SUTTON & QUINBY.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or notes, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842. JAMES M. LETTS

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S, whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites*."

May 23.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns.

May 23. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES. Superior quality, fashionable Hats just received, and for sale low at the STONE STORE.

May 23.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found by those who are pleased to favor him with a call, [illegible] have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat at one of the best mills in the state. S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 18th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES' Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c., just printed and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the STONE STORE.

May 23.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible] H. H. Baker, Job Spencer.
[illegible] Mason Greene, Orra [illegible]
[illegible] Stillman, Adm [illegible]
[illegible] Scott
[illegible]
[illegible] Potter
[illegible] Maxson
[illegible] Samuel E. Lan[illegible]
[illegible] Dea. E. P. Cran[illegible]
[illegible] H. P. Greene
[illegible] West
[illegible] Eld. Wm. G. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] M. Lewis
[illegible] Rogers
[illegible] P. Burdick
[illegible] James Hubbard, Hi[illegible]
[illegible] T. Greene
[illegible] Stillman, William B. [illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible]
[illegible] Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible] Wm. Maxson.
[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible] E. C. Church.
[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

WISKONSAN.

[illegible] Goodrich, P. M. Stillman [illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible] M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

[illegible] James Dunham.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

☞ To office and mail subscribers, $2 in ADVANCE.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞ All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞ Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free* of postage.

L. T. Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 25.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—— A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 129.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, AUGUST 17, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

DEAR SIR,—I noticed in the 20th No. of the Register a query, or rather a string of queries over the signature of S. S. G., which the writer desires some one to answer. I have waited several weeks and not having seen any notice taken of them, I have thought proper to offer a few remarks on the subject, lest our silence should be construed into an acknowledgment that the practice of the denomination is indefensible. In the first place, I object to the terms in which the subject is proposed. He asks, "Is it consistent for a Seventh-Day Baptist Minister to baptise one whom he knows will not observe the Sabbath, or one with whom he will not commune, or one whom he knows will not unite himself to any particular Church?" This is not a fair representation of the sentiments or practice of those who do not believe that baptism is an ordinance *in the church* or the *door into it.*

It likewise takes for granted that the prerequisites for baptism and the communion are the same. He asks, is it consistent, &c., without referring to any standard by which the consistency or inconsistency of the practice is to be decided. Consistent signifies, "To stand together or in agreement."—*Webster.* A man may be consistent in error as well as in truth.—That is, one part of his error may stand in agreement with the other parts of it. A *Paidobaptist,* for instance, is *consistent* with himself while he holds to *infant sprinkling* and to *a first-day Sabbath,* whereas a *first-day Baptist* is *inconsistent* with himself while he rejects *infant sprinkling* and yet embraces a *first-day Sabbath,* which is supported by the same kind of arguments as are used by Paidobaptists to sustain infant sprinkling. The Baptist has more truth but less consistency.

One man may make expediency the standard, another, public opinion, a third, the tradition of the fathers, a fourth, the decision of councils, while the fifth may reject every standard but Divine revelation. It is evident that different answers will be given to his queries according to the different standards adopted for their trial.

A person unacquainted with the views and practice of the denomination, might be led to suppose that many of our Ministers were in the habit of baptising *persons fully instructed into the knowledge of God's law, but yet were determined not to obey a known command, or were determined never to unite with any Church, although they acknowledged it to be the duty of all Christians to unite with some Church of Christ.* I know of no such Seventh-Day Baptist Ministers, and I presume they have only an imaginary existence.

The subject on which S. S. G. wishes information, when cleared of all the fog thrown around it, I presume, is, "What do the scriptures require of a candidate for baptism as a prerequisite for that ordinance?" Do they require that the administrator shall have a previous knowledge that the candidate will observe the seventh-day as the Sabbath, or that he will unite with some particular church, or that the administrator could participate with him in celebrating the Lord's Supper? Our opinion is that the scriptures will not sustain an administrator in making such demands, or any others, not recognized by Christ or the Apostles.

In defending the practice of the denomination, I will not urge prescription. The practice may have been followed from time immemorial, but that will not prove it either scriptural, or right.

In all *positive* institutions the law enjoining said institutions is the sole rule of action. We are not to look beyond the law for instruction in regard to subjects or modes, the law is imperious, and is the exact measure of obedience: no more, no less. That baptism is a positive institution, is admitted by every one; yet many professedly pious have attempted to modify it. They have extended or restricted it as regards the subjects, and in various ways changed the mode, while others have appended many unscriptural ceremonies to the institution. In all this we see a total disregard to the rule applicable to all positive institutions. In order to solve the queries of S. S. G., it will be necessary to enquire what instruction the Savior has given on the subject. This will be found in the great Commission given to the Apostles recorded by Matthew and Mark. Mathew xxviii. 19, 20. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptising [or immersing] them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatever I have commanded you. The Commission as recorded by Mark, varies from that by Matthew in phraseology, but not in substance. We find here none of the tests alluded to by S. S. G. But let us enquire how the Apostles understood the subject. Did they recognize those tests? Let their preaching and practice answer the question. On the day of Pentecost, Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, preached to those assembled on that occasion, and many were pricked in heart, and said, men and brethren what shall we do? Here was a very proper occasion for Peter to have introduced those tests if he had understood the Savior to have enjoined them. But instead of this he said, "Repent and be baptised every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. Again, Philip went down to the city of Samaria, and preached Christ to them. But when the believed Philip, preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptised both men and women. In the same chapter, we have an account of Philip's preaching to the eunuch. And as they went on their way they came to a certain water: and the eunuch said, see, here is water, what doth hinder me to be baptized? Did Philip ask him if he kept the seventh-day, or did he exact a promise of him that he would connect himself with some particular church, or did he baptize him into the church at Jerusalem? On these questions the scriptures are silent. But not so in regard to the prerequisites to baptism, he required faith in Christ. And Philip said, if thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered, and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and on that declaration Philip baptized him.

In pursuing the history of the Apostles we arrive at this certain conclusion, that they uniformly required of the candidates, repentance towards God and faith in Jesus Christ, and whenever these were apparent they baptized them. But it will be objected that Christ instructed his disciples to observe all things whatever he had commanded them. This is true, but not as a condition for baptism. To illustrate the subject we will suppose a case. A Gentile (the eunuch if you please,) is brought under the influence of the preaching of Peter or Philip. He becomes sensible of his lost condition as a sinner. He enquires what he shall do to be saved, and is told to exercise repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and to be baptized in his own name for the remission of sins, and that he shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. The man replies, I do most heartily repent of my sins, and do flee to the Lord Jesus Christ as my only refuge, and wish to be baptized in his name. But we will suppose A. B. present, and not being satisfied with the man's confession, should ask him, "Do you observe the seventh-day as the Sabbath?" and the candidate should reply, I have hitherto lived without hope, and without God in the world. I have paid little or no attention to the subject of religion. I am ignorant in regard to the Sabbath. I do not know whether a Sabbath is enjoined under the Gospel or not, and if there is any, I am not satisfied what day it is. I wish to be instructed into all the will of God. But what church do you wish to be baptized into? My mind is not enlightened on this subject, and I did not know that it was necessary for me to be baptized into any particular church. I wish to be baptized into the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. I am but little acquainted with church organization, and have not yet made up my mind in regard to any particular church. One thing I do know. I hate my former sins, and mean to take the scriptures as my guide, and as fast as I can learn the will of God I shall count it my privilege and my joy to do it. Now, whatever course A. B. might adopt, I have no hesitation in believing that an Apostle would baptize him, and then as he had opportunity, instruct him more perfectly into the duties of religion.

With these remarks I close the present No., and shall wait to hear what will be said on the other side, when, if God permit, I may resume the subject.

ELI S. BAILEY.

Do what is worthy of reward, but care not to be rewarded.

For the Register.

A HASTY SKETCH OF ** ******.

The little Village of ** ****** is the most beautiful in our County. Its situation, in a beautiful and quiet valley, bordered by hills, which are agreeably diversified with meadow, pasture, and woodland, renders the appellation of "the fair Hamlet of the Vale" truly appropriate.

Here is seen the neat cottage, the abode of peace and contentment, surrounded by trees and shrubbery, and by sweet scented flowers of every hue, which are cultivated by the delicate hands of the fair. There rises the elegant mansion, displaying the skill of the architect and indicative of the wealth and taste of its possessor. There also is the splendid public edifice—emblematic of the enterprize and intelligence of the citizens, and proud and valuable monuments of their liberality. In fact a picture is here presented to the eye rarely to be found in any other village of the State.

As the eye is wandering over this scene of beauty and splendor, it is almost imperceptibly arrested by a small and humble edifice, situated upon the line of the road, its front projecting a few yards further than the large and well-finished houses upon either side. Its clapboards are off, or hanging only by a single nail; its windows, instead of glass, are liberally supplied with boards and shingles; its door is off; its—but let us walk in, no matter about the door—This is the entry, from which two doors once opened into the inner apartment; but, one being among "the things that were but are not," a few rough boards slightly fastened fill the vacuum. Its walls, like the outer ones, are chalked and cawed by no unskillful hand, with obscene words and uncouth images, exhibiting the indefatigableness of the operators.

The furniture and embellishments of the inner apartment, the style, variety, and arrangement, all surpass the power of *letters* to describe. There is *such* an adaptation to the purposes for which they were originally designed, that even the most fastidious *cannot* withhold encomiums worthy of the subject, and in language not to be misconstrued.—Here—in this room—the gems of intellect have been caused to expand, and the young *idea* has been taught to shoot——paper wads! These venerable walls have echoed the wisdom of by-gone ages, the soul-stirring appeals of Henry, and the sublime pathos of a Blair. And here still, following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors, are those who are destined to wield the power of sovereignty when we are slumbering beneath the sod. Here,

> Our needful knowledge like our needful food
> Unhedged, lies open, &c.

Reader, if you doubt the truth of this sketch; the beauty of the village; the situation of the edifice; its external appearance; its internal arrangements; if you question its appropriateness for the high purpose for which it was designed, you are truly skeptical, and nothing—*nothing* will produce conviction of its truth but a visit to the venerable Edifice itself—to the School House in the Village of ** ******.

INCOG & CO.

Religious Department.

A SHORT AND EASY METHOD WITH DEISTS.

BY REV. CHARLES LESLIE, M. A.

(*Letter to a Friend.*)
(Continued.)

To the preceding four marks, which are common to the matters of fact of Moses and of Christ, I subjoin four additional marks; the three last of which, no matter of fact, how true soever, either has had, or can have, except that of Christ.

This will obviously appear, if it be considered,

5. That the book which relates the facts, *contains likewise the laws* of the people to whom it belongs.
6. That Christ was previously announced, for that very period, by a long train of *prophecies;* and,
7. Still more peculiarly prefigured by *types,* both of a circumstantial and personal nature, from the earliest ages; and,
8. That the facts of Christianity are such as to make it impossible for either their relaters or hearers to believe them, if false, without supposing a *universal deception of the senses of mankind.*

The *fifth mark,* which has been subordinately discussed above, in such a manner as to supersede the necessity of dwelling upon it here, renders it impossible for any one to have imposed such a book upon any people. For example: Suppose I should forge a code of laws for Great Britain, and publish it next term; could I hope to persuade the judges, lawyers, and people, that this was their genuine statue-book, by which all their causes had been determined in the public courts for so many centuries past! Before they could be brought to this, they must totally forget their established laws, which they had so laboriously committed to memory, and so familiarly quoted in every day's practice; and believe that this new book, which they had never seen before, was that old book which had been pleaded so long in Westminster-Hall, which has been so often printed, and of which the originals are now so carefully preserved in the Tower.

This applies strongly to the books of Moses, in which, not only the history of the *Jews,* but likewise their whole law, secular and ecclesiastical, was contained. And though, from the early extension and destined universality of the Christian system, it could not, without unnecessary confusion, furnish a uniform civil code to all its various followers, who were already under the government of laws in some degree adapted to their respective climates and characters, yet was it intended as the spiritual guide of the new church. And in this respect, this mark is still stronger with regard to the Gospel than even to the books of Moses; inasmuch as it easier, (however hard,) to imagine the substitution of an entire statute-book in one particular nation, than that all the nations of *Christendom* should have unanimously conspired in the forgery. But, without such a conspiracy, such a forgery could never have succeeded, as the Gospel universally formed a regular part of their daily public offices.

But I hasten to the *sixth mark,* namely, *Prophecy.*

The great fact of Christ's coming was previously announced to the *Jews,* in the Old Testament, "by all the holy prophets which have been since the world began." Luke i. 70.

The first promise upon the subject was made to Adam, immediately after the fall. Gen. iii. 15. Compare Col. ii. 15, and Hebrews ii. 14.

He was again repeatedly promised to Abraham, (Gen. xii. 3, xviii. 18, and xxii. 18, Gal. iii. 16,) to Isaac, (Gen. xxvi. 4,) and to Jacob, Gen. xxviii. 14.

Jacob expressly prophesied of him, under the appellation of "Shiloh," *or Him that was to be sent,* Gen. xlix. 10. Balaam also, with the voice of inspiration, pronounced him "the Star of Jacob, and the Sceptre of Israel." Numb. xxiv. 17. Moses spake of him as One "greater than himself. Deut. xviii. 15, 18, 19, Acts iii. 22. And Daniel hailed his arrival, under the name of "Messiah the Prince." Chap. ix. 25.

It was foretold that he should be born of a virgin, (Isa. vii. 14,) in the city of *Bethlehem,* (Micah, v. 2,) of the seed of Jesse; (Isa. xi. 1, 10;) that he should lead a life of poverty and suffering, (Psalm 22,) inflicted upon him, "not for himself," (Dan. ix. 26,) but for the sins of others; (Isa. liii.,) and, after a short confinement in the grave, should rise again; (Psalm xvi. 10, Acts ii. 27, 31, and xiii. 35—37;) that he "should sit upon the throne of David for ever," and be called "the mighty God," (Isa. ix. 6, 7,) "the Lord our Righteousness;" (Jer. xxxiii. 16,) "Immanuel, that is, God with us;" (Isa. vii. 14. Matt. i. 23,) and by David himself, whose son he was according to the flesh, "Lord." Ps. cx. 1, applied to Christ by himself, Matt. xxii. 44, and by Peter, Acts ii. 34.

The time of his incarnation was to be before "the Sceptre should depart from *Judah,*" (Gen. xlix. 10,) during the continuance of the second Temple, (Hag. ii. 7, 9,) and within seventy weeks, or 490 days, that is, according to the constant interpretation of prophecy, 490 years from its erection, Dan. ix. 24.

From these, and many other predictions, the coming of Christ was at all times the general expectation of the *Jews;* and fully matured at the time of his actual advent, as may be inferred from the number of false Messiahs who appeared about that period.

That he was likewise the expectation of the *Gentiles,* (in conformity to the prophecies of Gen. xlix. 10, and Hag. ii. 7, where the terms "People," and "Nations," denote the Heathen world,) is evinced by the coming of the wise men from the East, &c., a story which would of course have been contradicted by some of the individuals so disgracefully concerned in it, if the fact of their arrival, and the consequent massacre of the infants in and about Bethlehem, had not been fresh in every one's memory: by them, for instance, who afterward suborned false witnesses against Christ, and gave large money to the soldiers to conceal, if possible, the event of his resurrection; or them who, in still later days, every where zeslously "spake against" the tenets and practices of his rising church.

All over the East, indeed, there was a general tradition, that *about that time a king of the* JEWS *would be born, who should govern the whole earth.* This prevailed so strongly at Rome, a few months before the birth of Augustus, that the Senate made a decree to expose all the children born that year; but the execution of it was eluded by a trick of some of the Senators, who, from the pregnancy of their wives, were led to hope that they might be the fathers of the promised Prince. Its currency is also recorded with a remarkable identity of phrase by the pens of Suetonius and Tacitus. Now, that in this there was no collusion between the *Chaldeans, Romans,* and *Jews,* is sufficiently proved by the desperate methods suggested, or carried into effect, for its discomfiture. Nor, in fact, is it practicable for whole nations of contemporary, (and still less, if possible, for those of successive) generations to concert a story perfectly harmonious in all its minute accompaniments of time, place, manner, and other circumstances.

In addition to the above general predictions of the coming, life, death, and resurrection of Christ, there are others which foretell still more strikingly several particular incidents of the Gospel narrative: instances unparalleled in the whole range of history, and which could have been foreseen by God alone. They were certainly not foreseen by the human agents concerned in their execution, or they would never have contributed to the fulfillment of prophecies referred even by themselves to the Messiah, and therefore verifying the divine mission of Him whom they crucified as an impostor.

Observe, then, how literally many of these predictions were fulfilled. For example: read Psalm ix. 21. "They gave me gall to eat, and vinegar to drink;" and compare Matt. xxvii. 34. "*They gave him vinegar to drink, mingled with gall.*" Again, it is said, Psalm xxii. 16—18. "They pierced my hands and my feet. They part my garments among them, and cast lots upon my vesture;" (The soldiers did not tear his coat, because it was *without seam, woven from the top throughout;* and therefore they *cast lots for it.* But this was to human view entirely accidental. With the passage in the Psalms, as *Romans,* they were not likely to be acquainted. The same remark applies to the next instance, from Zechariah.

And here it may be suggested, (in reply to those who insidiously magnify "the power of chance, the ingenuity of accommodation, and the industry of research," as chiefly supporting the credit of obscure prophecy,) that greater plainness would have enabled wicked men, as free agents, to prevent its accomplishment, when obviously directed against themselves. The *Jews,* not understanding what Christ meant by his "lifting up," (John viii. 28, xii. 32, 33,) and not knowing that he had foretold his crucifixion to his apostles, (Matt. xx. 19,) instead of finally stoning him—the death appointed by their law (Levit. xxiv. 16,) for blasphemy, (Matt. xxvi. 65,) more than once menaced against the Savior, (John viii. 59, x 33,) and actually inflicted upon Stephen (Acts vii. 58,) for that offense—unconsciously delivered him to the predicted *Roman* cross. Again, the piercing of his side was no part of the Roman sentence, but merely to ascertain his being dead previously to taking him down from the cross; "that the body might not remain there on the Sabbath day," which commenced that evening a few hours after the crucifixion. From his early *giving up the ghost,* however, it was not necessary that "a bone of him should be broken." (Exod. xii. 46. Numb. x. 12. Psalm xxxiv. 20, like those of the two thieves, his fellow-sufferers. John xix. 32—36.) as if it had been written *after* John xix. 23, 24. It is predicted, likewise, Zech. xii. 10. "They shall look upon me whom they have pierced;" and we are told, John xix. 34, that "*one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side.*"

Compare also Psalm xxii. 7, 8. "All they that see me laugh me to scorn: they shoot out their lips and shake their heads, saying, He trusted in God that he would deliver him; let him deliver him if he will have him," with Matt. xxvii. 39, 41, 43. "*And they that passed by reviled him, wagging their heads, and saying, Come down from the cross. Likewise also the chief priests, mocking him, with the scribes and elders, said, He trusted in God; let him deliver him now, if he will have him, for he said, I am the Son of God.*" His very price, and the mode of laying out the money previously specified, (Zech. xi. 13,) are historically stated by Matthew, in perfect correspondence with the prophet, chap xxvii. 6, 7. And his riding into Jerusalem upon an ass, predicted, Zech ix. 9, (and referred by one of the most learned of the *Jewish* Rabbies to the Messiah,) is recorded by the same inspired historian, chap. xxi. 5. Lastly, it was foretold, that "he should make his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death." (Isa. liii. 9,) or, as Dr. Lowth translates the passage, "his grave was appointed with the wicked, but with the rich man was his tomb:" which prediction was precisely verified by the very improbable incidents of his being crucified *between two thieves,* [Matt. xxvii. 38,] and afterwards *laid in the tomb of the rich man of* Arimathea. Ib. 57, 60.

Thus do the prophecies of the Old Testament, without variation or ambiguity, refer to the person and character of Christ. His own predictions in the New, demand a few brief observations.

Those relating to the destruction of *Jerusalem,* which specified that it should be "laid even with the ground," and "not one stone be left upon another," [Luke ix. 44,] "before that generation passed," [Matt. xxiv. 34,] were fulfilled in a most surprisingly literal manner, the very foundations of the temple being ploughed up by Turnus Rufus. In another remarkable prophecy he announced the many false Messiahs that should come after him, and the ruin in which their followers should be involved. Matt. xxiv. 24—26. That great numbers actually assumed that holy character before the final fall of the city, and led the people into the wilderness to their destruction, we learn from Josephus. Antiq. Jud. xviii. 12, xx. 6, and B. J. viii. 31.—Nay, such was their wretched infatuation, that under this delusion they rejected the offers of Titus, who courted them to peace. Ib. B. J. vii. 12.

It will be sufficient barely to mention his foretelling the dispersion of that unhappy nation, and the triumph of his Gospel over the gates of hell, under every possible disadvantage—himself low and despised, his immediate associates only twelve, and those illiterate and unpolished, and his adversaries the allied powers, prejudices, habits, interests, and appetites of mankind.

[To be continued.]

Children's Department.

BE KIND TO YOUR SISTER.

One morning there was a little girl sitting on the door steps of a pleasant cottage near the common. She was thin and pale. There was a touching expression in her sweet face, which the dull, heavy expression about her jet black eyes did not destroy.

Her name was Helen. For several weeks she had been drooping, without any particular disease; inconstant in her attendance at school, and losing gradually her interest in all her former employments. Helen had one sister, Clara, a little older than herself, and several brothers.

This day she seemed better; but something her sister had said to her a few moments before gave that expression of sadness to her, as she sat at the door of the cottage. Clara soon came to her again.

"Helen," said she, "mother says you must go to school, so get up, come along and get ready, and not sit there moping any longer."

Helen.—"Did mother say so?"

Clara.—"Yes she did. You are well enough, I know, for you always say you are sick just at school-time. Get your bonnet, for I shan't wait."

Helen got up slowly, and wiping away with her apron the tear that had started in her eye, she made her preparations to obey her mother's command.

Now Clara had a very irritable disposition. She could not bear to have Helen receive any more attention or sympathy than herself; and unless she was really so sick as to excite fears, she would never allow that she was sick at all. She had determined not to go to school along this morning, and therefore had persuaded her mother to make her sister go with her. In a few moments they were both ready. Their dinner had been packed in a large basket which stood in the entry.

"Helen," said Clara, "I've carried the basket every day for a week, it's your turn now.

H.—"But it's twice as heavy now; I can but just lift it."

C.—"Well, I dont care. I have got my Geography and Atlas to carry, so take it up and come along—I shan't touch it.

Helen took up the basket without saying another word, though it required all her little strength; and walked slowly behind her sister. She tried hard to keep from crying, but the tears would come as fast as she could wipe them off. They walked on thus, in silence, for about a quarter of an hour. Clara felt too much ill-humored to take any notice of her sister. She knew she had done wrong, but was too proud to give up, and was determined to "hold," excusing herself by thinking, well, Helen is always saying she is sick, and making a great fuss, it's just good enough for her. When she had reached the half-way stone, she had half a mind not to let her rest there, as usual; but the habit was too strong to be easily broken, and she sat down sullenly to wait for Helen to come up.

The broad flat stone was shaded by a beautiful weeping willow, and around the trunk of this tree ran a little brook. It would seem as if the beauty of this place would have charmed away the evil spirit which was raging in Clara's breast—but no! The cool shade brought no refreshment to those evil passions. She sat sullenly till Helen came up, and then began to scold her for being so slow.

"Why don't you come along faster, Helen? You will be too late to school, and I don't care if you are, you deserve a good scolding for acting so."

"Why, Clara, I am tired—my head does ache, and this basket is very heavy. I do think you ought to carry it the rest of the way."

"Do give it to me, then," said Clara, and she snatched it from her with such violence that the cover came off—the tarts and the apples rolled out, and fell in the water, the gingerbread followed, and the pie rolled into the dirt. It has been truly said, "anger is a short madness," for how little reason have those who indulge in it. Helen was not to blame for the accident; but Clara did not stop to think of this.—Vexed at having lost her dinner, she turned and gave her sister a push, and then walked on as rapidly as possible. Oh! could she have foreseen the consequence of this rash act. Could she have known the bitter anguish which it would afterwards cause her, worlds would not have tempted her to do it; but Clara was angry. Helen was seated just on the edge of the water, and she fell in, it was not deep. She had waded there many a day, with her shoes and stockings off, and she easily got out, but it frightened her very much, and took away all her strength. She could not even call to her sister, or cry.

A strange feeling came over her, such as she had never known before. She laid her head on the stone, and closed her eyes, and thought she was going to die, and wished her mother was there. Then she seemed to sleep for a few moments, but bye and bye she felt better, and getting up, she took her empty basket and walked on as fast as she could towards school.

It was nearly half done when she got there; and as she entered the room, all noticed her pale face and wet dress. She took her seat, leaned her aching head upon her hand, and attempted to study, but in vain. She could not fix her attention at all. The strange feeling came over her again—the letters became mingled together—the room became dark—the thrill voice of the little child screaming its A B C in front of her desk, grew fainter and fainter—her head sunk upon her book, and she fell to the floor. Fainting was so unusual in this school that all was instantly confusion, and it was some minutes before the teacher could restore order. Helen was brought to the air, two of her companions despatched for water, and none were allowed to remain near, except Clara who stood by, trembling from head to foot, and almost as white as the insensible object before her. O! what a moment of anguish was this—deep, bitter anguish—her anger melted away at once, and she would almost have sacrificed her own life, to recall the events of the morning. If Helen only recovered, she would spend the future in endeavoring to atone for past unkindness. It seemed for a short time, indeed, as if she would be called upon to fulfil her promises. Helen gradually grew better, and in about an hour was apparently as well as usual. It was judged best, however, for her to return home, and a farmer who happened to pass by in a new gig, very kindly offered to take her.

Clara could not play with the girls as usual. Her heart was full, and she was very impatient, to be once more by her sister's side. O! how eagerly she watched the sun in his passage round the school house; and when at length he threw his slanting beams in through the west window, she was the first to obey the joyful signal, and books, paper, pen, ink and slate, instantly disappeared from her desk.

Clara did not linger on her way home. She even passed the half-way stone with no other notice than a deep sigh. She hurried to her sister's bed-side, impatient to make up by every little attention for her unkindness. Helen was asleep. Her face was no longer pale, but flushed with a burning fever. Her little hands were hot; and she tossed restlessly about on her pillow; she would mutter to herself, "stop, stop," and then again beg her not to throw her to the fishes.

Clara watched long in agony for her to wake. This she did at last, but it brought no relief to the distressed sister and friends. She did not know them, and continued to talk incoherently about the events of the morning. It was too much for Clara to bear; she retired to her own room, and lonely bed, and wept there. By the first dawn of light, she was at her sister's bedside; but there was no alteration. For three days Helen continued in this state. At the close of the third day, Helen gave signs of returning consciousness—recognized her mother, and anxiously inquired for Clara. She had just stepped out and was immediately told of this. O! how joyful was the summons.

She hastened to her sister, who at her approach looked up and smiled; the flush in her cheek was gone, and her face was deadly pale. Clara was entirely overcome; she could only weep; and as she stooped to kiss her sister's white lips, the child threw her arms round her neck, and drew her still nearer. It was a long embrace—then her arms moved convulsively, and fell by her side—there was a few struggles—she gasped once or twice—and little Helen never breathed again.

Days, weeks, and months rolled on.—Time had somewhat healed the wound which grief for the loss of an only sister had made, but it had not the power to remove from Clara's heart the memory of her unkindness. She never took her little basket of dinner to school, nor passed the half-way stone without a deep sigh, and sometimes a tear of bitter regret. Children who are what Clara was go and be what Clara now is—mild—amiable—obliging and pleasant to all.

A FATHER'S COUNSEL.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Truth will not accommodate itself to us, my son, but we must conform ourselves to truth.

Hold yourself too good to do evil.

What you can see, look at with *your own* eyes.

Fear no man so much as yourself.

Learn gladly of others; and whenever they talk of wisdom, honor, happiness, light, freedom, virtue, listen attentively.—But do not believe at once all that you hear. Words are only words, and when they drive along so very easily and swiftly, be on your guard; for horses that draw a valuable load travel slowly.

It is easy to *despise*, but to *understand* is far better.

Teach not others, until you have learned yourself.

Take care of your body, but not as if it were your soul.

Meddle not with the affairs of others, but attend diligently to your own.

Flatter no man, and permit no man to flatter you.

Depend on no great men.

HYPOCRISY.—The first consideration with a knave, is how to help himself, and the second, how to do it with the appearance of helping you. Dionysius, the Tyrant, stripped the statue of Jupiter Olympus of a robe of massive gold, and substituted a cloak of wool, saying, "Gold is too cold in winter, and too heavy in summer: *it behooves us to take care of Jupiter.*"

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, August 17, 1842.

Traveling Agent.

Br. DANIEL BABCOCK, of Scott, is now engaged as a traveling agent for the Register. We request agents and all friends of the press, to aid him in extending our circulation, and in settling the accounts for the present and past volumes. He will visit first Oneida, Jefferson, Lewis, Otsego, and Madison counties.

General Conference.

Br. John Whitford, of Berlin, wishes us to give information to those proposing to attend the General Conference, that as there is no public conveyance from Albany or Troy to that place, that teams will be provided and be at Congress Hall in Troy, on Sept. 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to convey all that may meet them there at that time.

De Ruyter Institute.

The Fall Term will commence in the Primary Department on Friday, the 9th of September, and in the Higher Department on Friday, the SIXTEENTH of Sept.

Profanity.

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."

The relation that exists between God and man requires the exercise of the most profound veneration of the latter towards the former. Man is every way dependent upon God, having nothing good, or enjoying anything but what is the gift of God. This condition alone would lay the creature under endless and unchanging obligation to venerate the name of the Great Jehovah.—Beside this, God has, in the language of the third command, by his eternal fiat, determined that men shall not take his name in vain. Thus, a double guard is thrown around the name of the Great Eternal, and the fact is announced that God will ascribe guilt to every soul that dares profane his name, as a means of deterring from this most daring sin. If the decree of a rightful lawgiver can define and enforce laws; if natural relations and dependencies call for veneration and respect; if the free exercise of unbounded benevolence is worthy of regard, then all men are bound to venerate and adore the name of God; and this obligation must last as long as God exists, and have application to all persons, in all times and places. The spirit and letter of this command is violated,

1. When God's name is profanely used. This is a very common practice with many. The profane man, in order to give force to his assertions, or to grace his speech, or show his recklessness, imprecates the curse of the Most High upon himself, and dares him to render his spirit eternally miserable. This low and daring profanity is confined to those who have no consistent respect for themselves, and who belong to the least civilized and refined portion of community, and who have the least perception of moral obligation. They who profanely use the name of God, show that they do not understand their responsibilities. The appending a profane oath to an assertion, is prima facia evidence that the assertion is false, and that both the speaker and hearer understand it thus.

2. A careless use of the name. Besides profane swearers, there are others who are guilty of this sin, viz: all who use it with the same unconcern that they speak any other name. Public Lecturers are, to a great extent culpable in this matter. The name of the Great Jehovah is as freely and as carelessly introduced as any thing.—Some ministers of the gospel, likewise, in their addresses to the throne, use the name with as much apparent familiarity as they would the name of an equal. In reading and speaking, this name is introduced in the same careless or vain manner. All of these ways, though they may not exhibit such deep depravity as profane swearing, are alike reprehensible, and contrary to the law of God, which says, thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

For the Register.

DE RUYTER, Aug. 10, 1842.

BR. BAILEY,—Permit me to say through the Register, the Lord is doing a great work in the East part of Lincklaen, whereof we are glad.

I have been attending a series of meetings at the Methodist Chapel, which have continued more than two weeks, and have resulted in giving liberty to perhaps fifty souls; "captivity has been led captive, and gifts have been given to men." Ministers, and lay members of different denominations have concentrated their efforts, and labored for the salvation of sinners. God blessed abundantly their humble labors, and answered their devout supplications in the conversion of men heretofore hardened in their opposition to God's government.—Upwards of thirty have been baptized, besides those who have been poured or sprinkled, and we are still hoping for the conversion of others who are enquiring the way to Zion. May the good Lord grant unto men submission to his holy word, and hasten the time when the Bible shall be emphatically the only religion of Protestants.

Eld. Varnum Hull attended a meeting with me in Otselic, last Sabbath and first-day; one was baptized and two added to the church. O! may Christians look up, for their redemption draweth near; backsliders, "awake and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give them light;" and may sinners be saved from sin and death, and the work of the Lord triumph gloriously. Unto him be all the glory and all the praise forever. Yours in Christian bonds,

S. M. BURDICK.

A CARD.

The Principal and Teachers of De Ruyter Institute take this opportunity of expressing to the "De Ruyter Band" their grateful acknowledgements for the very excellent Music with which they entertained the audience at their Exhibition on the evening of the 10th inst. While the Band deserve much praise for their perseverance in acquiring a musical talent, at so great a sacrifice of time and money, adding so much to the pleasantness and honor of our village, they ought to receive the cordial support of our citizens, to encourage them in their noble enterprize.

G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Principal.

De Ruyter, Aug. 14, 1842.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

SHILOH, July 22d, 1842.

BR. BAILEY,—I send you this communication, desiring it published in the Register for the purpose of correcting some erroneous impressions in relation to the application of Missionary money raised by the brethren and friends in Shiloh. It appears from communications recently received from Iowa Territory, that our friends there, and Elder Scott also, supposed that he was appointed a Missionary and sent out into that field of labor by the particular request of those who had raised Missionary money in Shiloh, and that the money pledged here was to be appropriated for the support of the Mission. Elder Scott and others who have received these impressions, have, doubtless, wondered why our money was not advanced in due season to sustain him in his journey. I would observe, the supposition is erroneous. We had no correspondence whatever with the Conference, or with the Missionary Society, in relation to our funds, or the appointment of a Missionary. Our money was not subscribed with the expectation that it would go into the Treasury of the Missionary Society. The conditions of the subscription guarantied that the Missionary employed should be one of our own choosing, and held responsible to us.

When Elder Cochran declared in a communication published in the Register, that he could not prosecute the duties of his appointment as Missionary, because there were no funds in the Treasury to sustain him, our hearts were filled with painful emotions. We could not endure the thought that Missionary labor should cease in our denomination for such a cause. An effort was made to furnish the means to sustain Eld. Cochran while performing Missionary labor in the Western States. We soon had two hundred dollars pledged for this object, and a letter was sent to Eld. Cochran requesting him to engage in the work. Being disappointed of his services, we next made application to Eld. Hull. He did not encourage us that he could immediately enter the field of labor. Not succeeding in obtaining a Missionary to visit the Western States, and the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," reaching our ears from Pennsylvania, Susquehannah Co., we resolved on sending Br. Jacob Ayers, a Licentiate, to visit our brethren in that region, and labor to promote the cause of the Redeemer among them. He labored with success for some time in Pennsylvani, assisted in organizing a Church, and subsequently removed his family and located himself with the brethren there. As a compensation for his services, we appropriated to him about fifty dollars. Eld. Hull, when here last fall, expressed a willingness to labor for us three months in the course of the year among the destitute in the western part of the State of New York. We gave him sixty dollars to enable him to perform the labor. Sickness, and other causes have prevented him hitherto from fulfilling his engagement, but we trust his health will be restored, and that he will soon be enabled to perform the service. When Br. Griswold presented the claims of the Missionary Society, he obtained a portion of our funds, and a part still remains unappropriated.

Our brethren of the Salem Church have consented to dispense with the labors of Eld. Clawson for six months. We are now endeavoring to obtain the requisite funds to sustain him while he performs a Missionary tour through the Western States. We hope, with the co-operation of our brethren in East Jersey, and Rhode Island, to be enabled to do this. Our design is to have him engage in the work as early in the month of August as practicable. We believe while the cry for Missionary labor is so urgent, the fields white and beckoning to the harvest and laborers so few, that it is the duty of Churches who have Ministers, and are sustaining them, to be willing to dispense with their labors for six months, or longer, not withholding their accustomed salary for the support of their families during the interval, that they may be engaged in Missionary labor.—Where one Church is [illegible] contiguous Churches should furnish the Missionary with an outfit, and be willing that their own Minister [illegible] the destitute Church a month [illegible] during the absence of its regular Pastor. In this way the [illegible] would be equalized and Missionaries would be multiplied and [illegible]. I hope the example of our Salem brethren may be imitated by other Churches, and this plan of augmenting the number of Missionaries tried. Yours, &c.

AZOR ESTEE.

Congressional News.

From the N. Y. [illegible]

WASHINGTON, August [illegible], 1842.

The Tariff Bill

has passed the Senate, precisely as [illegible] the House, after strenuous efforts to amend it, in many respects. This was the result of a caucus division, and [illegible] changes that even a majority desired were precluded.

It is much doubted whether [illegible] raise as much revenue as [illegible] on all goods would secure. The average rate of duties by this bill [illegible]. The average in the tariff of 1828, which caused the fierce nullification war, was [illegible] per cent. nearly. On many articles the bill will act as an entire prohibition of import; cheap wool, for instance, which is very little raised in this country. The Veto is expected to-morrow. Its precise nature [illegible] settled. It is supposed that its objectionable features will be confined to the distribution clause. If so, Congress will pass the same bill without that clause. The bill passed the Senate by two majority, two Senators dodging the vote, [illegible] and Henderson. Had they voted in accordance with their own views, or those of the States they represent, the bill would have passed. The majority in either House is too small to be of any avail against a Veto. There are a few, however, who are for adjourning at once, and leaving the Government without any legal revenue—men who cry, with [illegible] of Va., "Perish the tariff, perish the Constitution; perish the Union," rather than give up the land bill. But it is hoped such violent counsels will not prevail. It is too much to be hoped, however, that we shall not have a scene of unprecedented violence on the reception of the Veto.—This will soon be terminated by the

Day of Adjournment.

The House, this morning, voted, without any dissenting voice, to adjourn [illegible] night from this day. The Senate [illegible] the resolve, and postponed the subject [illegible] one week. This is owing to the [illegible] with Great Britain, which it is [illegible] was laid before them in Executive Session, this afternoon. There will be a struggle to defeat this treaty, though [illegible] have not a successful one, and it will be necessary to pass a bill to carry it into effect. For this purpose the Senate may wish to delay the adjournment a [illegible] longer. Nothing more has transpired [illegible] respect to the terms of the treaty than your readers already know.

Disgraceful Scenes.

It is time the House adjourned, for more reasons than one. It is time the people had a reckoning with some of those who have disgraced themselves and the country with their violence in the House. The past week has witnessed two such scenes as gave rise to the epithet "bear garden," as applied to the House.

Andrews, of Virginia, enraged at a severe and not a very civil remark made by Bowne, of New York, advanced across the hall to assault him; and Bowne started to meet him, both boiling with passion. But the more sober men interfered and prevented a fight.

Stanley, of N. C. was addressing the House on another occasion, when SPRIGG, of Kentucky, who was DRUNK, rose, and bid him stop; declaring with an oath that he *should* stop. He then pronounced him a liar! Stanley told him that he was not in a condition to judge. The interference of Sprigg's friends prevented any farther turmoil. He has since apologized to Mr. Stanley for his conduct. He ought to have been expelled from the House, long ago.—A few such men bring upon Congress a disgrace that an age can hardly wipe out.

The Army Bills.

The Army appropriation bill, and the bill to reorganize the army, have both been acted on finally, the disagreeing [illegible] the two Houses having been arranged [illegible] this way, viz: the appropriation [illegible] left simply a bill to give money [illegible] provisions to reduce the army are [illegible] ferred to the other. [illegible] regiment of dragoons is to be converted [illegible] corps in a few months, and all the [illegible] ments in the service, are to be reduced to [illegible] 42 men each. This action [illegible] the House [illegible] 7000 men, nearly [illegible] the war spirit [illegible]

[illegible]

Storm at New Haven.—Last [illegible] evening a hail storm of considerable violence visited us. The changes of temperature in the air had been very great during the previous part of the day. At about 2 o'clock the thermometer rose to 87 degrees in the shade, at which time the wind was blowing fresh from the south. About 5 o'clock commenced indications of a gathering storm. I observed an immense cloud extending like a great sheet N. W. from the zenith—another was seen rising from the S. W.; and a third, attended by thunder and lightning, appeared in the N. E., while other parts of the sky were nearly or quite clear.—Flocks of little birds flying swiftly, and with great apparent agitation, afforded a known prognostic of a hail storm.

Directly the wind began to blow violently. In a moment the air was filled with hailstones flying. Peals of thunder were heard at intervals. The average size of the hailstones was of a large robin's egg; but I observed some much larger, and picked them up subsequently. The thermometer descended rapidly, falling ten degrees in fifteen minutes.

But a more remarkable phenomenon connected with this storm, was the falling of [illegible] the storm, Mr. Wood, [illegible] brought into the [illegible] about three [illegible] of the kind called [illegible] fish. He had found it lying in the [illegible] It was evidently but lately dead. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] a large portion of the children were [illegible] with the measles—that all, some one hundred in number, old and young were forced naked as it were into the street—and a scene of distress never equalled in this region will readily be conceived.—*Nat. Dem.*

Further.—We learn from a passenger on the Vermillion last evening, that during the blow on Sunday night, the schooner Starkey, loaded with 600 barrels of salt, in attempting to enter Grand River, was driven ashore outside the pier, where she now lies, high and dry.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

The corporation of Newark have passed a resolution to fill up the Morris canal in that city, unless the bridges are made less dangerous to life and limb than their present dilapidated state renders them.

Col. Kearney, on taking command of Fort Gibson, has prohibited gambling, horse-racing, drinking and swearing among the troops, under severe penalties.

A man named Williams has been convicted at New Orleans for carrying slaves to Louisiana charged as convicts, contrary to law. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $12,000, while the slaves had been confiscated to the State. He is said to be unable to pay the fine, and will therefore under the law in such case made and provided, lie in jail for life. It is thought, however, that he may be liberated under another law.

London, according to late authority, now measures 7 1-2 miles in length from east to west, by a breadth of 9 miles from north to south. Its circumference, allowing for various inequalities, is estimated at thirty miles, while the area of the ground it covers is considered to measure no less than eighteen square miles.

A terrific scene occurred at a "camp-meeting," in York county, Pa., on Sunday the 24th ult. Between 11 and 12 o'clock in the evening there was a thunder storm, which, for rain, lightning, and loud thunder, never was equalled. The lightning struck into the camp, and killed three horses on the spot, besides stunning a number of persons present on the occasion. The scene was one of the most terrific and awful—the shrieks of the women, the neighing of the horses, and the successive peals of thunder, preceded by the most vivid sheets of lightning, made the whole spectacle one of great and awful sublimity.

There was quite a gale in the Chesapeake on Sunday. A schooner named Gustavus Weems was capsized, and Geo. Aherst drowned. A ship and some smaller vessels were driven ashore by the same gale, but no serious damage was sustained by them.

The Chicago American says, that about two hundred thousand bushels of wheat have been exported from that city since the opening of the navigation the present season. They have been accompanied by large quantities of oats, corn, hides and flour, and a considerable quantity of wool.

The remains of the steamboat Lexington, which was burnt and sunk in the Sound some two years since, have at last been found by the divers, at the bottom of the Sound, in one hundred feet water. The hold has been casually examined, and no sand found in the hull. To raise it will consequently not be as hard a matter as we apprehended, and will be effected forthwith. It will be recollected that her iron chest contained a large amount of money, belonging to parties here and at Boston.—No bodies were found about the wreck.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

One of the largest specimens in America of the Agave Americana, or One Hundred Year Flowering Aloe, is now in bloom in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. The lower stem is now 20 feet in height, and covered with lateral branches, on which are placed immense clusters of rich yellow flowers and greenish yellow buds.

"Speculators," says Napoleon, "trace their schemes on paper, fools read and believe them. All are babbling about general happiness, and presently the people have no bread to eat; then comes a revolution. Such is usually the fruit of all their fine theories."

The New Orleans Courier mentions the case of a man, who, some six or seven weeks since, invested $10,000 in Third Municipality notes. By the recent rise in that money, he has cleared something like $25,000—a comfortable little profit in these hard times.

A party of Seminoles, among them Halleck Tustenuggee, and another chief, "were the observed of all observers," in Chartres street yesterday, where they were making some purchases, previous to their departure for their home in the "Far West." They were decorated out in all their beads and bells, feathers and finery, and made quite a showy appearance. Two negroes were along with them acting as interpreters. The whole party arrived here a few days since from Florida, and will shortly leave for Arkansas.

Col. Wm. Robinson, Jr., President of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, sailed in the Caledonia, as agent for the U. S. Government, to negotiate in Europe for the $12,000,000 loan.

One of the good things in Theodore Hook's last is, where speaking of railroads and steamboats, to both of which he frequently signifies his abhorrence, he says, "they annihilate space and time, as the newspapers say, not to mention a multitude of passengers beside."

A case of spontaneous combustion occurred at Hartford, Conn., recently. In drawing linseed oil, some of it was spilt on the floor; it was absorbed by a coarse sponge, and placed on a shelf—the smell of something burning led to an examination of the premises, when the sponge was found in a state of combustion, and just ready to burst into a flame. Only about two hours had elapsed between the time of using the sponge and the discovery.

A serious incident is said to have occurred to Mr. and Mrs. Dickens on their return from America. Their oldest child, being taken by surprise at their reappearance, was so transported with sudden joy as to become delirious, which continued with alarming symptoms for some time.—He was recovering at the last accounts.

A man was killed in Mobile by the explosion of a soda fountain, near which he was standing, on the 19th ult.

During his residence in Spain, it is stated that Washington Irving will avail himself of the facilities afforded to him by his position, to prepare his long contemplated history of Mexico.

A Runaway.—Our city was visited by one of those dangerous occurrences yesterday about noon. A horse belonging to the livery stable of Mr. G. Charles, took fright on Main street and made for the bridge. When in front of Curtiss' building, the fright was communicated to a fine span of horses attached to a double wagon. They started off at full speed, after knocking over a horse and demolishing a buggy near them. On the bridge they ran foul of a single wagon, containing a man with his wife and four children. Here a terrific scene ensued. The horse was thrown down by the tongue passing nearly through his body, and the wagon was thrown violently some distance. The two horses, with their vehicle, passed completely over the prostrate animal. The two running teams rushed furiously down Buffalo street. The horse of Mr. Charles run against a post in front of Chapman's jewelry store, State street, where he left the remains of the buggy, and passed down the walk to the livery stable. The double team brought up in a shattered condition near the wood market. But what is most extraordinary, none of the persons in the wagon on the bridge were injured seriously, the concussion being so violent as to throw them from under the horses feet.—*Rochester Democrat.*

We have heard of four thousand different apologies, but the strangest apology of all is made by the editor of the Paris Sentinel. He says: "the chief workman in our office, being a Presbyterian minister, has gone to St. Louis, to attend a Synod, in consequence of which our sheet is only half its usual size."—*Cleaveland Gatherer.*

Alabama.—The name ALABAMA, says the Mobile Ledger, is Muscoghee, and signifies "*here we rest.*" It was the name of an Indian fortress on the Yazoo river, and was transferred to the territory that now forms that State.

Tuscaloosa, or as it should be spelled *Tuscalusa*, is Chickasaw. It is compounded of *Tusca*, warrior, and *Lusa*, black—meaning the "Black warrior." This was the name of the noble chief who opposed, with so much daring bravery, the progress, and who was, with the citizens generally of his immense town, slain by the Spanish commander De Soto.

Manville was the name of a large Indian town which stood, as is supposed, on the north bank of the Alabama river, in Clark county, and was the capital of Tuscaluza, from which we have the name of the city, bay, &c., of Mobile.—*Banner & Pioneer.*

From the New York Evangelist.

PROFANE SWEARING---THE PRESIDENT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You called on your Washington correspondent to contradict, if he could, his remark that Mr. Tyler was a profane swearer. I am sorry that it is not in my power even to *qualify* the averment of a fact so notorious, and so painful to good men. That I did not refer to it from any special hostility to the President, your readers must be aware, from the fact that I have always commended his administrative policy when it was possible for a friend of Northern rights and free labor to do so. I do not belong to *his party*, nor to the party of his opponents.

Allow me to add a few other statements respecting this vice, profanity.

I have had, I think I may say, some peculiar opportunities of associating with educated men, and statesman, in various parts of our country, and noticing their habits, in this respect. And I must say, that, with one exception, I never heard so much profane swearing in my whole life, in any body of *gentlemen*, as I hear among the members of Congress. There are some men, of high standing, who are peculiarly notorious for this vulgar, as well as wicked practice. *I have frequently been shocked by oaths used in debates, in the course of this session.* I think such conduct, in our public men, is a fair subject of public animadversion. The exception I refer to was the great SLAVEHOLDERS' CONVENTION, at Annapolis, in January last. I never heard such horrible profanity, in my life, save from here and there an abandoned individual, as from the members of that body. I remarked to a distinguished citizen of Maryland, himself a member of that body, and a man of pure *lips*, at least.

"O," said he, "you must remember that you are not in New-England, or New York."

"No," thought I, "nor among those who can claim, as a body, to mingle in the society of civilized, not to say refined and Christian people." I think, that, perhaps with the exception of Charleston, S. C., the farther one goes southward, the more frequently is the ear saluted with profanity, in what is termed "good society." At least, my observation, and information, so far as they go, prove it.

Yours, with respect,

P. P.

Mr. Froward.—We are pleased to learn that the Secretary of the Treasury is so far convalescent as to be able to take moderate exercise. It is his intention to leave in a few days for Bedford Springs, where he will remain a short time, and then return to the duties of his Department.—*National Intelligencer.*

Heroic Act.—A few days ago, the Midlothian coal mine in Chesterfield co. was discovered to be on fire; the overseer and several slaves were below and exposed to imminent danger. As soon as it was made known to Mr. Thomas Y. Hall, superintendent of the Blackheath mines, he equipped himself and descended into the mine through fire and smoke, and rescued the owner and negroes from a death of torture. Too much credit cannot be given to such gallant conduct. Had this adventure occurred in the days of old Rome, Mr. Hall would have been rewarded with a civic crown for his noble self-devotion.—The mine was immediately covered up, and it was thought the fire would soon be smothered.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Large Gun.—This morning between ten and twelve o'clock, Capt. Stocton's large wrought iron cannon was tried at the Navy Yard. This mammoth gun is 13 feet long, with a bore 12 inches, and will carry a ball of 112 pounds. She is handsomely set upon a carriage, and looks as pretty as a new dollar. Five several shots were fired, the shots severally containing 15, 25, 35, 40, and 45 pounds of powder.

The reports of the three last shots were deafening, and caused quite a sensation among the flooring upon which she stood, although the piece receded but trifling.—The trial was in every respect satisfactory.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Emigration to Wiskonsan.—The Cleveland Herald says the tide of emigration through the lake channel this season is setting into Wiskonsan Territory with great force. The rich farming lands of the Territory offer great inducements to agriculturalists, and as yet no State indebtedness threatens high taxation. A sample of the 'crowd' is given in the last Southport American, which says:

"We are told that in Milwaukie the emigrants have to lodge in the streets; in Racine every tavern is crowded; in Southport the taverns full; there is scarcely a room to let, and one house has we believe thirty families in the chambers."

Narrow Escape.—A young lady, a near relation of Mr. Papler, on the Hookstown road, went into the cellar on Saturday last for the purpose of using the usual precaution against the presence of flies which beset the meat. This precaution consisted in burning a quantity of gunpowder. In the absence of Mr. Palper, the young lady thought she would attend to this duty herself. She accordingly procured a flask with about half a pound of powder in it, and attempted to let some of the powder fall on the coals from the flask. It instantly exploded. The muscles were rent from the right fore arm, her breast and face were much burned, and one of her toes nearly cut off. Her foot was also split in twain for some distance up. With the exception of these wounds she escaped. To have escaped with life is the next thing to a miracle. The hands and eyes were uninjured.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Mammoth Cave a Cure for consumption,—A writer in the Journal of Commerce announces the curious and interesting fact that the atmosphere of the famous Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, has qualities of the highest efficacy for diseased lungs. Dr. Mitchell, most of whose family have died of consumption, and who was himself reduced to a hopeless condition by the same disease, believing that there were restorative properties in the air of the cave, resolved to make it his residence for a season; and about the first of April he established his quarters near the Star Chamber, about a mile from the entrance, whence he emerged for the first time at the close of June. His health and strength were so far restored that he rode eighteen miles on horseback.

He says that in a week from the time of going into the cave his cough was gone, and that his appetite and strength increased daily. He felt lonely the first week, but soon became reconciled to his solitude, and now he would rather live in the cave than elsewhere.

We extract the following passages from the article in the Journal:

My opinion of the effect of the atmosphere of the cave is made up from personal observation. I have known the cave for twenty-nine years. I have been in it at all seasons of the year, during all kinds of weather, both day and night. During the late war large quantities of saltpetre were made at the cave, and for this I prepared to carbonate alkalies, which are required in large proportion to produce crystalization, &c.

At that time from 30 to 70 hands were employed in digging up the earth, &c which covered the bottom of the cave, and conveying it by oxen to hoppers in the cave, about one mile from its mouth. During the whole time these men were engaged, there was not a single case of sickness among them.

The atmosphere of the cave is dry,—and the temperature even and equal. I had never known it to vary half a degree through the year, from 60 degrees Farenheit. Combustion goes on well, lights burn clear,—respiration is easy. The earth, which had been lixivated and thrown out of the hoppers, re-impregnates again in about three years, yielding from 3 to 5 lbs of nitrate to the bushel. Animal flesh will not putrify in this atmosphere, nor will vegetable matter decompose.

Meat hung up in the cave a few days becomes so strongly impregnated with nitre as to become unpleasant to taste. The corn cobs left by the oxen which were fed in the cave thirty years ago, are in a perfect state of preservation; the logs used for water pipes are sound and good. Animal flesh dries in the cave and becomes hard. These facts I state, that men of science may compare my conclusions and my premises together.

At this season of the year a strange current of air rushes out at the mouth of the cave; in the winter the current changes and blows equally strong in the cave.

According to the late United States census, there are in the United States *four million horses*. It is stated that they require *twenty thousand* tons of iron annually for *shoes*.

We saw a few days ago, says the Upper Marlboro (Me.) Gazette, an old man, who about 20 years since, was as black as negroes generally are. His color has undergone an entire change, except a few spots on his face, and he is now perfectly white, and his skin exceedingly fair. His hair is the only evidence of his ever having been a negro.

An extra session of the N. Y. Legislature commences on the 15th of August.

Notices.

General Conference.

The S. D. B. General Conference will hold its next session with the Church in Berlin, Rensselaer co., N. Y., [illegible] on the first day of the week before the [illegible] Sabbath in September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by Eld. W. B. Gillett, or N. V. Hull, substitute.

JAMES BAILEY, Cor. S[illegible]

☞The A. S. D. B. Missionary Society will meet on the second day of the Conference at the call of the President, and the Evangelical Board for disseminating Religious Truth among the Jews, on the fourth day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞The 7th Anniversary of the A. S. D. B. Tract Society will be held in Berlin on the 5th day of the week before the [illegible] Sabbath in September next, (Sept. [illegible]) at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PAUL STILLMAN,
General Agent.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

Mr. Asa C. Potter has opened a Temperance House at the State Bridge, in Verona, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who give him a call, in good style, and on reasonable terms.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a [illegible] complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and [illegible] including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their [illegible] operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death (if dead), number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y.

ALFRED ACADEMY,

AND

TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

W. C. Kenyon, Principal.
Miss Caroline B. Maxson, Preceptress.

LECTURERS.

On Phrenology and Physiology.—Drs J. R. HARTSHORN, and E. RIDER.

On School Teaching.—LUKE G. MAXSON.

On Chemistry and Geology.—W. C. KENYON.

Lectures on other subjects as occasion may require.

This Institution is pleasantly located, in the county of Allegany, thirteen miles South-East of Angelica, and six miles South of Almond. From its retired and quiet situation, it presents a favorable opportunity to parents to place their sons and daughters under a moral influence that will not be counteracted by those with whom they may associate.

The patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed, has been so liberal as to warrant very considerable expenditures in rendering it still more worthy of a more extended *patronage*; and it is hoped that it will, under its present organization, be rendered inferior to no similar Institution in Western New York.

The qualification of Common School Teachers will receive particular attention, so as to render them thorough and practical instructors of youth.

The Academic Year,—Is divided into three terms of fifteen weeks each. 1st, Commencing Wednesday 17th August, 2d 7th December, 3d, 4th April, 1843.

Vacations.—At the expiration of the first and second Terms, one week each; at the expiration of the 3d Term, five weeks.

Tuition.—Varying with Instruction, from $2.00 to $4.75 per term.

Board.—From $1 to $1.[illegible] [illegible] accommodations. Rooms in the Institution [illegible]

SAMUEL RUSSELL [illegible]

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

L[illegible]
HART, ACKLEY & CO.

A[illegible]

[illegible]

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM [illegible]

Economy is the road to Wealth.

J[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office [illegible]
Ames [illegible]
Benney H. A. Mrs
Brant Sally A. Miss
Barnard [illegible]
Bogardus Isaac F
Babcock Thos. D
Curtis Lorana Mrs
Carr Thomas
Derbyshire James
Griswold Sherman S
Hagan Jane
Holmes Arza
[illegible]
Lewis [illegible]
Shaw H[illegible]
Sayles [illegible]
Sherwood [illegible]
Squires Hagan
Sawyer Harvey
Tenney [illegible]
Williams [illegible]
Wooley [illegible]
M. SPEAR, P. M.

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!
AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot [illegible] Please call.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES [illegible]
May 11. HART, ACKLEY & CO.

BOOK BINDING.
THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, [illegible] to execute all kinds of Binding in a [illegible] manner, on as reasonable terms as at any establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 3rd 1842.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
S. G. WALKER.

Notice.
ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.
De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS

IMPORTANT WORK!
[illegible] DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,
[illegible]
Illustrated with 1241 Engravings.
T[illegible]

STOVES.
COLD WINTER IS COMING
L[illegible]
Fancy Parlor Stoves,
[illegible]
BRASS AND TIN WARE
[illegible]
LOW PRICES
[illegible]
JUST RECEIVED
[illegible]

J[illegible]
20 [illegible]

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.
S. G. WALKER.
H[illegible] Farmer's Exchange [illegible]
De Ruyter, May 27 1842

"Hard times and money scarce."
I[illegible] SUTTON & QUINBY have just opened a large [illegible] Low Prices and Good Goods must give general satisfaction.
May 24 SUTTON & QUINBY

BOOKS & STATIONERY
SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE

POETRY.

The Forest Trees.

They're beautiful! they're beautiful!
The spreading forest trees,
By morning's gentle zephyrs fanned,
Or by the noon-tide breeze.
And when o'er them the setting sun
Casts his last lingering ray,
O then they seem too beautiful,
Too lovely for decay!

We love them in the spring time, when
The cold winds from the north
Are hushed, and warmer breezes come
To call the green leaves forth.
We then in every opening bud
Our Father's love may see.
Who in a robe of beauty decks
Each woodland forest tree.

When bright beams the summer sun,
And sultry is the air,
O, it is then we joyfully,
To their cool shade repair
Where we may see the wood birds come,
Melodious in their lays,
And perch upon the bows, to hymn
Their varied songs of praise.

And in the early autumn, when
The summer days have flown,
They're lovely in the gorgeous robe
Which over them is thrown.
But soon is heard in forest dell
The wild wind's moaning sound,
And then those leaves of every hue,
Lie scattered all around.

"'Tis ever thus." The things of earth,
All beautiful and bright,
Are fleeting, fading, dying soon,
To meet decay and blight.
Yet oh, there is a "better land,"
Where sorrows never come,
Where no decay or blight is known—
It is the "spirit home."

Value of a Moment.

BY MONTGOMERY.

At every motion of our breath
Life trembles on the brink of death.
A taper's flame that upward turns,
While downward to the dust it burns.
Moment by moment years are past,
And one ere long will be our last:
'Twixt that (long fled) which gave us light.
And that which soon shall end in night,
There is a point *no* eye can see,
Yet on it hangs eternity:
This is that moment,—who shall tell
Whither it leads to heaven or to hell!
This is that moment—as we CHOOSE,
The immortal soul we save or lose.
Time past and time to come are not;
Time PRESENT is our only lot.
Oh God! henceforth our hearts incline,
To seek no other love than thine.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

This stupendous structure is now completed, and in a few weeks at furthest the city will have a foretaste of the thousand benefits it is destined to confer. Our citizens may not be generally aware that in this magnificent work they are surpassing ancient Rome in one of her proudest boasts. None of the hydraulic structures of that city, in spite of the legions of slaves at her command, equal, in magnitude of design, perfection of detail, and prospective benefits of this aqueduct. The *main trunk* consists of an immense mass of masonry, six feet and a half wide, nine feet high, and forty miles long, formed of wall three feet thick, cemented into solid rock. But this water channel, gigantic as it is, is far from being all the work. The *dam* across the Croton, which retains the water in a grand reservoir, is a mound of earth and masonry, forty feet high and seventy feet wide at the bottom, and has connected with it many complicated but perfect contrivances to enable the engineer to have complete control over the mighty mass of water.

The river thus thrown back towards its source will form a lake of five hundred acres, which will retain a supply for emergencies of some thousands millions of gallons, and also offer, as a collateral advantage, many picturesque sites for country seats upon the woody points which will jut out into its smooth basin. A tunnel leads the water from this reservoir into the aqueduct, and eleven more of these subterraneous passages occur before reaching Harlem River, having an aggregate length of seven-eighths of a mile, and many of them being cut through the solid rock. At intervals of a mile, ventilators are constructed in the form of towers of white marble, which give to the water that exposure to the atmosphere without which it becomes vapid and insipid; and these dazzling turret's mark out the line of the aqueduct to the passengers upon the Hudson.

The streams which intersect the line of the structure are conveyed under it in stone *culverts*, the extremities of which afford the engineers opportunity of displaying their architectural taste. Sing Sing creek, with its deep ravine, is crossed by a *bridge* of a single eliptical arch of eighty-eight feet span, and a hundred feet above the stream. Its unusually perfect workmanship was proved by its having settled but one inch after the centres were removed. The view of its massive grace from the narrow valley beneath is one of the most striking points upon the line. Sleepy Hollow, well known to the readers of imaginative lore, is spanned by a series of graceful arches.

The bridge across Harlem River has been the subject of much controversy. The admirers of magnificent symmetry and perfection, and those interested in preserving the navigation of that stream, have warmly advocated the erection of a bridge over which the water might pass upon its regular level; while the friends of more measured economy recommend a lower and cheaper structure, to which pipes should descend and rise therefrom after the manner of an inverted syphon. The plan finally adopted is that of a high bridge, but still with its surface ten feet below the usual grade, which falls fourteen inches to the mile. It is a quarter of a mile long, one hundred and sixteen feet above high water, and its estimated cost exceeds three quarters of a million.

Across this the water is conveyed in huge iron pipes, protected from the frost by a covering of earth four feet deep.—Near Manhattanville is a tunnel a quarter of a mile long, through the hill at that place, and its valley is crossed by pipes descending one hundred and five feet.—Clendenning Valley is passed at an elevation of forty feet, and arches of appropriate size, upon the lines of the streets, leave simmetrical carriage ways and foot paths.

We paid a brief visit yesterday to the two great reservoirs of this stupendous aqueduct. The receiving reservoir, at Yorkville, thirty-eight miles from the dam at Croton river, is in two divisions, both covering a space of thirty-five acres, capable of containg one hundred and sixty millions of gallons. It is enclosed by granite walls of solid masonry, roughly finished. The bottom of the basin is the natural soil.

The distribution reservoir, at Murray's Hill in Forty-second street, is a much finer and more expensive work. It is nearly square, and covers an area of about five acres. The bottom is made of puddled clay, as smooth, hard, and water-tight as marble itself. This area is four hundred and forty feet square at the base, and is divided in the centre by a wall of granite nineteen feet thick at the bottom, and four at the top. It is surrounded by a wall, also of granite, composed of three distinct columns of solid mason work. The outer column is five feet thick; the second six, and the third or inner one a lining of granite, about fifteen inches in depth, placed upon a concrete masonry above thirty feet thick at the base.

From the outside to the middle wall, the thickness of neither included, the distance is fourteen feet; and from the extreme of the outer wall to the inner angle of the third is sixty feet, the three walls uniting at the top. At a distance of ten feet from each other are thick cross walls with solid arches, thus binding the whole into one solid imperishable mass. From the top of the Northeast cornice to the level of the street the distance is fifty-six feet. The depth of the reservoir is forty feet; and it will contain water to the depth of thirty-six feet, or about twenty-two millions of gallons—as computed a few days since by James Renwick, Jr., one of the engineers employed on the work.

At the east end of the division wall a well has been sunk to the depth of fifty feet, communicating with a sewer below, and forming a waste wier for the discharge of the surplus water, when it rises in the reservoir above the height of thirty-six feet. At the bottom of the well is laid a block of granite, weighing seven tons, and still further to break the fall of overflowing stream, and to prevent it from wearing away the stone, water to the depth of six feet rests permanently at the bottom.—From the well waste-water is conveyed by a sewer, nearly a mile to the North-River.

The style of architecture is Egyptian—well fitted by its heavy and imposing character for a work of such magnitude. The summit of the walls around the whole area is flagged, and will be provided with a heavy iron railing—forming a beautiful and sightly promenade twenty feet in width.—The grounds immediately around the work have been purchased by the corporation to protect it from encroachments. The receiving and discharging pipes are two in number—each about three feet in diameter. It is now nearly four years since the work was first commenced; and during the working season, on an average, about 400 men have been constantly employed upon it, besides great numbers employed in the winter season in bringing materials. During the whole time no lives have been lost by accidents. Two men had their legs broken by a downfall of the banks—and this is the extent of the injuries that have been sustained. The whole cost will not be far from $500,000. Above the door at which you ascend to the summit by three flights of eight, thirteen, and thirty steps, is the following inscription:

CROTON AQUEDUCT.

DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

Commissioners.	*Engineers.*
Samuel Stevens,	John B. Jervis, Chief.
Zebedee Ring,	H. Allen, Principal Ast.
John D. Ward,	P. Hastle, Resident.
Benjamin Birdsall,	*Builders.*
Samuel R. Childs.	Thompson Price & Sons
Commenced	*Completed*
MDCCCXXXVIII.	MDCCCXLII.

Such is a condensed but comprehensive view of this noble structure. It is now completed, with the exception of the High Bridge. The bridge will occupy two years more, but a temporary pipe has been laid over the river upon the coffer dams of the bridge, which will afford us a supply of water for two or three years, until the completion of the entire work. Its estimated cost, owing to changes of plan, rise of labor, and provisions, &c., has risen from five to twelve millions—a great sum abstractly considered, but a trifling one compared with the benefits resulting from the work. The excess of the city mortality over that of the country is always great, and is attributable, in a great degree, to the injurious qualities of the water of the wells, which receive the filtrations of all the noxious animal and vegetable matters which load the surface of the ground.—Remove this cause by a bountiful supply of pure water, and we not only diminish the number of deaths, but relieve, in perhaps an incalculable degree, the amount of suffering from disease, which is properly attributable to this source, but which does not absolutely destroy life. We have suffered under this daily growing evil, up to this time, unaware of its magnitude, which can indeed be measured only by the favorable changes which will be perceptible when its causes shall be removed. Nor will this be the only benefit. Metaphysicians prove that physical and moral purity are closely allied, and their theory seems corroborated by the unwashed persons and sordid garments of the criminals at the bar of the Police. Thus by giving facilities and inducements to personal cleanliness, we shall also increase if philosophers be right, the purity of the mind, which always harmonize more or less with the body which encloses it; and the diminution of sickness and of crime will go hand in hand. *Public Baths* then will form just subjects for the attention of the Fathers of the City; none of whom, we hope, will side with the English Mayor, who opposed their establishment on the ground that *he* had not been in the water for twenty years, and felt no worse for it. Fountains too will display their grace amid our utilitarian rows of bricks. Troy, New Haven, and even the village of Springfield, boast of these ornaments, but the great city of New York as yet can show none. Let no one think them useless extravagancies; for by adding their graceful mite to the other benefits of the Croton Aqueduct in making our city a desirable residence, they enhance the value of property, and thus give to our citizens a direct pecuniary return for their vast outlay, in addition to inestimable improvements which they receive in their health, morals and enjoyments.—*New York Tribune.*

From the Vermont Chronicle.

A FRAGMENT.

* * * * I sat at my open window. The trees before me were assuming the first delicate green of spring, and the light of a mild sunset was just passing away.—The villagers—my friends and neighbors whom I see, and whose voices I hear every day in the busy street,—were passing by; and for a time I pleased myself with thinking over the calm pleasures of home in which each one, at such a season, and at such an hour, would soon repose.

But I had been reading an account of one of those visions of the eternal world, as they seem, when the soul, freed partially from this earthly clog, puts forth its unimpeded energies to understand and to realize disembodied existence. I had been thinking of William Tenant, whose visions of the heavenly glory seem to have been like those of the apostle to the Gentiles when he heard the unspeakable things which it is not possible for man to utter. I remembered how that insight in his case, elevated him above the world; how the thought of what he saw and heard was with him every hour of the day for years; and how holy and spiritual was his life in consequence. I had thought, too, of that poor London girl, who, in her dream, witnessed the ineffable love of heaven and heard its thrilling song, but neither joined in the rapture of the one, or felt the warmth of the other, and was started from the vision by the closing round her of a cold iron ever-during darkness.

What I had read began to mingle with what I saw. The forms before me lost their materiality, and I seemed to look on spirits moving to and fro. I went with one and another into the realms of spiritual existence, and saw how each was affected by the touch-stone of heaven's ineffable holiness and glory. As the darkness came on and the passengers disappeared, my thoughts again passed forward to each one's home, to look, not as before upon an earthly scene, but upon the spirits that for a time dwelt there. I followed each to "his maker and his God;" I gathered them in groups, I separated them in companies, according to character and affinities—according to religious state and habits.

How changed was the aspect of those dwellings as I went from street to street! Beautiful residences that I had always looked upon with delight, drove the cold blood back curdling in my heart. Low huts that had been deemed a nuisance for ugliness, were lighted up with a heavenly glory, and became chief ornaments of the village. And oh! how often in the same house and the same room did the near connection of celestial, amaranthine beauty with the horrors of eternal death, startle and agitate me!

Yes—it is in the midst of these immortal spirits that I live. I take the hand—I see the eye that meets my own, the speaking soul; but with what emotion should I do it, were the veil entirely rent away! *

* * * * *

From the Christian Secretary.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

Time was, when children, stockingless and shoeless, measured the snows, eat their porridge, and went to bed with sparkling eyes, plump faces, rosy cheeks, and healthy constitutions. Time is, when children cannot eat coarse food, but plums, sweetcakes and sweetmeats, and it would be almost an unpardonable crime for the nurse to suffer them to put their feet on the floor. Their pale countenances tell the mischief. Time was, when children obeyed their parents, were made to know their places, and were not considered of age, until they were twenty-one; when they stood up before the old, & honored the man of grey hairs. Time is, when a child governs the family, has his own way, and thinks he knows more at fifteen than his father ever did, does, or ever will know; and all the respect age gets from him, is either a jeer, a sharp *yes*, or a flat *no*.—Time was, when the young women laid their hands to the milk-pail, the wash-tub, the spindle, or the distaff. Time is, when these things are exchanged for the pencil, the piano, the theatre, or its auxiliaries,—Time was when tilling the ground was considered honorable employment for young men. Time is, when thousands are ruined by the flatteries of commerce. Time was, when honesty and religion dwelt in the same. Time is, when (in too many instances,) they are hardly neighbors. Time was, when the voice of family prayer was heard in almost every house. Time is, when this voice is heard in but few families. Time was, when the *special* influences of God's spirit was indispensably necessary to convert a sinner. Time is, when the common influences of the spirit, with the *help of human agency*, is judged sufficient to effect the change. Time was, when religious subjects generally took the lead in social conversation. Time is, when they generally bring up the rear, if they appear at all. Time was, when ministers had nothing to preach but the gospel. Time is, when if you take from ministers every subject but the gospel, many of them would not have much of any thing left.

Mr. Editor, as some of your newspaper writers are very good in detecting the errors of others, will you give them leave to point out errors in the above remarks.

S. W.

From the [illegible]

RIGHT TRAINING OF THE MIND.

1. The habit of voluntary and protracted attention: a thing not innate—a thing to which the mind is averse, and to which it is led only by continued and reiterated action. Hence, in colleges, young men generally make insurrection against those studies which demand the most concentrated and protracted action of mind.

2. The acquisition of elementary principles. Every part of God's system is under the government of elementary principles.—Without system, man will everywhere see in truth insulated fragments, and be in a wilderness without a clew to guide him in or out. Elementary principles are the key of knowledge. God in creation locked up every thing into systems, but has left the key with us. And we must find the key-hole, and put in the key.

3. Precision of thought. Without this, the mind is not exercised, and knowledge is not gained. Many, when called to give a definite account, can do nothing but hesitate and stammer. Why? Because their impressions are general and undefined.

Definitions are the pivots of knowledge. He who has got the definition, has got all; and he who has not got a definition, has got nothing but an indefinite approximation to knowledge. Without precision of thought, it is impossible to define.

4. Condensation and concentration of thought. Conceptions may be poured out clear and beautiful as a brook running through a meadow; but there will be but little power. Light must be brought to a focus, to burn. Nothing but labor in the workshop of thought and words, can overcome the incorrigible propensity of mind to take the easy course of prosing out words to one idea.

5. Balance of mind. There is a propensity to cultivate to excess those faculties which are most prominent. This increases the disproportion, and makes the mind a monster.

Such is the outline of things to be done by literary institutions.

PARALLEL OF THE SEXES.—The North American says, there is an admirable partition of qualities between the sexes, which the author of our being has distributed to each, with a wisdom that challenges our unbounded admiration.

Man is strong—Woman is beautiful.

Man is daring and confident—Woman is diffident and unassuming.

Man is great in action—Woman in suffering.

Man shines abroad—Woman at home.

Man talks to convince—Woman to persuade and please.

Man has a rugged heart—Woman a soft and tender one.

Man prevents misery—Woman relieves it.

Man has science—Woman taste.

Man has judgment—Woman sensibility.

Man is a being of Justice—Woman an angel of mercy.

NOBILITY.—What art thou then to despise men, or what raises thee above them? Thy services or thy virtues? But how many more obscure men more virtuous than thou, more laborious, more useful?—Thy birth? We respect it: In thee we salute the shadow of thy ancestors; but is a shadow to pride itself on the homage paid to the body? Thou wouldst have reason to pride thyself, if they gave thy name to thy ancestors, as they gave to the father of Cato the name of his son, "The light of Rome." But what pride can a man inspire thee with which owes thee nothing, and for which thou art only indebted to chance? Birth excites emulation in great souls, and pride in little ones. Hear the men who thought nobly and who knew how to value men. "There are no slaves who have not had slaves for their ancestors; no slaves who have not had kings for their ancestors."—Plato. "A person is not born for our glory, what he was before is nothing to us."—Seneca. Consult thyself, enter into thyself."—*Marmontel.*

JUGS.—The jug is the most singular utensil; a pail, tumbler, decanter, may be rinsed and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that the thing is clean; but the jug has a little hole in the top, and the interior is all darkness. No eye penetrates it, no hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water, shaking it up, and pouring it out. If the water comes out clean, you judge you have succeeded in purifying the jug, and vice versa. Hence the jug is like the human heart: no mortal eye can look into its recesses, but you can judge of its purity only by what comes out.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS of the FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, or En[illegible] of Practical Agriculture, containing the best mode of culture adopted in France, England, Germany, and Flanders [illegible]

An Elementary, Complete and Methodical Course of Rural Economy, with more than Two Thousand Engravings, representing the various Implements, Machines, sets of Apparatus, Breeds of Animals, Trees, Shrubs, and Plants [illegible]

[illegible]

to S. S. HASKELL, Publisher [illegible] New York.

New York, June 1, 1842.

*** All editors who will give this prospectus [illegible] insertions, and forward the papers containing them to the New York Watchman, shall be entitled to one copy of the work.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality [illegible] will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way Bills, Hand-Bills, Cards, Bills, &c. &c. neatly executed at this office.

L. W. BLISS' [illegible] Bliss & Co. [illegible] Hitme's Sampson & Sanders [illegible] consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE

October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

"*A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.*"

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store. SUTTON & QUINBY.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or notes, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842. JAMES M. LETTS.

How to make money.

IN the study of mankind and of the Yankee N[illegible] [illegible] NEW GOODS [illegible] ELMORE'S [illegible] NEW GOODS [illegible] *Fortune's Favorites.*

May 3.

Of Drugs and Medicines.

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise [illegible]

May 3. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES Superior and fashionable Hats [illegible] at the STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of De Ruyter [illegible] that he has opened a shop [illegible] S. G. Walker's store [illegible] where he may at all times be found [illegible] those who are pleased to favor him with a call [illegible] garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions [illegible] W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter [illegible] 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

SUPERFINE Flour [illegible] the Farmers' Ex[illegible] in barrels and [illegible] This Flour is made from the best of western wheat at one of the best mills in the state. S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, Apr. 18, 1842.

BLANKS, BLANKS!

JUST [illegible]

[illegible]

C[illegible] STONE STORE.

500 [illegible] STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

Port Jefferson—[illegible]

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

WISKONSAN.

[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25 in advance, or $2 50 at the expiration of the year.

[illegible] office and mail subscribers, $2 in advance.

Each communication, involving facts and names [illegible] in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞ All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞ Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher free of postage.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 26.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 13[illegible]

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, AUGUST 24, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

The Importance of Evangelical Preaching.

BR. BAILEY;—You will please insert the following article, if it meets your approbation.

While an ample foundation is laid by the mediation of Christ for the salvation of sinners, and while the power and grace of God are confessedly necessary to render the same effectual, there is, in the plan of Providence, a peculiar necessity and prominence attached to the ministry of the word. Paul says, "it hath pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." Again he inquires, "how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent?" It is, therefore, very manifest that religious instruction is an appointed appropriated means of man's salvation, and that God has made special provision therefor, both under the old dispensation and the new, by the institution of a ministry—calling men from the ordinary ranks and avocations of life to labor in the gospel, to teach and preach Jesus Christ. This does not supercede, nor, in any wise, interfere with the duty of common christians to "speak often one to another," and to instruct and persuade sinners to embrace the gospel. Nevertheless it is an arrangement of peculiar importance, and highly requisite and honored as a means of the conversion of sinners, and the edification of saints. Hence, the Lord Jesus, having given his apostles a commission to "go and teach all nations, baptizing them" &c. "promised to be with them always, even unto the end of the world."

Whoever suitably examines this subject will perceive that a select and permanent ministry is a wise provision, and that it has received, in all ages, the sanction of the Divine blessing. Not that a blessing has followed all which has passed under the name of preaching. For some have run before they were sent; and, as might have been expected, have told their "own dreams," instead of "speaking God's word faithfully." Unskillful and unfaithful teachers ought, doubtless, to be numbered among the greatest curses which have ever visited this fallen world. Still, the position above taken is perfectly tenable.

The ministry is, in itself, a rich blessing—an ascension gift: and, when it has been faithfully fulfilled, the experience of multitudes has responded to the exclamation, "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things!" Hence, the high responsibility which lies upon pastors and teachers! With what earnestness and diligence ought they to labor for the instruction of mankind! and how careful should they be "rightly to divide the word of truth, and give every one his portion in due season?" How deep should the impression be upon their minds, that it is the truth of God which is to be dispensed—not "the traditions of the elders," and the "dogmas of men." The preaching to be performed is "the preaching that God has bidden them." They are to "take of the things of Christ," and exhibit to the people; give a simple statement of gospel facts and principles; and inculcate the holy precepts of the Divine law. The greatest care must be taken "not to preach themselves," but "Christ Jesus the Lord." The matter of evangelical preaching is furnished to their hands. They are only to draw from Heaven's magazine, and impart the sacred treasure to their hearers in plain, definite and persuasive language, with a view to obtain their consent to gospel offers, and promote the salvation of their souls. Then, how peculiar—how sacred—and how vast is this work! Let the ministers of religion more deeply realize their obligations, and "the necessity which is laid upon them," and see that their commission is fulfilled. Every thing urges to ministerial fidelity, and blessed will the recompense be which awaits the faithful herald of gospel grace.

How important also it is that faithful and well-taught ministers should be multiplied. The number already in the field bears no adequate proportion to the wants of the church and the world. One of the most pressing obligations of the age is "to pray the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth laborers into his harvest;" and not only to pray thus, but to use all other proper means to enlarge the ranks of the ministry—to bring forward men of the right stamp—and to furnish a supply for all the waste places of Zion. We ought not to rely upon their being called and raised up of God independent of human effort. We might as well rely on the efficiency of Divine grace for the salvation of sinners without the teaching and preaching of the word at all. God is wont to call men to the ministry in the use of proper means: and there is no doubt that much more might be done than heretofore to augment the number of competent and faithful teachers. Let the inquiry be made with proper and general solicitude, what can be done? and let means already provided, and others which may be furnished, be faithfully employed, and the watchmen will be greatly multiplied, and their labors, under God, will be made extensively to bless the nations of the world.

And if these views are just, it is a duty belonging to the churches, and to the people every where to labor to supply themselves with pious and faithful instructors, and to sustain them in their work. It would seem that nothing more can be necessary than to state the design and importance of the ministry, and the order of Christ upon which it is founded, to evince the duty of men in regard to its improvement. Every society should procure, if practicable, an evangelical teacher; attend faithfully on his ministrations; contribute liberally to his necessities; be faithful doers of the word, and not hearers only; and labor diligently to attain the end of their faith, even the salvation of their souls.

Yours, as ever,
JABEZ CHADWICK.
Weedsport, July, 1842.

Religious Department.

A SHORT AND EASY METHOD WITH DEISTS.

BY REV. CHARLES LESLIE, M. A.

(*Letter to a Friend.*)

(Concluded.)

But the *seventh mark* is still more peculiar, if possible, to Christ, than even that of Prophecy. For whatever may be weakly pretended with regard to the oracular predictions of *Delphia* or *Dodona*, the heathens never affected to prefigure any future event by *types*, or resemblances of the fact, consisting of analogies either in individuals, or in sensible institutions directed to be continued, till the ante-type itself should make its appearance.

These types, in the instance of Christ, were of a two-fold nature, *circumstantial* and *personal*.

Of the *former* kind (not to notice the general rite of sacrifice,) may be produced as examples:

1. The *Passover*, appointed in memory of that great night when the Destroying Angel, who slew all "the first-born of *Egypt*," passed over those houses upon whose door-posts the blood of the Paschal Lamb was sprinkled; and directed to be eaten with what the Apostle (1 Cor. v. 7, 8,) calls "the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth."

2. The *annual expiation*, in two respects: first, as the High Priest entered into the Holy of Holies (representing heaven, Exod. xxv. 40, Heb. ix. 24,) with the blood of the sacrifice, whose body was burnt without the camp, "wherefore Jesus also, that he might sanctify the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate;" (Heb. xiii. 12,) and "after he had offered one sacrifice for sin, for ever sat down at the right hand of God;" (x. 12;) and secondly, as "all the iniquity of the children of Israel was put upon the head" of the Scape Goat. Lev. xvi. 21.

3. The *brazen serpent*, by looking up to which the people were cured of the stings of the fiery serpents; and whose "lifting up" was, by Christ himself, interpreted as emblematical of his being lifted up on the cross. John iii. 14.

4. The *manna*, which represented "the bread of life that came down from heaven." John vi. 31—35.

5. The *rock*, whence the waters flowed, to supply drink in the wilderness; "and that rock was Christ." 1 Cor. x. 4.

6. The *Sabbath*, "a shadow of Christ," (Col. ii. 16, 17;) and, as a figure of his eternal rest, denominated "a sign of the perpetual covenant." Exod. xxxiii. 16, 17. Ezek. xx. 12, 20. And, lastly, to omit others.

The *temple*, where alone the shadowy sacrifices were to be offered, because Christ, "the body," was to be offered there himself.

Of *personal* types, likewise, I shall confine myself to such as are so considered in the New Testament.

1. *Adam*, between whom and Christ a striking series of relations is remarked. Rom. v. 12—21, and 1 Cor. xv. 45—49.

2. *Noah*, who was "saved by water; the like figure whereunto, even baptism, doth now save us, by the resurrection of Jesus Christ." 1 Peter iii. 20, 21.

3. *Melchisedec*, king of Salem, who was made "like unto the Son of God, a priest continually." Heb. vii. 3.

4. *Abraham*, "the heir of the world," (Rom. iv. 13,) "in whom all the nations of the earth are blest." Gen. xviii. 18.

5. *Isaac*, in his birth and intended sacrifice, whence also his father received him in a figure, (Heb. xi. 19,) that is, of the resurrection of Christ. He too was the promised seed (Gen. xxi. 12, and Gal. iii. 16,) in whom all the nations of the earth were to be blessed. Gen. xxii. 18.

6. *Jacob*, in his vision of the ladder, (Gen. xxviii. 12, and John i. 51.) and his wrestling with the angel; whence he, and after him the church, obtained the name of Israel. Gen. xxxii. 28, and Matt. xi. 21.—The *Gentile* world also, like Jacob, gained the blessing and heirship from their elder brethren, the Jews.

7. *Moses*, (Deut. xviii. 18, and John i. 45,) in redeeming the children of Israel out of Egypt.

8. *Joshua*, called also Jesus, (Heb. iv. 8,) in acquiring for them the possession of the Holy Land, and as Lieutenant to the "Captain of the host of the Lord." Josh. v. 14.

9. *David*, [Psalm xvi. 10, and Acts ii. 25—35,] upon whose throne Christ is said to sit, [Isa. ix. 7,] and by whose name he is frequently designated [Hos. iii. 5, &c.] in his pastoral, regal, prophetical capacity.

10. *Jonah*, in his dark imprisonment of three days, applied by Christ to himself. Matt. xii. 40

The *eighth mark* is, that the facts of Christianity are such as to make it impossible for either the relaters or the hearers to believe them, if false, without supposing *a universal deception of the senses of mankind*.

For they were related by the doers, or by eye-witnesses, to those who themselves likewise either were, or might have been present, and undoubtedly knew many that were present at their performance. To this circumstance, indeed, both Christ and his apostles often appeal. And they were of such a nature as wholly to exclude every chance of imposition. What juggler could have given sight to him "that was born blind," have fed five thousand hungry guests with "five loaves and two fishes;" or have raised one, who had been "four days buried," from his grave.

When, then, we add to this, that none of the *Jewish* or *Roman* persecutors of Christianity, to whom its first teachers frequently referred as witnesses of those facts, ever ventured to deny them; that no apostate disciple, under the fear of punishment, or the hope of reward, not even the artful and accomplished Julian himself, ever pretended to detect them: that neither learning nor ingenuity, in the long lapse of so many years, has been able to show their falsehood: though, for the first three centuries after their promulgation, the civil government strongly stimulated hostile inquiry: and that their original relators, after lives of unintermitted hardship, joyfully incurred death in defense of their truth. We cannot imagine the possibility of a more perfect or abundant demonstration.

It now rests with the Deists, if they would vindicate their claim to the self-bestowed title of "*men of reason*," to adduce some matters of fact of former ages, which they allow to be true, possessing evidence superior, or even similar, to those of Christ. This, however, it must at the same time be observed, would be far from proving the matters of fact respecting Christ to be false; but certainly without this, they cannot reasonably assert that their own facts alone, so much less powerfully attested, are true.

Let them produce their Cæsar, or Mahomed,

1. Performing a fact, of which men's *outward senses* can judge;

2. *Publicly* in the presence of witnesses;

3. In memory of which *public monuments and actions* are kept up;

4. Instituted and commencing *at the time of the fact*;

5. Recorded likewise in a set of books, addressed to the identical people before whom it was performed, and containing their *whole code of civil and ecclesiastical laws*:

6. As the work of one previously announced for that very period by a long train of *prophecies*:

7. And still more peculiarly prefigured by *types*, both of a circumstantial and personal nature, from the earliest ages; and,

8. Of such a character as made it impossible for either the relators or hearers to believe it, if false, without supposing a *universal deception of the senses of mankind*.

Farther; let them display, in its *professed eye-witnesses*, similar *proofs of veracity* in some *doctrines* founded upon it, and *unaided by force or intrigue*, a like *triumph* over the *prejudices* and *passions* of mankind: among its *believers*, equal *skill* and equal *diligence* in *scrutinizing* its evidences, OR LET THEM SUBMIT TO THE IRRESISTIBLE CERTAINTY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

And now, reader, *solemnly consider* what that religion *is*, the truth of which is proved by so many decisive marks. It is a declared revelation from God; pronounces all men guilty in his sight; proclaims pardon, as his free gift through the meritorious righteousness, sacrifice, and intercession of his only Son, to all who trust alone in his mercy and grace, cordially repenting and forsaking their sins; requires fervent love, ardent zeal, and cordial submission toward himself, and the highest degree of personal purity and temperance, with rectitude and benevolence towards others; and offers the aid of the Holy Spirit for these purposes, to all who sincerely ask it. *Consider*, this religion is the *only true* one, and while it promises peace on earth and eternal happiness to all who do receive and obey it, it denounces everlasting destruction against all who *do not*. It is in vain for you to admit its truth, unless you receive it as *your* confidence, and obey it as *your* rule. Study, then, embrace it *for yourself*; and may the God of love and peace be with you.

STRONG REASONS.

There are many strong reasons why I cannot be a Universalist.

1. If the doctrine was true, the Bible would plainly, repeatedly and solemnly declare it, which is not the case.

2. After all the metaphysical quibbling of those who believe the doctrine, innumerable passages in the Bible, most [illegible] ing at as if there is no hell in future being.

Among these passages are the following.

'The rich man also died, and in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in [illegible].' Now, admitting this [illegible] settled in our mind, that Christ would [illegible] so far depart from reality, to [illegible] ural and impossible, as to [illegible] after death, if such a thing [illegible]. All that Universalists say [illegible] is so strained and inconsistent, that I could not conceive it if I would.

Again, 'It is better for thee to enter into life halt or maimed, rather than having two hands, or two feet, to be cast into everlasting fire.' However figurative this whole passage may be, it is clear to my mind that the disciples of Christ were not in danger of being cast into everlasting fire in *this* world; consequently they were warned of such a fire, or state, in *another world*.

Again: 'But he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost, hath never forgiveness, but shall be in danger of eternal damnation.' To me it is clear that men cannot be in danger of what cannot exist, therefore eternal damnation is a reality.—Christ said to the Pharisees, 'Ye shall receive the greater damnation.' Why speak of a future damnation for sins that they had already committed? Are men damned, (as Universalists say,) when they sin? Why then did Christ say 'ye shall receive'?

But I must be short.

3. Another reason why I cannot be a Universalist is, the Bible declares, that God deprives men of natural life for their sins, as in the case of the Sodomites, Ananias, his wife, the Egyptians, &c. Now I cannot see how wrath [illegible] exercised upon men for sins which [illegible] denly removed from this [illegible] world. In such a case is not sin [illegible] cause of their happy change? [illegible] not such be glad that they sinned [illegible] they know that by sinning they [illegible] the sooner to heaven?

4. Another reason is, I am frequently called to witness the death of persons [illegible] have been Universalists all their life time, but who renounced Universalism [illegible] they are dying. Does God leave them and teach them in a dying hour what is not true. Or, does God forsake them and suffer the devil to torment them at such times? But on the other hand, I have never seen one, who when dying, [illegible] the first time, there embraced Universalism.

5. Another reason, is, when men are really converted from their sins to God, they renounce Universalism, if they [illegible] believed it. But when they backslide and cease to pray, they frequently turn Universalists.

6. Another reason is, the preaching of the doctrine of Universalism produces no revivals, or conversions from sin to holiness.

7. Once more. The Universalists [illegible] so little brotherly kindness [illegible] Christians, that I cannot [illegible] the spirit of Christ. [illegible] leave them, or oppose their [illegible] they forthwith seek to destroy [illegible] slandering his character! How can I unite with such a people?

8. I see also, that when a [illegible] another denomination [illegible] and sin, that Universalists [illegible] ungodly, so called, rejoice [illegible] stead of being grieved for the cause's sake, and laboring to restore such a one [illegible] Bible directs, they make great rejoicings in their papers, and circles, over the Christians' fall?—Can I unite with a people that rejoice in iniquity?

9. It is beyond a reasonable doubt, that the doctrine of 'rewards and punishments' cannot be true unless there be a future [illegible]. No person having the slightest acquaintance with human nature, and every-day occurrences, can believe that men are punished or rewarded to perfection in this life.

10. Inseparably connected with the faith that all will be saved, there are so many absurdities, such as no devil, no judgment, no literal resurrection, no sacrifice for sins, &c. &c., that I cannot believe the doctrine.

11. Aside from the influence of education, or the consciousness of guilt, my mind is ever impressed with the solemn conviction, that there will be an eternal separation of the righteous from the wicked. In vain do I strive to obliterate from the table of the mind, this awful truth. The deep affections of my soul, rising in their strength, to grasp the thought, that all friends, whether virtuous, or vile, will meet me in heaven, are overcome by the superior power of the divine conviction, that 'without holiness no man shall see the Lord.'—And when my faith would [illegible] Redeeming mercy [illegible] and quench with the waters of [illegible] the devouring flames [illegible] quenched.' God himself [illegible] 'the wages of sin is death' [illegible] because [illegible] Christ [illegible]

[illegible]—*Morning Star.*

[illegible]

Children's Department.

[illegible]

A [illegible] cherished by all [illegible] Sabbath-schools [illegible] Christ [illegible] of being [illegible] of earthly [illegible] er, to be the reverse, that even [illegible] rents should turn [illegible] and in [illegible] burnt up at the stake [illegible] these sufferings would be as nothing in comparison with the heavenly [illegible] would be introduced [illegible] would not rather burn an hour than burn forever. Cyril, whose history we have just cited, was truly wise. Young as he was, he knew how to count the cost, and [illegible] the time [illegible] not at all be weighed [illegible] Christ [illegible] with the bravery of [illegible] a Cæsar, a Bonaparte [illegible] they may nevertheless [illegible] casting all the fame of the [illegible] in the world in the shade [illegible] the deepest disgrace in the [illegible] of mankind—death in the horrid [illegible] consuming fire, could not intimidate [illegible] the youthful Christian. Such [illegible] have no cause for fear. Either [illegible] what they are called to [illegible] will be more than supported [illegible] no martyrdom, no pain, in [illegible] would gladly be [illegible] the Judge who con[illegible] what would [illegible] he had only proved as [illegible]

[illegible] he who learns to sin, has [illegible] of the wick[illegible] but they can only [illegible] the present world [illegible] kill the body. So [illegible] from which all the [illegible] the soul. In [illegible] the Lord. He [illegible] He will [illegible] suffer their souls [illegible] of the righteous can[illegible] and by the [illegible] necessarily destined to a [illegible]

[illegible] be for Christ, [illegible] they should have to die,—and [illegible] in that day when a [illegible] would could [illegible] save the soul from [illegible]

From the [illegible]

[illegible] THE BIBLE.

[illegible] the Bible so [illegible] Mary to her mother.—

'Yes, I [illegible] many times, my dear,' said [illegible]

[illegible] you must know all that there [illegible] this time, but yet you read it over.

[illegible] you remember last summer, Mary, [illegible] you were away at Miss Brooke's [illegible]

[illegible] when you got a [illegible] read it over [illegible] read the letter so [illegible] a pleasure [illegible] and you,

[illegible] some parts [illegible] hundreds of times [illegible] reminds [illegible] my heaven[illegible] and therefore I [illegible] said

[illegible] You may [illegible] the formation of [illegible] perpetual en[illegible] does [illegible] at any other [illegible] learning is not [illegible]—moral [illegible] schools, [illegible] are kept out [illegible] ingenuity [illegible] at Westminster, [illegible] three and five [illegible] they are kept [illegible] taken care of by a [illegible] while their moth[illegible] go out and work [illegible] less or more, is [illegible] The moral [illegible] consideration.—*Lord* [illegible]

[illegible] I have given prompt attention [illegible] so as to prevent [illegible] that he may give prompt attention when you call him. Either gratify [illegible] show him that his remarks [illegible] are improper or untimely. The child who calls "mamma! mamma! mamma!" without attention, will give no attention when called.

[illegible] to eat or take food without asking, or to tease when denied.—The bare expression of a parent's wish at such a time should be law, from which no appeal should be made.

Lester T. Rogers

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, August 24, 1842.

Traveling Agent.

Br. DANIEL BABCOCK, of Scott, is now engaged as a traveling agent for the Register. We request agents and all friends of the press, to aid him in extending our circulation, and in settling the accounts for the present and past volumes. He will visit first Oneida, Jefferson, Lewis, Otsego, and Madison counties.

General Conference.

Br. John Whitford, of Berlin, wishes us to give information to those proposing to attend the General Conference, that as there is no public conveyance from Albany or Troy to that place, that teams will be provided and be at Congress Hall in Troy, on Sept. 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to convey all that may meet them there at that time.

Baptism.

A writer in the "South Western Christian Advocate" insists that but one mode of Baptism was practiced by the Apostles, and that that mode was sprinkling or pouring, and thinks it problematical how immersion was introduced. He also styles immersion a "superstitious appendage," and that candidates were in a state of nudity. He likewise "seriously objects to it" for various reasons, as the following. The idea of immersion makes the candidate shudder; Indecency—a great crowd of spectators—muddy water, &c.

When such doctrine as the above is taught by religious teachers, as being gospel-wise, it is time to let the truth come. On this subject there has been much written by Pedo-Baptists. Fine spun theories have been brought out, and elaborate arguments set forth. The great effort has been to make people believe that sprinkling or pouring was Gospel Baptism. And some beside the above mentioned writer, have gone so far as to deny that immersion was Baptism.—Our opinion of the matter is simply this, that Pedo-Baptists find themselves in possession of the sentiment from tradition that sprinkling or pouring is Baptism, and instead of searching the scripture to see if these things are so, they wrest the scriptures and get up long sophistical "yarns" to prove their system. That but one mode of Baptism, (and that immersion,) was taught and practised by Christ and his Apostles, we think the scriptures plainly enough show.—A scriptural examination of this subject will show what the mind of the Spirit and the practice of the Apostles was. We assume the ground that immersion of believers, and that only, is taught in the New Testament.

The first mention that is made of Baptism is in Matt. iii. All Jerusalem and Judea and the region round about Jordan went out to John the Baptist and were baptized of him in Jordan. 16 verse, "And Jesus when he was baptized went up straightway out of the water," &c. In these passages no other mode than immersion could have been practiced. In the 6th verse the inspired writer states expressly that they were baptized *in* Jordan, not near it, by the side, or on the bank, but *in* Jordan. In the 16th verse he also states that when Jesus was baptized, he went up straightway *out of* the water. How could he come *out of* that in which he was not? If he was sprinkled, or poured on the bank, why was the expression "out of" used? Taking these two passages in connection with numerous others of the like import, with the fact that the primitive meaning of Βαπτω, Βαπτιζω, Βαπτισμα, [Bapto, Baptizo, Baptisma,] and their cognates, is to immerse, immersion, and not sprinkle, must settle the question that immersion according to the scriptures is gospel-wise.

Immersion is further proved from the record concerning the Eunuch in Acts viii. 26—39. Here it is expressly stated that they, both Phillip and the Eunuch, went *down into the water*, and that they came *up out of the water*. This would not have been necessary if sprinkling on the bank would answer the requirement of the institution of Baptism.

The word Baptizo is the only term used in the Greek where Baptism is mentioned. Bapto is never used in such a case. The original, ordinary, and figurative meaning of Baptizo is to immerse, to dip, to overwhelm. We have shown above that Christ, who is our great example was baptized *in* Jordan, and that the Eunuch, who was baptized by one of his disciples, went down into the water and came up out of it. Thus, from the example of Christ, and the practice of those he instructed, the doctrine of immersion is clearly set forth. Having established the fact that Baptism was by immersion in the two instances, and that the ordinary meaning of Baptizo is to immerse, we must conclude that immersion was the only mode of Baptism. This argument must stand unless the Pedo-Baptists can show from the scriptures that another mode was practiced. The most they have ever done is to *infer* from circumstances that candidates could not have been immersed. But could it even be shown to be true that another mode was practiced, it could by no means be shown that immersion was not right.

The metaphorical use of the term gives strength to the argument. Matt. xx. 22; Jesus says, "are ye able to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?" In this he refers to that overwhelming weight of suffering that should come upon him.—Will any Pedo-Baptist say that Christ was only barely sprinkled or touched with suffering? No, indeed, he was overwhelmed. The sun refused to shine upon such a scene. He was overwhelmed and sunk under the load. Matt. iii. 11, "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." This has reference to the day of Pentecost. At that time "there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of 'fire,' and they were all filled with the 'Holy Ghost,'" and all the house was filled where they were sitting.—Consequently they were immersed, or completely overwhelmed. Other metaphorical use of the term like the above might be shown, but these are sufficient.

The view that was entertained by the Apostle Paul may be gained from Rom. vi. 4, 5. "Therefore, we are buried with him by baptism into death.—For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death," &c. It never was a custom to bury by sprinkling a little dirt, or plant in the same way. When we bury persons they are entirely covered up, and so when we we plant seeds.

It is contended by some Pedo-Baptists that the Greek prepositions rendered *into* in the phrases "in Jordan," "down into the water," mean at, near, or to. If this mode of translating the prepositions εν, [en,] εις, [eis,] is adopted in this case, it will apply equally well in others. Thus in Matt. xxv. 46, 'These shall go away *near*, or *to*, everlasting punishment, but the righteous *at*, or *near*, or *to* life eternal.' They never shall enter *in*, as the text states, but come *near*. The wicked shall not be turned *into* hell, with all the nations that forget God, but shall be turned *near* to hell. The righteous shall not enter into heaven, but come *near* to it. This shows the folly of such caviling with the scriptures.

In the Greek, Βαπτιζω, [Baptizo,] and its cognates, is used when the ordinance of Baptism is mentioned, and is confined to this with few exceptions, but when it is used with reference to any thing else the idea of immersion is intended to be conveyed. But other words are used for sprinkling, pouring, washing, &c., and words, too, that express the idea more clearly than others could, for sprinkling, washing, &c., are their proper definitions. Thus we have the following:

Louo, to wash the person of an individual, John xiii. 10. 2 Peter ii. 22, &c.

Pluno, to scour or wash clothes, Rev. vii. 14, &c.

Nipto, to rinse hands or face, 1 Tim. i. 10, &c.

Ekkeo, to pour water or oil, Rev. xvi. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, &c.

Ballo, to pour rapidly, John xiii. 5, &c.

Breko, to wet, moisten, rain, &c., Luke vii, 38, &c.

Rantizo, to sprinkle water, 1 Peter i. 2, &c.

If "sprinkling" or "pouring" is Baptism, why were not some of the above words used that would express the idea clearly and forcibly? But, instead of that, the Holy Spirit has, in every case, dictated the use of that word whose *only* signification is to *dip*, *immerse*, *plunge*, *overwhelm*, and others of the same and no other import.

Action and Feeling.

Obedience to the will of God is essential to the enjoyment of his love. Hence, those who complain of want of feeling in the cause of religion, may find the true cause of their indifference in their want of action.—Action will create feeling, and feeling will promote action, so that they who will may constantly increase in their religious enjoyment, till like the pious Payson they may exclaim, "I can find no words to express my happiness. I seem to be swimming in a river of pleasure, which is carrying me on to the great fountain." But where there is no action there can be no feeling. The natural man cannot be strong without food. Obedience is the food of the soul. "The willing and obedient shall eat the good of the land." How oft Christians say, 'Oh, I do not feel as I want to. I have no religious enjoyment.' The scriptures furnish a sure remedy for this case. Let these complainers change their cry, and say 'I do not act as I ought to. I have no proper religious action,' and remember that action creates feeling, and then carry out the principle, and there will be no want of religious enjoyment. Those who act right will feel right, and with them all will be right.—Try and see.

Fear God and keep his commandments.

Teachers of De Ruyter Institute.

MORGAN L. WOOD, A. B., a recent graduate of Union College, has been engaged as Principal of De Ruyter Institute. Mr. LANGWORTHY is retained as Teacher of Mathematics, &c.,—a station for which he is pre-eminently qualified. Miss SEVERANCE continues Preceptress in the Ladies' Department. Her qualifications for her Department are every way sufficient, and her reputation as a Teacher is untarnished. The manners and habits, as well as mental and moral culture of those under her charge receive all due attention.

"Leslie's Method."

We close this week this short and conclusive method with Deists. If all our readers have not given it a careful perusal, we now invite them to devote a few hours to it, and examine well the argument.—If it cannot be gainsayed, we ask all to embrace it. If it can, let us see how. The vital principles of religion lie in this one subject. If the argument stands, the religion of the Bible, with all its doctrines and duties, stands with it, and he that neglects to yield an immediate obedience to the same, greatly endangers the interests of his soul, while he is found among the enemies of God.

ERRATUM.—In the article of E. S. Bailey, last week, the word "own" was improperly inserted in the sentence "and be baptized in his name."

For the Register.

BR. BAILEY,—I observe in the Register of August 10th, '42, an article of the signature B., upon the "Manner of Conducting the General Conference," as to the merits of the article touching the "manner" of conducting the Conference, I have nothing to say. But so far as that article, (though covertly,) argues for an *annual* Conference, I would respectfully ask, would it not be better to let the subject remain in silence rather than hazard the consequences of again agitating it. Such is the mind of C.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

BR. BAILEY.—In our last letter, we noticed, that in consequence of ill health, we were about to close our labors in Fredonia, I. T. After resting two days, we made an effort to preach, but failed; however had strength to attend the ordinance of baptism. The people of the town gathered upon the bank of the beautiful Iowa, and during the exercises we had almost forgotten our enfeebled health. If the worship of God in this imperfect state will cause the worshiper to be happy, and banish all thoughts of sorrow from the mind of the suffering probationer, what must be the enjoyment of those in heaven, where it is one eternal sunshine of glory, and where fatigue, toil, and suffering are changed into perfect rest? How melodious must be those notes when that innumerable throng shall strike their lyre, and with one shout, "as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of many thunders, say Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." "Blessed," truly, "are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life." Finding it in vain to wait to regain our health so as to carry forth the labors necessary to accomplish the object here, we made preparations to depart, and on the 9th of June, left our weeping friends and a field bidding as fair for a plenteous harvest as any we ever vested. None but Ministers of the gospel are prepared to judge what our feelings were on this occasion. Some were pleading the merits of the Redeemer's blood. Infidels were deserting their falsified fabrications, and the ranks of the enemy were manœuvreing as though their General was about to abandon the empire.

The Church constituted in Iowa is in a very beautiful country, and in Fredonia, a very convenient location for a large town, being on the bank of the Iowa River, up and down which the proud steamer frequently plays, laden with almost every thing necessary for domestic use in this newly settled country; also, safely conveying the traveler up the river as it winds its way through the green carpeted prairies, interspersed with groves of timber, all of which are calculated to give interest and beauty to all around. Much of the land is uncultivated and for sale. The soil is of a sandy inclination and accounted very fertile by those who have enjoyed its rich productions. The inhabitants say they have a very healthy climate. Those wishing to communicate with the church may address Dr. Enoch Maxson, their clerk, Po. Fredonia, Louisa co., I. T.

After leaving Fredonia, we re-crossed the Mississippi at Wyoming, and spent the night in Illinois City, where we distributed such tracts as we had on hand. But of these messengers of mercy we were compelled to have but a scanty supply.

10. While crossing the prairies, found it quite convenient to fall into winter habits. Spent the night on the banks of Green River, and thought it cold for June; however, no frost was visible.

11. Drove up Rock River, which is given by all travelers as the beauty of the west. Many of the inhabitants of this beautiful and rich country act as though they thought "there was no God." In conversation with one *wicked* man, while he was extolling the country, we asked him to estimate the contrast between those green carpeted prairies, and the dread abode of the finally impenitent. His countenance fell, and he acknowledged his wretched condition while unreconciled to God. He, with his blaspheming associates soon stole away, and we were the only visitors left at this inn. If the awful condition of those justly condemned by God's holy law, disheartens the rebel, what must be the effect when justice thunders forth the heart-rending sence, "depart from me ye workers of iniquity, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels"? May sinners awake to their awful condition before it is eternally too late!—As the additional distance to pass by the Church in Wiskonson was trifling, we made them on our way, and found them happily situated and enjoying good health. We spent two Sabbaths with them, preached what our health would permit, and in company with Eld. Coon, visited the most of the families. Our friends are commencing a settlement west of Rock River, where with immediate action, an uninterrupted society may be secured. This country holds forth great inducements for the emigrant, offering on easy terms almost every convenience for luxurious habits. In some parts living springs and rippling brooks are in abundance, while in other places, with a few exceptions, water may be easily obtained by the medium of wells. The water is as pure and clear as any issuing from an eastern fountain, though of a limy tincture.

Leaving Wiskonsan, we passed through Chicago, and fourteen miles east of Michigan City spent the Sabbath with Br. [illegible] Brown; thence to Eld. Tyler's in Michigan, and found him struggling against a torrent of opposition for the advancement of truth. This state presents a great field for Missionary labor, but our appointed time having expired, warned us of the necessity of a speedy return. Hence we have hastened on our way, spending but little time with our friends as we came along, knowing it required diligence to arrive in time for Conference. And to God be glory for his parental care, and preserving grace during his absence. His guardian angel has watched over us—mercy in abundance has been bestowed. His kind hand has led us through many dangers, and the Savior's promise, "Lo, I am with you" has been verified. Notwithstanding some embarrassments have attended us, and we return almost worn out, we have no occasion to regret the engagement in this soul-cheering enterprise. We have only to mourn that we are not more devoted to God, and more willing to die upon the altar for the Redeemer's sake. While we are here kindly received by our friends, we can but feel for those lonely groups we have met with joy, but soon had to bid adieu, perhaps to meet no more in this vale of tears. But may we hail each other in heaven, where parting will be no more. And for them our prayer is, that the [illegible] of Missions may direct that way some of his devoted servants, that they die not without proper instruction. And as they are pleading for aid, we ask

Lo! child of God, hearest thou the plaintive song
That rolls the Mississippi vales along,
Mounts on the air, with dread impetus driven,
Each accent speaks, Where is the road to heaven?
Angelic spirits seize the sad acclaim,
And waft to the realms of bliss again,
And up before th' incarnate Son, unroll
The howling miseries of the expiring soul.
Grasp then the hour, nor fly from scenes of woe,
Thy crown in heaven with diadems shall glow,
Enrolled with angels, and with angels blest,
Bask with thy God in unmolested rest!

J. L. SCOTT.

De Ruyter, Aug. 23, 1842.

Congressional News.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 15, 1842.

Lotteries.

The lottery venders have been trying themselves for several weeks past to excite sympathy with themselves by reviling Mr Danforth, and other philanthropists in the District, whose assaults on their nefarious business it was not quite so easy to meet directly. They have also plead with great zeal and earnestness their 'vested rights,' and how unconstitutional it was to violate their 'contracts' to cheat people out of their hard earnings. But it is too late in the day to uphold such a system of villainy by any devices [illegible]

[illegible]

News of the Day.

[illegible]

On approaching [illegible] some of our company [illegible] that the high prairie [illegible] caught fire [illegible] wagons had been consumed, and among them the commissary's, which contained not only our trunks, but a large number of cartridges. The explosion of these we had mistaken for the report of our cannon.

We dashed ahead with the hope of rendering assistance to our companions, but before we could reach the place of the steep and rugged hill, the fire was dashing down with frightful rapidity, leaping and flashing across the gullies, and roaring in the deep and yawning chasms with the wild and appalling tones of a tornado. Ever and anon, as the flames would strike the dry and craggy tops of the cedars, a report as of a musket would be heard, and in such quick succession did these reports follow each other, that I can liken them to nothing save the the irregular discharge of infantry.

The wind was blowing fresh from the west when the prairie first caught, carrying the flames with a rapidity astounding, over the very ground on which we had traveled during the day. The wind lulled with the sun, and now the fire began to [illegible]

[illegible] was bound to Chicago, and when about six miles south of Manitou Island she ran into the Great Western on her larboard bow, carrying away a portion of her bulwarks, bowsprit, cutwater and figure-head, and split her stem.

"The shock was violent. Capt. Douglass, of the brig Virginia, who was standing at the time on the hurricane deck of the Western, by the wheel, was thrown over the railing by the force of the blow, and was landed on the promenade deck.—Fearing severe consequences from the collision, he sprung upon the Illinois, and there remained. Had the blow been received by the Great Western 'amidships,' she would, in all probability, have gone to the bottom, the crash was so great.

"It is not yet known with certainty how the collision originated, but the conclusion of the [illegible] is, that the Great Western

Lester T. Rogers

was on her right course, and that of course the fault, if any, was in the Illinois.]

"The collision created great alarm among the passengers, some being thrown from their berths; but no personal injury was sustained. On examination of the Western, it has been ascertained that she will be able to perform her regular return trip up the lakes."

Stupendous Fish Story.—The Edinburgh Chronicle, of June 18th, states that there was caught on the 15th of June, off the island of May, in the turbot nets, a shark, five feet one inch in length, and weighing about four stone; in the mouth there are six rows of teeth. It was purchased by Messrs. George Dickson & Co., of Dundas street, and on cutting it up, in order to preserve it, they found in its stomach, a small tin canister, containing a seal with a beautifully engraved Roman head, thirty-four coins, consisting of British, (Charles II. and George II.) French, Dutch, Roman, Brazillian, Hindostan, and others, apparently Chinese, or East India coins, but so old as to be undecipherable; also, an old map of Scotland, engraved by Jeffrey, in which some of the towns are spelt thus: Sterling, Montross, Dans, Aire, &c., a portion of the Evening Courant, bearing date Monday Sept. 9th, 1811, in which were wrapped two of the coins, (silver) one of them is Charles II., of the year 1671, and is in excellent preservation, and a piece of the Courier of date 16th May, in which the seal was wrapped.

Ohio New State Loan.—The bill to authorize the Fund Commissioners to borrow $800,000 on the credit of the state, to be applied to the arrearages due contractors, has passed the House. It provides for the issue of stock, bearing an interest of ten per cent., payable st the State Treasury, (or if the money cannot be obtained on such terms,) in New York, redeemable after 1850. The stock is not to be sold at less than par.—*Columbus Journal.*

Lightning at Sea.—The British brig Mary, at Quebec, from London, was struck by lightning while on her passage to the former port. We copy the following from the Quebec Mercury of the 4th instant:

"On the night of Saturday, the 16th of July, in latitude 46 30, longitude 57, was struck by lightning. At 11 o'clock P. M., it commenced to blow a gale, accompanied by a heavy torrent of rain, which was attended with vivid and reiterated flashes of lightning, and loud peals of thunder. The vessel was literally encompassed and illumined by the electric fluid, playing, as it were, in garters and broad ribands all around; and with one simultaneous shock, at almost the same moment, struck the top-gallant-mast and foremast, detaching spinters from each of them. Nor did the destructive element stop here; for next, in its rapid flight, it alighted, with frightful force and a loud crash, on the chain cable, ninety fathoms in length, which was coiled up on the centre of the deck, close to the windlass, whence every object which presented itself to the senses seemed as if it were bespangled with large sparks of glowing fire, such as are shed all around in a foundry, when rod-hot irons are struck on a solid anvil by the hammer. Its effect was so sudden and power, and its impulse so great, as to cast the mate and three of the hands prostrate, within a foot or two of the spot where the last explosion took place. The fluid finding a conductor in the chain cable, passed by it from the vessel into the sea."

Dreadful Surgical Operation.—One of the most appalling and arduous surgical operations perhaps ever attempted, was performed at the King's College Hospital, New Brunswick, last week, on a young girl of twelve, who had a tumor in a cavity of the upper jaw-bone, which actually pushed the eye-ball out of its socket, and produced the most hideous deformity. In order to get at the tumor, incisions had to be made in the integuments of the face, and the cheek-bones sawed through and removed from their various detachments.—For about sixteen minutes, the time which the operator took, the whole of the right side of the face was laid bare, exposing the back part of the throat, tongue and palate. Some of the spectators turned pale at the sight of the operation, but the poor girl bore it with wonderful fortitude, and the operator worked with a skill as though his nerves were of iron. After the operation, the whole of the complicated integuments were replaced with sutures, and there are hopes of the recovery of the girl, if the nervous system survives the shock.

The Occulation.—This unusual occurrence of the occulation of a star by the planet Venus, on the night of the 8th inst., was looked forward to with considerable interest by star gazers. It unfortunately happened, as in most instances, that the intervention of a haze or cloud obstructed their view. In one case, the observation was complete, and that is stated thus in the Nantucket Enquirer:

"The occultation of the star Beta Virginis by the planet Venus was observed at this place on the evening of the 8th inst, under circumstances peculiarly advantageous. After a showery day, the weather became unusually fair and tranquil, and, for observations at low altitudes, the atmosphere was in a favorable state. The manifest and gradual diminution of the star's brilliancy by the atmosphere of the plant, near the period of immersion, and the steady increase of its lustre after the emersion were very interesting parts of the phenomenon. The immersion occurred at 7h 57m 01s, and the emersion at 8h 00m 58s, mean solar time at this meridian, as noted by an assistant with a chronometer of steady habits, and whose rate was determined by observations, a short time previous and subsequent to the event. As this occultation is of some importance to navigation and to science in general, its more minute circumstances will be prepared at leisure for future publication.

Ladies, &c.—Women are at a great premium in Texas. Congress have passed a law granting 2,982 acres of land to every woman that will marry, during the present year, a citizen of that republic, who was such at the time of the Declaration of Independence. What a chance is this for the 559,760 hopeless old maids in the United States?

The Sangamo (Ill) Journal says that Orson Pratt has left the Mormon city of Nauvoo, in consequence of the base slanders by which Joe Smith is striving to destroy the character of his wife, in revenge for having exposed his villany. This is part of the plan by which the 'Prophet' seeks to cover his systematic scoundrelism.

"Come, come, come," said one who was fast asleep, "get up, get up; don't you know it's the early bird that catches the worm?" "Serves the worm right," said the grumbling sleeper; "worms shouldn't get up before the birds do!"

The Board of Aldermen of Boston have resolved that "no threatrical exhibition, scenic performance, or equestrian exercises, of any description, shall take place in that city after sunset of the evening preceding the Lord's day.

Buffalo has been infested with a gang of counterfeiters, one of the chief of whom has been at length arrested, with a large amount of bills in his possession. They consist of twelve $100 bills on the Northern Bank of Kentucky; one $50 bill on the Citizen's Bank of Louisiana, N. O.; and two $20's Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of ——(place of issue blank.) The plate of the twenties was found upon the prisoner, a person calling himself James Walker. Of course, he was fully committed for trial.

It is a somewhat singular fact that the floors in the Patent Office at Washington are made of stone imported from Germany by a Connecticut man, who works an extensive quarry in his own land of "blue laws" and "horn gunflints." The stones were transported as ballast, at a trifling cost. That, together with the low wages of Germany, enabled the calculating Yankee to furnish the Government with the imported stone at a price less than he could afford his own—yielding him, it is said, a handsome profit.

During the first six months of the present year the mortality has been great in several towns bordering upon both sides of the Connecticut river, in New Hampshire and Vermont. The disorder most fatal has been a malignant putrid sore throat.—Gradually has it extended to adults, and the disorder is, in the most cases, fatal when it falls from the throat to the stomach and lungs.

The Shakers.—A young sprig from New York visited the Shakers at Lebanon the other day, and as he was wandering through the village, encountered a stout hearty specimen of the sect, and thus accosted him:—"Well Broadbrim, are you much of a *Shaker?*" "Nay," said the other, "not over much, but I can do a little that way." So he seized the astonished Gothamite by the collar, and nearly shook him out of his boots.

Good Stock.—Deacon Hewitt, and old New Hampshire veteran, had no less than seven sons engaged in the continental army at one time. Two were captains, three lieutenants, one ensign, and a fifer.

"I don't know where that boy got his temper; he did not take it from me." "Why no, my dear, I don't perceive that you have lost any!" was the affectionate reply of his *cara sposa.*

Dr. Bennett, the late Mormon General and Mayor of the holy city of Nauvoo, in disclosing the revelations of the 'prophet' Smith, winds up one of his chapters with the following precious morceau:

"If Joe Smith is not destined for the devil, all I can say, that the duties of a devil have not yet been clearly understood."

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 27th ult. states "that all the officers employed in the Bank of Orleans, now winding up, from the lowest to the highest, would be honorably discharged with not a cent of liability resting upon their shoulders. It is a pleasure for us to make so flattering a communication in these days of bank trickery and fraud." It is remarkable.

Gov. Carlin, of Illinois, is said to have made requisition upon Gov. Reynolds, of Missouri, for the delivery of the person of Gen. Bennett, charged by Jo. Smith with high treason against the State of Illinois.

Gov. Porter has refused the Executive sanction to the apportionment bill lately passed—consequently, the matter remains as before the extra session labored at it.

It is estimated that twenty-eight million pounds of genuine coffee are consumed annually in Great Britain and Ireland, and that not less than eighteen millions of pounds more of vegetable matter are fraudulently sold under the name of coffee.

Epitaph.—Giving a good character to a man going to a new place who oftentimes had a bad character in the place he has just left.

The number of castles, of which there are known to be existing remains, are in England 461, Wales 107, Scotland 155, Ireland 120, total 843.

The St. Louis Journal states that the Camanches, Cochataways, and two other tribes of Indians have commissioned Gov. Butler, Col. McIntosh, and Mr. Logan to request the President of Texas to send commissioners, to meet the chiefs of those tribes on Red river, to form a treaty of peace.

Astonishing.—The price of emigrant passage between N. Y. and Buffalo, is about a dollar and a half; and has been a dollar and a quarter. Between New York and Liverpool, in as fine ships as ever swam, the price is from four to five dollars. If we add the price to Cleaveland and Detroit, it would not exceed a dollar. So that the people of the old world may pass from their shores four hundred miles into the interior of the new world, for seven dollars. We dare say that the provisions for the voyage often cost as little as the passage; so that fifteen dollars covers the whole, and leaves a dollar for accidents.—*Jour. of Com.*

A Resignation En Masse.—The Whig members of the Ohio Legislature resigned in a body on the 11th instant, leaving both Houses without a quorum. The cause of this extraordinary movement was the intolerable course pursued by the Democratic party on the subject of Districting the State.

The resigned members of the Legislature have published an address to their constituents, setting forth their reasons for the course they have taken. It is signed by thirteen Senators and thirty-four Representatives.—*Com. Adv.*

Drowned.—The Coroner held an inquest at the Alms House in the Park, on the body of the man who was found in the dock at the foot of Fletcher street. He was identified as a Spaniard, aged 25, called Indian Joe, and had fallen into the water on Wednesday. Verdict, found drowned.

Laudable Munificence.—Mr. Adam Haverling, of Bath, Steuben county, in this State, has given a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, valued at $6000, together with an eligible village lot of one acre and a half, to build and endow an academy. Deprived of the blessings of education in early life, Mr. H. determined that the same cause which produced his misfortune should be averted from the village of his adoption; and to this end he has, with a munificence and liberality worthy of all praise, made a donation, the proceeds of which will erect a most beautiful edifice, and furnish it with a valuable library.—May the "Haverling Library" prove a blessing to the community in which it is to be located, and its founder to be held in grateful remembrance by the present and all future generations.

Missouri Law.—The Executive Committee of the Am. A. S. Society have taken legal advice in regard to what can be done for Thompson, Work, and Burr, confined for twelve years in the penitentiary of Missouri. The result is, that nothing can be done for their relief—the case being quite out of the Jurisdiction of other courts. The only thing which can possibly avail them is, for the governors of those States of which they were citizens, to expostulate with the governor of Missouri, and obtain some abridgement of the time. whether they will do this is very doubtful. This is a hard case; for it is admitted even in Missouri, that they broke no law except by a forced construction. Indeed, when the young men were arrested, it was a long time before they could find any law under which to try them, and the law they applied did not, and never was intened to have any relation to the case.

The Protestant Sabbath Schools of Philadelphia, in their annual celebrations for two years, have, by a *sepcial prohibition* excluded the scholars of the colored schools. The Catholic Sabbath Schools have freely admitted the colored schools to their processions, and made no difference on account of complexion. 'Honor to whom honor is due.'

African Church.—The Banner and Pioneer states, that there is an African church at Lexington Ky., with more than one thousand communicants. Of the pastor it says, 'He does more to suppress vice than all the police of the city.' And yet, probably, this pastor and most of the members of his church, are articles of merchandise!

Distres in England.—Says Lord Brougham, "thousands of persons were without food for days; he could not say that it was for one day alone, without a morsel of food. In some cases the poor were unable to leave their beds. They thus starved for days; because, as it was said by some of them, that in a recumbent position, the pangs of hunger were more easily endured. They were living on things that ought not to be eaten by men; and literally envied the husks to the swine which they could not eat." I have given his lordship's own words, because this statement bears out, to the fullest extent, all my previous assertions, and because the House of Lords received the declaration of such melancholy and heart-rending facts, without a single note of sympathy, or sound of commiseration.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Portland Maine Argus considers the terms of the Boundary agreement very favorable for that State; and to the conditions already published, adds, that Lord Ashburton pledges his government to pay for the timber stopped by the various booms on the St. John.

One of the most eminent oriental scholars of the age, is Professor Lee, of one of the English Universities, and yet all his education was acquired during the moments of leisure which he found while employed as a journeyman carpenter.

Massachusettss has a population of 94 1-2 to the square mile. Pennsylvania but 39. England has 260. If Massachusetts was as densely populated as England it will be perceived, it would contain over two millions of inhabitants. If the United States were also as populous as Massachusetts, we should be a nation of nine-five millions! What a stupendous prospect ahead.

An old man named Johnson, having been detected in trying to steal slaves from Kentucky, was caught and committed to prison at Warsaw, Ohio, in default of procuring bail for $2,000. The punishment for this offence is twenty years imprisonment.

Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, is, it is said, confined to his bed by sickness.

Notices.

General Conference.

The S. D. B. General Conference will hold its next session with the Church in Berlin, Rensselaer co., N. Y., commencing on the first day of the week before the second Sabbath in September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by Eld. W. B. Gillett, or N. V. Hull, substitute.

JAMES BAILEY, Cor. Sec.

☞The A. S. D. B. Missionary Society will meet on the second day of the Conference at the call of the President; and the Evangelical Society for disseminating Religious Truth among the Jews, on the fourth day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞The 7th Anniversary of the A. S. D. B. Tract Society will be held in Berlin on the 5th day of the week before the second Sabbath in September next, (8 [illegible]) o'clock, A. M.

PAUL STILLMAN,
General Agent.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Mr Asa C. Potter has opened a Temperance House at the State Bridge, in Verona, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who give him a call, in good style, and on reasonable terms.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church [illegible] to give us as full an account as [illegible] of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of [illegible], number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

ALFRED ACADEMY,

AND

TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

W. C. Kenyon, Principal.
Miss Caroline B. Maxson, Preceptress.

LECTURERS.

On Phrenology and Physiology.—Drs. J. R. HARTSHORN, and E. RIDER.

On School Teaching.—LUKE G. MAXSON.

On Chemistry and Geology.—W. C. KENYON.

Lectures on other subjects as occasion may require.

This Institution is pleasantly located, in the county of Allegany, thirteen miles South-East of Angelica, and six miles South of Almond. From its retired and quiet situation, it presents a favorable opportunity to parents to place their sons and daughters under a moral influence that will not be counteracted by those with whom they may associate.

The patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed, has been so liberal as to warrant very considerable expenditures in rendering it still more worthy of a more extended *patronage*; and it is hoped that it will, under its present organization, be rendered inferior to no similar Institution in Western New York.

The qualification of Common School Teachers will receive particular attention, so as to render them thorough and practical instructors of youth.

The Academic Year.—Is divided into three terms of fifteen weeks each: 1st, Commencing Wednesday 17th August; 2d, [illegible] 7th December; 3d, [illegible] April, 1843.

Vacations.—At the expiration of the first and second Terms, one week each; at the expiration of the 3d Term, five weeks.

Tuition.—Varying with Instruction from $3.50 to $4.75 per term.

Board.—From $1 to $1.50 [illegible] accommodations. Rooms in the Institution, furnished with Cook Stoves, can be had at a moderate expense.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, Esq., Pres't.
Alfred, July, 1842.

MARRIED.

[illegible] MATTHEW STILLMAN [illegible] BURDICK [illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Berkshire Hogs.

[illegible]

What is Economy?

[illegible]

De Ruyter, August 3, 1842.

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS [illegible]

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter June 30, 1842.

Allen Britton
Bentley E. A. Mrs
Baker Sally A. Miss
Barnard Daniel
Bogardus Isaac R.
Babcock Thos. E.
Curtis Lurana Mrs.
Carr Thomas
Derbashire James
Griswold Sherman S
Hagen Jane
Holmes Arza
Haskins Leander
Johnson [illegible]
Kinney [illegible]
Lewis L. E. Mrs
Shaw Harvey
Seaman Benjamin
Sherwood Adah E
Squires Ethan
[illegible] Harvey
Tenney [illegible]
Wimans Stephen
[illegible] Peter R.

M. SPEAR, P. M.

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, [illegible] "good." Please call.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and one hundred other things, for sale by
May 11. HART, ACKLEY & CO.

IMPORTANT WORK

[illegible]

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

[illegible]

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings.

[illegible]

STOVES.
COLD WINTER IS COMING

[illegible]

Fancy Parlor Stoves

[illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

LOW PRICES

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

"Hard times and money scarce."

[illegible]

HART, ACKLEY & CO.

[illegible]

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber [illegible] are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 27, 1842.

JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber has connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, and is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1842.

Lester T. Rogers

POETRY.

"I Sing of Calvary."

BY MRS. SOUTHEY.

Down from the willow bough
My slumb'ring harp I'll take,
And bid its silent strings
To heavenly themes awake.
Peaceful let its breathings be,
Soft and soothing harmony.

Love, LOVE DIVINE, I sing,
O, for a seraph's lyre,
Bathed in Silou's stream,
And touch'd with living fire.
Lofty, pure the strain should be,
When I sing of Calvary.

Love, love on earth appears!
The wretched throng is way;
He beareth all their griefs,
And wipes their tears away.
Soft and sweet the strain should be,
Savior, when I sing of Thee.

He saw me as he passed,
In hopeless sorrow lie,
Condemned and doomed to death,
And no salvation nigh.
Loud and long the strain should be
When I sing his love to me.

"I die for thee," he said—
Behold the Cross arise!
And lo! He bows his head—
He bows his head and dies!
Soft, my harp, thy breathings be,
Let me weep on Calvary.

He lives! again He lives!
I hear the voice of Love—
He comes to sooth my fears,
And draw my soul above.
Joyful now the strain shall be,
When I sing of Calvary.

Miscellaneous Department.

A TOWN OF PRAIRIE DOGS.

Learning from the guide who had returned that there was a large city or commonwealth of prairie dogs directly on the route the command would take, with two companions I started on ahead to visit these neighbors. We were induced by a double object—firstly by a desire to examine one of the republics about which prairie travelers have said so much; and secondly, to obtain something to eat, for the flesh of these animals was said to be excellent.

We had proceeded but a short distance after reaching a beautiful prairie before we came upon the outskirts of the commonwealth a few scattering dogs were seen scampering in, and by their short and sharp yelps giving a general alarm to the whole community.

Upon the first cry of danger from the outskirts it was soon taken up in the centre of the city, and now nothing was to be seen in any direction but a dashing and a scampering of the mernurial and excitable denizens of the place, each to his lodge or burrow. Far as the eye could reach the city extended, and all over it the scene was the same.

We rode leisurely along until we had reached the more thickly settled portion of the place, when we halted, and after taking the bridles from our horses to allow them to graze, we prepared for a regular attack upon the inhabitants. The burrows were not more than fifteen yards apart, with well trodden paths leading in different directions, and I even thought I could discover something like regularity in the laying out of the streets.

We sat down upon a bank under the shade of a musqueet and leisularly surveyed the scene before us. Our approach had driven every one to his home in our immediate vicinity, but some hundred yards off the small mound of earth in front of each burrow was occupied by a dog, sitting straight upon his hinder legs and coolly looking about him to ascertain the cause of the recent commotion. Every now and then some citizen more venturous than his neighbor would leave his lodge on a flying visit to a companion, apparently exchange a few words, and then scamper back as fast as his legs would carry him.

By and bye, as we kept perfectly still, some of our nearest neighbors were seen poking their heads from out their holes, and looking cunningly and at the same time inquisitively about them. Gradually a citizen would emerge from the entrance of his domicil, come out upon his looking-out place, perk his head and commence yelping.

For three hours we remained in this commonwealth, watching the movements of the inhabitants and occasionally picking one of them off. No less than nine were got by the party, and one circumstance I would mention as singular in the extreme, and which shows the relationship which exists among these animals, as well as the regard they have for one another. One of them had perched himself directly upon the pile of dirt in front of his hole, setting up and exposing a fair mark, while a companion's head was seen poking out of the entrance, too timid perhaps to expose himself farther. A well-directed ball from my rifle carried away the entire top of the former's head, knocked him some two or three feet from his post perfectly dead.—While re-loading the other daringly came out, seized his companion by one of his legs and before we could reach the hole had drawn him completely out of reach, although we tried to twist him out with a ramrod. There was a feeling in the little incident, a something human, which raised the animals in my estimation, and ever after I did not attempt to kill one of them, except when driven by hunger.

The prairie dog is apparently about the size of a rabbit, heavier perhaps, more compact, and with much shorter legs. In appearance it resembles the woodchuck or ground hog of the north, although a trifle smaller than that animal. In their habits the prairie dogs are social, never live alone like other animals, but are always found in villages or large settlements. They are a wild frolicksome set of fellows when undisturbed, restless and ever on the move, and appear to take especial delight in chattering away the time and visiting about from hole to hole to gossip and talk over one another's affairs—at least so their actions would indicate. When they find a good location for a village, and no water is handy, old hunters say that they dig a well to supply the wants of the community.

On several occasions I crept up close to one of their villages without being observed, to watch their movements. Directly in the centre of one of them I particularly noticed a very large dog, sitting in front of his door or entrance to his burrow, and by his own actions and those of his neighbors it really loooked as though he was the president, mayor or chief—at all events he was the 'big dog' of the place. For at least an hour I looked at the operations of this little community. During that time the large dog I have mentioned received at least a dozen visits from his fellow dogs, who would stop and chat with him a few minutes and run off to their domicils. All this while he never left his post for a moment, and I thought I could discover a gravity of deportment not discernable in those by whom he was surrounded. Far is it from me to say that the visits he received were upon business, or as having any thing to do with the local government of the village; but it certainly looked so. If any animal is endowed with reasoning powers, or has any system of laws regulating the body politic, it is the prairie dog.

In different parts of the same village the members of it were seen gamboling, frisking and visiting about, occasionally turning heels over head into their holes, and appearing to have all sorts of fun among themselves. Owls of a singular species were seen among them. They did not appear to join in their sports in any way, but still seemed to be on good terms, and, as they were seen entering and coming out of the same holes may be considered as members of the same family, or at least retainers. Rattlesnakes, too, dwell among them, but the idea that has obtained of their living upon sociable terms of companionship with the dogs is without foundation. The snakes I look upon as loafers, not easily shaken off by the regular inhabitants, and they make use of the dwellings of the dogs as more comfortable quarters than they can find elsewhere. We killed one a short distance from a burrow who had made a meal of a half-grown dog, and although I do not think they can master the larger animals, the latter are willing enough to let them pass in and out without molestation—an evil like many in every society that cannot be got rid of.

The first town we visited was several miles in length, and at least a mile in width. Around and in the vicinity, were smaller villages—suburbs of the larger town to all appearance. We kindled a fire and cooked three of those we had shot, and found the meat exceedingly sweet, tender and juicy—resembling that of the squirrel, only that there was more fat upon it. Thus ended a first visit to one of the numerous dog towns of the West.—*Kendall—N. O. Picayune.*

From "the Texian."

THE CAMANCHE PEAK.

This curious eminence is situated near the Brazos, on the west side; and is about one hundred and fifty miles from the Great Falls, and near four hundred miles from the mouth of that stream. Its summit, as near as could be judged from occular observation, is about two thousand feet above the surface of the river. Its sides are very precipitous, and in many places projecting; there being only one or two places at which it can be ascended. On almost every side, it presents a front of rugged crags and frightful precipices. Little or no vegetation is to be found in its immediate vicinity, excepting dwarf cedars and brambles, which grow upon its brow and sides; and a coarse, rank species of grass upon its summit. It is of an oblong form, and at a distance presents the appearance of the roof of an extensive barn. Its entire length is about one mile, and its width varies from a thousand to twelve hundred yards. Notwithstanding its brow and sides present so ragged and sterile an appearance, its summit is but little broken, and is susceptible of being cultivated to advantage. In order to render this romantic spot a fit abiding place for that wild and adventurous race of people, (the Camanche,) who once resided in its vicinity, and make its bleak summit a kind of observatory, nature has provided a large and beautiful spring of the purest and clearest water, immediately at its base. This spring is about sixty feet in circumference, and it is the fresh water, in the summer season, within twelve miles of the Peak, the water of the Brazos being salt, and consequently totally unfit to drink.

One of the wildest, grandest, and most varied views in Texas, and perhaps in America, can be obtained from this prodigious observatory. As far as the power of vision can extend the eye rests upon some object of admiration. Mountains and less mounds of earth, of various heights form the most prominent, though not the most beautiful, feature in the landscape. The grandeur and sterness of the mountain scenery, is most enchantingly blended with extensive valleys, whose tranquil bosoms are variegated and perfumed with flowers of every hue and odor.

From the appearance of the Indian trails that lead to the Peak, and which are worn to a very great depth in the earth, this mountain must have been used as an observatory by the red man for hundreds of years, and many a toil-worn warrior has watched with sleepless eye for the distant war-fire of his subtle foe, from the high uplifted, and tempest-beaten summit of the Camanche Peak.

From the New York Sun.

ONE CASE FROM A THOUSAND.

Among the many instances of persons reclaimed from intemperance by the Washingtonians, one which came to our knowledge the other day we record with special interest because the subject was one of the companions of our boyhood. He was a youth of uncommon promise, with a wide circle of fond and admiring friends, and entered upon the stage of active life under the most flattering and auspicious circumstances. He married a lovely and accomplished girl the only daughter of a distinguished and wealthy medical man; and soon after, the father-in-law, retiring from the profession, relinquished his extensive and lucrative practice in favor of the husband of his daughter. Charles, as we shall call the young man, rose immediately to a high rank; wealth and honor flowed in upon him on every hand; and his income soon enabled him to support a most expensive establishment. At this point of time we were separated by business from him, and a number of years elasped without any correspondence or intercourse between us.

Some three years ago, while spending a short time in a country town, we were told that an unknown person, who had evidently known better days, had lately made his appearance there, and was then lying in an almost hopeless condition from the effects of a long debauch, at one of the most degraded grog shops in the town. Feeling an interest in the case, we determined to visit him. Entering the loathsome shanty where he lay, who should we discover but the shattered and blasted form of Charles! There was a little beside the form—the mind seemed flickering forth its last rays. Consciousness appeared to be almost gone. Those who stood about him were unrecognised, we among the rest, and his dull eye wandered objectless around the room. When he last saw him, years before, his attire, his equipage, his domestic establishment would have befitted a *millionare* or a prince. Now the linen from his back had been pledged for rum; and without a home, a friend, or a farthing in the wide world, the poor infatuate lay before us. We made known something of his former history to a few friends, who determined to do what they could for him. A kind gentleman took him to his own home, clothed him anew, watched him like a father, encouraged him to determine upon reformation, and offered him the aid of his purse and influence to re-establish him in business.

Upon inquiry, we learned that Charles for five or six years had been treading the inebriate's path. A lovely family of six children had been given him: his wife had clung to him fondly, despite all his unkindness and all his neglect, but now for the third time he had abandoned them for the sake of the accursed cup, and they had not heard from him for many months.

The gentleman above referred to persevered notwithstanding, in his efforts to reclaim the poor outcast, and for a time with a fair prospect of success. After several months, Charles was re-engaged in his profession in connection with a young gentleman of excellent character, and a bright prospect seemed to open before them; but after a short time, without any reason or notice given, Charles disappeared. All inquiry respecting him was in vain, and at length his friends concluded that he had perished in some unknown way. Six months passed, when one evening, amid the loud and angry voices that issued from a low grog shop, we thought we heard the voice of Charles. We ventured to look in, and beheld him in the midst of the besotted group. The moment he saw us he fled by a back passage, and upon inquiry we could learn nothing about him, and with a tear to the memories of boyhood, and to his heart-broken wife and children, we returned to our home, numbering Charles among the hopelessly lost.

This was nearly two years ago, since which we have heard nothing of him. One day last week we walked some distance behind a very gentlemanly person, admiring two children who were walking or rather dancing by his side, their bright curls sparkling in the sunbeams, and as we passed we heard a familiar voice, the voice we heard in the grogshop. The lost was found, the dead was alive, and Charles stood before us a man redeemed, a husband restored to the bosom that had throbbed only for him, and to the dear household in which the fire of love and life had seemed to have gone out forever. Charles is a Washingtonian, and once more the happy head of a lovely and rejoicing family.

AN ARTFUL DODGE.—A Paris collector of "chit chat," for the London New Era, furnishes, in a late number of that paper, the following interesting case of a "do," which is too good to be lost:

A *lady*, having entered one of the large shawl store shops in the Rue St. Honore, desired to be suited with a cashmere shawl: none of your trumpery knick-nacks, but an article to the tune of about 6,000 francs (£240!) This was at last accomplished; when Madame, giving her name and address as the wife of Desirabode, the celebrated dentist, ordered it to be brought by one of the clerks to M. D.'s apartments forthwith. In the meantime the lady started off to the dentist's herself, and, having informed that enlightened Frenchman, that having a brother who was sadly a martyr to the toothache, and who held the "forceps" in unutterable dread, she had prevailed on the youth (who was in business,) by means of a stratagem, to come to his (M. D.'s) abode: at the same time requesting M. D. to divert the youth's attention, at first, by alluding to business, &c., and other topics of the day.

All this was punctually promised on the part of the dentist, and in due time a "rap" was heard, announcing the arrival of the "martyr." The lady, taking the hint, immediately started off, and meeting the shawl and its bearer in the ante-room, laid hold of the former, at the same time telling the clerk to take the bill in to her husband, who would settle it; but on no account to do so until he was *asked* for it. The lady having *walked out*, the clerk *walked in*, when the following scene took place:—M. Desirabode: "Glad to see you, my dear Sir—pray sit down—how goes on business—pretty brisk, eh?" The youth, delighted to find such an agreeable companion, was in no hurry to be off, or to give his "small account," when the matter turned on teeth. Here was a chance for the clerk to have his mouth examined by a first rate dentist for no consideration whatever.

"You have a toothache now and then, I perceive;" continued M. D., edging over to the martyr with the forceps concealed in his hand. "Sometimes, not often;" was the answer of the innocent. "Oh yes: I see, that is the tooth, I think," added M. D., looking at the open mouth of his visitor—"Yes, sir, that is the one that used to ache when I was very young." "Exactly, that one, allow me, a moment, to look." The mouth was again opened. It was the work of half an instant, crack! crash! ! the tooth was in the gripe of the forceps, and that instrument was again deposited on the table with the tooth in its clutches. The scene that now ensued baffles all description; the victim, with his mouth full of blood, could not utter a word for some minutes, but was obliged to content himself by looking daggers at the tooth extractor, and thrusting a bill before him. "Oh! no thing, my dear sir, I won't take a sou," said M. D., fancying the bill to be a bank note. "I have arranged all with your sister."—A denouement followed in due course of time, but the lady had got two hours start and her shawl; and the agreeable companions parted not half so agreeably as they had met.

SILENCE.—There are various kinds of silence. One is the silence of admiration. Thompson invites "expressive silence" to muse the great Creator's praise. The Psalmist was silent from astonishment at the judgments of God. "I was dumb with silence; I opened not my mouth, because thou didst it." There is the silence of deep and overwhelming grief. The friends of Job, when they beheld his grief, held their peace seven days and nights.—There is the silence of stubbornness.—This is very common in all classes of people. There is the silence of submission. There is the silence of hate, and also the silence of nature—inability to speak. Sir Walter Raleigh has a beautiful thought on silence in his "Silent Lover."

Silence in love betrays more woe
Than words though ne'er so witty,
A beggar that is dumb, you know,
Deserveth double pity." I. M. L.

DESOLATION OF THE VICINITY OF ROME.—Miss Sedgwick, the American traveler, presents us, on approaching the "Eternal City," with the following vivid picture of the desolation which surrounds it:

"Our last post was through the dreary waste that encompasses Rome. The Campagne is not as I had ignorantly supposed, a level, but presents an undulated surface without morasses or stagnant water, or any thing that indicates unwholesomeness except its utter desertion. The grass looks rich and rank as if sprung from a virgin soil, and its tints are glowing even at this season. There are scattered here and there large flocks of sheep, with lean, haggard and half clothed shepherds and shepherd's dogs—and there are herds of oxen of a very large and beautiful species, and with horns as beautiful as antlers. But with these exceptions there is no life. From the summit of the hills, and there are considerable hills, the eye stretches over a wide reach of country, extending miles in every direction, and here and there an old barrack-like dwelling, a crumbling tower, a shrine, or a crucifix, but no cheerful habitations, no curling smoke, no domestic sounds—nothing that indicates human life and "country contentment." It is one vast desolation, a fit surrounding for the tomb of nations! As we caught the view of St. Peter's and the domes and spires of the 360 churches of Rome, it seemed as if life was still beating at the heart of the body doomed to die first at the extremities."

'Tom, can you loan me ten dollars?'

'No, I'm quite short; but Dick can, for I just saw him paid a hundred dollars.'

Off you journey to Dick.

'Dick, I want to borrow ten dollars particularly.'

'Very sorry, but I'm moneyless—havn't had a dollar these two days; but Tom has, he told me he was quite flush a little while ago.'

You give it up in despair, finding your credit low, and friends scarce. You are poor. Perhaps if you died next day, they would subscribe to pay for your funeral—'Poor fellow, he's gone; he won't trouble us any more.'—*N. Y. Atlas.*

A ploughman is not an ignorant man because he does not know how to read; if he knows how to plough, he is not to be called an ignorant man; but a wife may justly be called an ignorant woman, if she does not know how to provide a dinner for her husband. It is a cold comfort for a hungry man, to tell him how delightfully his wife plays and sings; lovers may live on very ærial diet, but husbands stand in need of the solids.

HARVEST DRINK.—Mix with five gallons of good water half a gallon of molasses, one quart of vinegar and two ounces of powdered ginger. This will make not only a pleasant beverage, but one highly invigorating and healthful.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.
S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere; and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, [illegible] the best [illegible] adopted in France, England, Germany and Flanders [illegible]

[illegible]

Of the qualifications of the translator [illegible] his translation of [illegible] printed in England [illegible] could have done it better."

TERMS.—The work will be [illegible] monthly periodical in numbers of 32 pages [illegible] each 25 cents, and when completed will contain forty numbers, at $10.

Five dollars paid in advance for the first 20 Numbers, shall entitle subscribers to the remaining 20 Numbers for four dollars.

Or, nine dollars in small sums [illegible] $1, regularly advanced during the course of publication, shall entitle to the same reduction.

The 1st number will be issued on the 1st of July 1842.

All orders and remittances [illegible] to S. S. HASKELL, Publisher, [illegible] New York.

New York, June 1, 1842.

[illegible] New York Watchman [illegible] to one copy of the work. 18w15

NO IMPOSITION.
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way-Bills, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
L. Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Salisbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE, Manufacturers' Agent.
October 4.

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store.

SUTTON & QUINBY.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the [illegible] The place to do this is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest [illegible] in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines.

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop [illegible] S. G. Walker's store, Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found [illegible] New York City.

N. B. [illegible] New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received. W. F. GUEST.

De Ruyter, Apr. 22d, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange [illegible] in barrels and half barrels. This Flour is made from the best of wheat [illegible] S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, Apr. [illegible] 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUST [illegible] Deeds, Mortgages, [illegible]

TEAS! TEAS!

C[illegible] STONE STORE.

500 [illegible] STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
[illegible]

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

WISKONSAN.

[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]—James Dunham.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

☞To office and mail subscribers, $2 IN ADVANCE.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free* of postage.

S. T. Rogers, 2°

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.---NO 27.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.——A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. WHOLE NO. 131

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—[illegible]

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, AUGUST 31, 1842. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

From the Pastor's Journal.

LETTER FROM MR. BADGER.

Rev. Milton Badger, one of the Secretaries of the A. H. M. S., is now on a tour in the Western States, the results of which will be of great importance in the future operations of the Society. From a recent communication, we take the following notices:

THE MISSIONARY AT HOME.

"I have stopped five nights with missionaries in their own dwellings, and have had in these cases a little opportunity to see how they live. Last night I stayed with brother ——. He has planted himself on a slight elevation in the midst of an extensive and beautiful prairie—quite out at sea—the wild luxuriance of nature all around, with the exception of the little spot which he has under cultivation, blossoming like the rose. There are but one or two dwellings within a mile or a mile and a half of his. A caravan of Fox Indians were encamped for the night near the next house. He lives in a log-cabin, or rather two log-cabins, about 14 feet square and six feet apart, with a roof running continuously over the whole. The logs are simply straitened a little with the axe, and the crevices filled up with mud—no other finish outside or in—one little window in each room, and a very small amount of the plainest furniture. I slept under one of the coverlets sent out in one of the boxes of clothing. And yet I did not see, but that there was just as much happiness in this cabin, the logs of which our brother felled with his own axe, as I have been accustomed to see in the most splendid dwellings of our older settlements. His little prattling "wee things," as I approached the dwelling with him, ran out, jabbering "papa," "dear papa," "my dear papa," as sweetly as they could from a palace.—The wife and mother was as cheerful as the lark. There was no mourning—no exceptions taken to their lot, and they never seemed to think of such a thing as making an apology. Indeed, they congratulated themselves on the contrast between their present dwelling and the one they lived in two years ago last winter, which contained but one room, for kitchen, dining room, parlor, nursery, study and all; and which was so poorly covered, that a heavy storm in the night would drive them all up round a roaring fire.

The emotions that I felt this morning, as I commended this little family to God, and to the word of his grace, and left them in their humble circumstances, in this vast region of destitution, to be as the light of the world, and the salt of the earth—I cannot describe, and I shall never forget.

JOE SMITH AT HOME.

The fourth of July found me at Nauvoo, the city of the Mormons. I saw Joe Smith, in splendid regimentals, in the character of Lieut General, at the head of a thousand troops. He was attended by six of his principal officers on horseback, constituting the front rank as they moved. Directly in the rear, were six ladies, on horseback, with black caps and feathers, constituting the second rank; and in the rear of these, were two ranks of six each, of body guards, in white frocks with black belts. Joe carried a monstrously large tin speaking trumpet, and uttered his prophecies through that, instead of giving his orders to his aids.

The city is a city of log houses and mud cabins, scattered over an area of three miles square—said to contain ten thousand people—a motley, rag-a-muffin crew. Many of them are, I doubt not, poor deluded creatures, and all of them are destined inevitably, for aught I can see, to great suffering; for there is not land enough under cultivation any where around, to feed a tenth part of them.

I visited the temple. It stands on an elevation a mile back from the river. The walls are up just above the basement story, some six or eight feet from the ground, built of hewn lime stone; the length, perhaps, 120 feet, and breadth 90. Every man who comes among them is required to give one tenth of all the property he has at the time, and one tenth of all he may earn afterwards, and to hold the remainder subject to the prophet's order, as God shall reveal. If all evangelical Christians, thought I, were willing to make the sacrifices in the cause of Christ, which these poor creatures are making to a false prophet, how soon, with the ordinary blessing of God, might the earth be filled with his glory!

In the basement of the temple, is a great laver, or baptistry, standing on twelve oxen, wrought out of wood, their heads facing four ways. They baptize here, not only for the living, but for the *dead*. Individuals are instructed that they can get their friends out of perdition by being baptized on their account. I saw one old man who had been baptized 13 times for his deceased children, because they were not Mormons; and heard of another, about 80 years old, who was baptized for George Washington and La Fayette; then for Thomas Jefferson; and then applied in behalf of Andrew Jackson! but they told him the General was not dead yet, and so he waits awhile."

Show not all the bottom either of your purse or your mind.

He who keeps good men's company, may very well bear their charges.

Let us do what we can and ought, and let God do his pleasure.

Children's Department.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE OF A HEATHEN BOY.

The Rev. William Gill, a Missionary of the London Missionary Society, at Rarotonga, a station on one of the South Sea Islands, writes, March 26th, 1841, as follows:—

Our schools are well attended, and I am happy to state, afford many blossoms of hope. Some of the children were some time since tempted to join in a heathen dance, got up by the "Tuteauri," but the majority are constant in their attendance, and make good progress. Several among the teachers have given pleasing evidence of a renewal of heart; and others, both teachers and elder scholars, are among the inquirers. I could mention the cases of several, but at the present time will refer only to one—that of a young man about 18 years old. I do so the more willingly, because it has some reference to the labors of our departed brother Williamu. It appears before us as the fruit of a word spoken in season by our brother; the result of which yet remains to be disclosed to him in eternity.

My first conversation with the lad was as follows:—

'I have,' he said, 'long wished to converse with you.'

'On what subject,' I inquired, 'do you wish to converse?'

'On the subject of baptism.'

'Tell me first what you think of baptism?'

'I think it to be a sign, by which to show that our hearts are entirely defiled by sin, and that except we are renewed by the Holy Spirit, we cannot be saved.'

'Are all men fit subjects for baptism?'

'No, none but those who hate sin, and who have run to Jesus, and desire to become entirely his disciples.'

'Do you remember being taken by your father to Williamu?'

'Yes, quite well.'

'Have you been a steady, thoughtful lad?'

'No, far from it. I have been a very wicked boy. I would not live at home; I joined, as often as I could, a set of wild lads with whom I used to steal, and commit all kinds of sin.'

'That was, indeed, an awful condition,' I observed.

'I have not told you all,' he replied: 'I cannot. I have been, indeed, a very wicked boy.'

'But,' I continued, 'I am surprised at what you say, because since my residence here, I have known you as a very steady lad in the school. What first wrought a change in your conduct?'

'While I was so wicked, I frequently had thoughts of fear in my heart, but they were not lasting, until one day just before Williamu was going to England, he came here to preach, and afterwards to address the children; being his last address, I was induced to go and hear him. He told us it was an evil and bitter thing to sin against God, and exhorted us to go to Jesus for pardon and salvation. He told us we ought to go at once, and not delay.'

'Well, how did this address affect you?'

'It caused fear to grow in my heart, because I then saw my sin, and it also excited my desire to speak to Williamu.'

'Well, did you speak to him?'

'Yes,' replied the young man. 'I with another went and begged a little book, that I might learn, for I did not then know how to read.'

'How did you succeed?'

'I asked for a book, and Williamu looked at me and said, "Are you come for a book? Why, I know you to be a very wicked boy, and besides, you cannot read; how is it that you are come to beg a book?" I then told him all he said was true. I was a very wicked boy, but from what I had heard that morning, I was full of fear because of my great sins, and now desired to learn, and would try to cast off my former habits.'

'Well,' I inquired. 'what did Williamu say then?'

'He exhorted me to learn to read, and read the good word of God, and to pray for a new heart.'

'But,' I continued, 'this is a long time since, upwards of six years ago. Have you attended to Williamu's advice, and been a praying lad ever since?'

'From that time I have been a steady lad, I have obeyed my father, I have attended schools and the house of prayer.—I used sometimes to pray, but my heart was the same as formerly. I did not hate all evil. I did not desire Jesus with all my heart.'

'But do you think that your heart is interested about these matters now?'

'Oh, yes!' he replied, 'I feel very different *inside* now to what I did formerly; my heart has become soft, and my eyes are opened.'

'Has this been a sudden change?' I inquired.

'No, it has grown very softly.'

'But are you sure this change has taken place? What are the signs?'

'I think my heart is changed. This, I know, sin is become a very wicked thing to me; I rejoice in private prayer to God; my heart is made light, and I desire to be found in Jesus, that he should be my Lord and Master, and I become his servant."

Will not each of you, my young friends, offer the prayer of David, "Remember not the sins of my youth," and come and make the Savior your friend?—*G. Abbot.*

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Laying on of Hands.

During the month of January, '42, four articles from the pen of Br. W. B. Maxson, upon the subject of "Laying on of Hands," appeared in the Register. These articles were designed in defense of the *rite* as practiced in the S. D. Baptist denomination. And he alledged as a reason why they appeared, that there was a difference of opinion existing amongst us, tending to bring the practice into disuse, which was undoubtedly true. It was expected that I should reply to those articles in defense of what he is pleased to call an innovation.—But at the time, besides the feebleness of my health, there were other things which seemed to stand in my way, but since that, they have been so far removed as to enable me to proceed. In considering the whole subject, I have thought best rather than to follow him through the whole of his arguments, to make a statement of the whole question, and then the grounds of difference, and the reasons for the same.

First, it is maintained by those sustaining the practice of "Laying on of Hands" that hands were *indiscriminately* laid upon newly baptized persons in the Apostle's days, and therefore we ought to continue it in the church. It is not pleaded that there is any command for this, but only Apostolic example. On the other hand, it is contended that hands were only laid on, on *particular* occasions, and for *special* purposes, and that where the same objects are to be sought at the present day, the same course should be pursued. It will, therefore, be manifest to all that the whole question rests upon the nature of the passages where it is found, and not upon Eclesiastical History, nor the opinion of divines; with these statements before the mind, let the enquirer read and then judge. As much depends upon a correct understanding of the *agency* of the Holy Ghost, it may be proper for us in the beginning of this article to pay considerable attention to this part of the subject. This work of the Holy Ghost may be divided into *ordinary* and *extraordinary*. The *former* is that by which He makes men saints, as displayed in *conviction* of sin, John xvi. 8, 9. "And when he is come he will reprove (convince,) the world of sin, &c. Of sin because they believe not on me." 2. *Conversion.* John iii. 5, 6. "Jesus answered, verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born of water, and the *Spirit*, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. That which is born of the *flesh* is *flesh*, and that which is born of the *Spirit* is *spirit.*" 3. *Sanctification.* 1 Cor. vi. 11. "And such were some of you, but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the *Spirit* of our God." Rom xv. 16. "That I should be the minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles, ministering the gospel of God that the offering up of the Gentiles might be acceptable, being sanctified by the Holy Ghost." 4. *Consolation.* John xiv. 26. "But the comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things," &c. 5. *Direction.* "Rom. viii. 14. "For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God." 6. *Confirmation.* Rom. viii. 16. "The *Spirit* itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the sons of God." The *latter* by immediate inspiration making men prophets, and conferring upon them extraordinary powers and gifts. The first passage quoted by Br. M. which he considers as sustaining his views, is found Acts viii. 14—20. "Now when the Apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John, who, when they were come down, prayed for them that they might *receive the Holy Ghost:* For as yet he was fallen upon none of them, only they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost. And when Simon saw, (or perceived,) that through laying on of the Apostle's hands the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money. Saying, give me also this power that on whomsoever I lay hands he may receive the Holy Ghost. But Peter said, thy money perish with thee because thou hast thought the gift of God may be purchased with money." The question now arises, whether the Holy Ghost in his ordinary or extraordinary influences was sought upon this occasion. If the former be maintained, then it follows that the Samaritans were baptized and rejoicing believers before they were either *regenerated* or *comforted* by the Holy Ghost. For it is said that "as yet he was fallen upon none of them." But it is also said, that "when they believed Philip, preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptized both men and women."

We argue, then, that the terms and circumstances of the record show that the *visible* and *extraordinary* influences of the Spirit were sought, "for as yet he was fallen upon none of them." "Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost." *And when Simon saw that thro' laying on of the Apostle's hands the Holy Ghost was given, &c.*, and now I enquire, was the *ordinary* influences of the Spirit ever given through "laying on of hands"? I do not recollect of a single instance. It is argued that the extraordinary influences of the Spirit was not sought in this case, because it is said (by those maintaining the other side of the question,) that hands were laid on both men and women. This however, is by no means certain. For as Dr. A. Clark says, they "probably" laid their hands on some "select persons who were thought proper for public use in the church. They did not lay hands on all, for certainly no hands in this way were laid on Simon." But to allow this would in no wise destroy our argument, for it is said in Acts ii. 17, 18, "And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your *daughters* shall prophecy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams, and on my servants, and on my *hand maids*, I will pour out in those days of my Spirit, and *they* shall prophecy." It would follow, then, if hands were laid on *women* as well as *men*, that *women* as well as *men* "spake with tongues and prophesied." It is said by Br. M., "From the manner in which this case is related, it is just to infer that it was their usual custom to do so by all other baptized believers." But I by no means see it so, and I have a case in hand by consulting Acts ix. 17, 18. It will be seen that hands were laid upon Paul *before* he was baptized, and that too that he "might receive his sight, and receive the Holy Ghost." So it seems that hands were laid on in this case *before* baptism, and not *on receiving him into the church.* In another instance, Acts x. 44—47, it appears the Holy Ghost fell on some *before* baptism and without laying on of hands! and that too in his extraordinary influences "*For they spake with tongues and magnified God.*"

As to Acts xix. 6, the case is so plain that in fact it seems almost to exclude all argument. They are first asked if they had "received the Holy Ghost," & the reply was that they had not so much as heard "whether there be any Holy Ghost." Now, I would ask, were the Ephesians converted to God without knowing any thing of the *ordinary* influences of the Spirit? If so, the Theology taught at the present day, and that which was taught at that time must have been very different, for who would think of converting a man without the influence of the Spirit? It must be, I conclude, that they had not heard of the extraordinary influences of the Holy Ghost. In the course of John's ministry, "he was not given." But when they were instructed in this matter, and understood that "tongues were for a sign." 1 Cor. xiv. 22. and "that tongues should cease," 1 Cor. xiii. 8, then "Paul laid his hands on them, and the Holy Ghost came upon them, and the *spake with tongues and prophesied.*" And in this place I would ask whether it is not recorded as the answer to the Apostle's prayer, that "they received the Holy Ghost, and spoke with tongues and prophesied"? and to say that they only prayed for the spirit in these cases, not having in view either his ordinary or extraordinary influences in particular, seems to me, at least, a novel interpretation. I respect the source, but the interpretation I do not receive. The next and last passage, and that upon which more has been said than upon any other, is in Heb. vi. 1—3. "Therefore, leaving the principle *sof* the doctrine of Christ, let us go on to perfection. Not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith toward God: of the doctrine of baptisms, (immersions,) and of laying on of hands, and of resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgments, and this will we do if God permit." This, doubtless, is an important passage, and a correct understanding of it will do much towards settling this controversy.—May we be guided in the right way. It will be remembered by those who read Br. M. upon this subject [illegible]

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in the verse before us the expres[illegible] ral and is parallel to the [illegible] mentioned in chap. ix. 10, which pertained to the Levitical law. King James's version with an eye to pedo-baptism [illegible] has it to read, "divers washings," but the phrase in the original is, "[illegible] *[illegible]*." These divers baptisms [illegible] doctrine in them to the Jews, [illegible] them the cleansing virtue of the [illegible] Christ, and leading them to it that they might be washed from all uncleanness. But this blood being now shed, they were no more in this way to learn the doctrine of cleansing.

The *Laying on of Hands*, standing in connection with the foregoing, may in like manner be referred to the Levitical law.—It denotes the laying on of the hands of the priests and the people upon the heads of the sacrificial victims, by which was taught the imputation of sin, Jesus Christ the great "sin offering." But now that Christ has been made sin for us, having borne our sins in his own body upon the *tree*, they were no longer to learn the doctrine of imputation of sin by this rite and ceremony. A more important doctrine is not found in all the Old Testament scriptures than that which is contained in this rite of "laying on of hands." *The resurrection of the dead* is a doctrine which does not make its first appearance in the New Testament, but was taught in the Old. Job xix 25, 27. Isa.

[illegible]

such as repentance from dead works, [illegible] towards God, the doctrine of baptisms, and laying on of hands, and of resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgment. [illegible] God will only permit me by preserving you from apostatizing till ye have had an opportunity to read and consider this letter, I will give you the more perfect instruction. I am anxious to do it at once. For should you once fall away, renouncing the gospel and returning to Judaism, it will be of no use then to spread my instruction before you, inasmuch as it is impossible to renew unto repentance those who were once enlightened and have tasted of the heavenly gift, &c. I cannot but feel some concern for those who have made so little progress in knowledge as you have lest they should not know how to repel the vain sophistry of the unbelieving, and so being led away with their error should fall from their own steadfastness. Nevertheless, I am persuaded better things of you, things that accompany salvation, though I thus speak."

To the sentiments expressed in the foregoing I not only give my assent as being those I have held for years, but names of the highest consideration, and in great numbers, might be introduced for the support of the same doctrine. It however may be considered more important that I should say something in answer to Br. M.'s arguments, particularly his *citations*. These I may notice first.

Two writers on this subject are quoted by Br. M., Rev. David Jones and Mr. Keach. As to the former, I know nothing, nor am I certain that I do of the latter, but presume it is Mr. Benjamin Keach, a Baptist minister of Winslow, Bucks, Eng., in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and a man of considerable note. If the subject was left for these authors to decide, I presume it would be supposed that the case was settled, but especially so, if there was nothing in their writings elsewhere that went to oppose it. But in a general way it amounts to about nothing, the quoting of such authors upon subjects like this, for besides the fact that it is extremely doubtful whether we have *their precise words*; it is only their *opinion*. And when it is considered what egregious errors most of them taught, and that they pleaded scripture authority for the same, it makes "one doubtful of all they say." *Calvin*, it seems, is the most important author quoted. In Br. M.'s letters one paragraph is as follows, (speaking of Heb. vi. 1, 2,) "This one place abundantly testifies that the original of this ceremony, viz: *Confirmation*, or laying on of hands flowed from the Apostles which yet afterwards was turned into superstition. Wherefore unto this day this pure institution ought to be retained, but the superstition to be corrected." Now for an answer to the above, let me quote the same author, as quoted by the Editors of the Comprehensive Commentary: "Let us remember that the laying on of hands was the instrument of God at the time when he gave the visible graces of the Spirit to his people. But since the church has been deprived of such riches, to wit, the visible graces of the Spirit, the laying on of hands would be but an unprofitable image." I ask, are not these passages in direct opposition to each other? The reader will then discover how little is gained by quoting such authors. This last quotation from Calvin contains substantially what I believe. I hold it of the same nature as practiced at the present day, and even for ages past, as *Chrism* in the Greek and Romish churches, the *form* is there, but the substance is not found. How singular it would appear for Seventh-day Baptists to perform the ceremony of annointing with oil the sick when they *expected no healing power, nor forgiveness of sins in the case!* But how comely the rite, if the healing power were there! The Mormons lay on hands, and they speak with tongues. They annoint with oil, and profess to heal, but that the whole is a solemn farce, there is no doubt. But why do they go to that extreme? Because even *they* see far enough to know that if hands are laid on, they must also "speak with new tongues," and if they can speak with new tongues they can heal the sick, therefore they annoint with oil. And how was it with the ancient church? Though she had lost the *power*, [whether by its own limitation, or the corruption of the church, I am not about to inquire,] she still continued the *form*, and then in order to justify the form *pretended that she wrought miracles!*—And hence that infinite number of lying wonders exhibited by the mother of abominations.

What I have attempted to prove as to the "Laying on of hands," is

1. That hands were laid upon no persons in the Savior's ministry.

2. That hands were only laid on during the age of the Apostles on *special* occasions, and for *special* purposes, and that the scriptures are so to be interpreted.

3. That the 6th of Heb. 1, 2, is to be interpreted according to the above, viz., as relating to the first principles of Christ's doctrine as taught in the Mosaic economy.

I object to the "Laying on of hands," as practiced by us because it does not agree with the above, but is *general* in its objects, and *universal* in its subjects. I do religiously object to that view of the "Laying on of hands," received by us, wherein in the same breath we declare it to be an ordinance of the church, and then say that candidates for membership may or may not attend to it! For I ask, if it be an ordinance of the gospel, what church has a right to dispense with it? It is indeed a grave matter for us to complain of an apostate church for dispensing with the Sabbath and Baptism, and we ourselves dispense with what we claim to be an ordinance of the gospel! If this is not the very essence of apostacy, I ask what is? Will we oppose the chameleonized baptism of the Methodist, and then have a chameleonized "Laying on of hands?"

But, feeling the force of this inconsistency, I observe that some are for calling it "*a church rite*," and inasmuch as it is a *church* rite, then the church may enforce it or not. So she chooses to make a law that *lay* members may take their choice and submit to it or not, but candidates for the ministry on their examination for ordination must agree to perform it, *if required*, or be rejected!—Now I ask, from whom has the church received this power to discriminate? We say the church has no power to make laws of this character. If it be an ordinance of the gospel, she has no authority to admit candidates without it; and if it be not a gospel ordinance, she has no business with it, and efforts to enforce it are inconsistent with gospel purity. My hope is that the coming Conference may see proper either to enforce it upon *all*, or *none*.

N. V. HULL.

Clarence, Aug. 17, 1842.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, August 31, 1842.

Subjects of Baptism.

The commission given by Jesus Christ to his Apostles contains the measure of duty. If this does not sufficiently define the question, it is no where defined. If it does, then all argument to establish another doctrine is cavilling with the word of God. The commission, as recorded in Mark xvi. 15, 16, is as follows: "And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." This is sufficiently explicit, and is in no way ambiguous. Hence we come to the conclusion that the baptism of believers is the only baptism contained in the commission. Faith is a pre-requisite. "He that *believeth* and is baptized." It is clear that none were baptized who did not understand and believe the gospel, as preached by the Apostles of Jesus Christ.

The practice of John the Baptist and the Apostles perfectly agree with this teaching of Jesus Christ. When John was baptizing in Jordan, we have no account of his baptizing [or sprinkling] *infants*. The first baptism performed by the Apostles, after receiving their commission, was on the day of Pentecost, Acts ii. 42. At this time there were none baptized but such as gladly received the word of Peter. It is not possible for "infants," in the common use of the term, to receive the word "gladly," and then continue steadfastly in the Apostle's doctrine and fellowship, and of breaking of bread, and in prayers. But it is argued by Pedo-Baptists, from Peter's expression in verse 39, "For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are a far off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call," that infants are entitled to baptism. This, at any rate, must be a forced and unnatural construction of the passage. The promise referred to is contained either in the 21st or 38th verse. The former of these states, "And it shall come to pass that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved;" the latter, "Repent, and be baptized every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the Holy Ghost." If it be either, it cannot apply to children *until* they have exercised repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. If so, there is no shadow of consistency in the argument that "infants" are entitled to baptism from the language of this text.

Acts xxi. 13—40, and xvi. 29—34, and 1 Cor. i. 16, are brought forward as evidence that "infants" were baptized. These passages refer to the baptism of the household of Lydia, the Jailer and Stephanus.—The utmost that can be made of these to prove infant baptism, is nothing but conjecture, for in neither case is there any intimation that there were infants in these families. If conjecture is allowed to govern in this case, it may with the same propriety in all, and then we shall have all the wild vagaries of disordered minds, and the edicts of ecclesiastical councils to establish new doctrines, and introduce new customs into the church. But conjecture is not the law fixed to govern the church, neither is it left with men to ordain, modify, or alter the institutions of Christ's house. There is nowhere recorded in sacred writ an instance of the Baptism of "infants." Before any use can be made of the above passages, it must be shown that there were "infants" in those families. Pedo-Baptists "*suppose*" there were. What reason have they for the supposition? Why, none in particular, only children belong to families or households, and it is as reasonable to suppose there were as there were not! Well, this is conjecture, unsupported by a single fact. To our mind the evidence is clear that there were none in these families but such as were capable of exercising faith and repentance.—In the case of the Jailer, it is said, Acts xvi. 31, 32, "And they [Paul and Silas,] said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house, and they spake unto him the word of the Lord, and to all that were in his house."

Here it is manifest that the Apostles preached faith in the Lord Jesus Christ to the jailer and his family, as a pre-requisite for salvation before baptizing them. Does any one suppose that they preached the word of the Lord to infants? and yet they preached it to *all* that were in his house. As it regards the household of Stephanus, it is beyond a cavil that there were none in this family but what were capable of understanding the requirements of the gospel; for in 1 Cor. xvi. 15, it is said of them, "that they have addicted themselves to the ministry of the saints."

Again, it is manifest from the Apostle's commission that none but believers were to be baptized. Consequently, they who undertake to prove infant baptism, from these household baptisms, must first set aside the command of Jesus Christ, and then conjecture contrary to the evidence afforded by the passages themselves, and their contexts, that there were infants in these families.

Baptism, by some, is supposed to be a substitute for circumcision, and thereby children are entitled to it; but from the scriptures we find no such substitution, neither have the two any relationship to each other; and, besides, the substitution would include only about one half of the human family, as any one may see by referring to the rite of circumcision.

But there is no need of all the labored arguments of the day to understand the mind of the spirit. If a "thus saith the Lord" is sufficient to determine any thing, it settles the question at once, that the immersion of believers is the only baptism that is gospel-wise.

For the Register.

"Hard Times."

Yes, so far as pecuniary matters are concerned, "hard times" indeed! What *will* the editors, publishers, and printers do? To encourage them I must pay punctually. That publication which is so well conducted, which maintains such noble principles, must have my name on its subscription list, and I must pay in advance—for I fear that the "hard times" will discourage the editor unless his subscription increases. That debt to the enterprising merchant—that item with the industrious mechanic—that pledge for the support of the gospel at home—and that one too for its dissemination abroad—all these must speedily have attention, *because of the "hard times."*

August 22. YOUNG HUMPHREY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

Sixteen Days Later from Europe.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Friday last, bringing papers to the 4th inst. inclusive. The news she brings is of considerable importance and interest. We learn that after the 23d ult.,

The Weather,

Which it was feared would be unpropitious for the harvest, underwent a favorable change, and since that period been exceedingly fine—and, in consequence, the most sanguine hopes are now entertained of a most plentiful grain crop.

As respects the crops—potatoes, turnips, vegetables, and all kinds of fruit, are in great abundance. Oats are particularly promising, whilst wheat and barley, although a good deal was said about thinness of plant, have, under the influence of the continued growing weather, acquired a a health and vigor which augurs a heavy produce from the straw, coupling which with the large breadth of wheat on the ground, a full average of this, the noble grain, may be expected. The crops, particularly in the north and Scotland, are very forward, and it is well known that to begin a fortnight almost implies to finish a month earlier than ordinary seasons. Some Talavera wheat has already been cut, and with a continuance of present weather, wheat cutting in the home counties will be general about the 1st proximo, and in Scotland about a couple of weeks later.

Should, therefore, the present promise be realized, the wheat crop will be secured a month earlier than usual, and yield so heavily from the straw, and, owing to fineness of quality, so favorably from the mill, as to produce more than an average in its ultimate form, "bread."

The effect of this was already perceptible in its influence on trade and commerce, and should the fine weather continue, there is little doubt but that the starvation and distress which have so extensively prevailed throughout the country, will be known only in the remembrance of a calamity that has passed away.

The Liverpool papers likewise state that the new Tariff law had contributed essentially to the revival of trade.

Trade.

The accounts from most of the great seats of manufacture and commerce speak of improvement. This is particularly the case in London, Leeds, Bristol, and Manchester. In Scotland, too, there are marks of revival: while the harvest, everywhere, will be early and abundant. In the money market, such is the overflow of money that lenders discount good paper with avidity at 2 1-2 per cent. And we see in the accounts that the extensive distress in many of the districts is becoming considerably relieved, and a cessation of agitation would soon restore all the depressed interests to their former prosperity. And some of the papers state that it is not so much the dearness of bread, as the want of employment to earn it, which has brought so much suffering to the unfortunate operatives.

The trial of Bean, for the attack on Her Majesty's life, will take place on the [illegible] inst.

England and Portugal.

A commercial treaty has been entered into between these two governments, which it is said will be mutually beneficial to both.

[illegible]

A member of the House of Commons, Mr. Cobden, made some inquiries relative to the destination of [illegible] frigate, and [illegible] the service of the British government.

Sir R. Peel said [illegible] were these—two vessels [illegible] one at Blackwall, and the other at [illegible] pool. It was said that these vessels [illegible] for the Mexican government. Application had been made to the British Government to permit them to be manned with British seamen, and that permission had been refused.

The Hon. member was under the impression that one vessel was to be commanded by an officer who held a commission in Her Majesty's navy. He could state that in consequence of an application from the Texan Minister on the subject, that Minister had been informed that no officer in Her Majesty's navy would be allowed to serve the Mexican Government against Texas. The Texan Government had been informed that if hostilities should take place, it was the intention of the English Government to maintain a perfect neutrality.

Parliament.

The session of Parliament is visibly drawing to a close, and measures, affecting particularly the social interests, are daily brought into consideration. The poor law has been abridged and modified, [illegible] be reconsidered [illegible] Parliament. Some measures will also be taken to prevent bribery at elections, now proved to be too prevalent.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Louis Philippe [illegible]

"Gentlemen, [illegible] sered of that [illegible] sidered destined to replace me on the throne, and who was the glory [illegible] of my old age! [illegible] tive to hasten the [illegible] bling around me. We have together a great duty to fulfil. When it shall please God to call me to himself, it is necessary that France and the constitutional monarchy be secured against being [illegible] exposed to any interruption [illegible] authority. You will, therefore, [illegible]

"The calamity that has [illegible] Providence, which [illegible] my children, [illegible] and of the confidence of France.

"Gentlemen, let us now secure the peace and safety of our country. At a later period I shall call upon you to resume your accustomed labors relative to State affairs."

The reply of the Chambers was [illegible] in the highest degree. [illegible] it upon the lamented Duc d'Orleans is expressed in terms the most fervent and affecting.

It is understood that the Duke de Nemours will be Regent of France. He will be proposed for, and will be elected to that office; but the immediate guardianship of the infant Count of Paris and his brother, the Duke de Chartres will be confided to their excellent remaining parent.

Only a month since, we are assured, a plan for a regency was drawn up and submitted to the King, but of course, without the most remote anticipation that it would be ever requisite. The object which is ascribed to that precaution was to induce the Duchess of Orleans, whom it proposed to become a Catholic. Her Royal Highness has, however, too much character, and too much steadiness in her own religious creed, to justify an expectation that she would ever yield on that point to any entreaties or considerations whatever.

The Paris papers are filled with descriptions of the funeral of the Duke of Orleans, or with discussions on the state of the parties in the Chamber.

An attempt was made to excite among the national guard, a cry of "down with Guizot!" during the funeral procession of Saturday, but it failed.

[illegible]

China [illegible] Singapore papers [illegible] been received [illegible]

[illegible]

The Treaty concluded by Lord Ashburton and the Department of State [illegible] by the Senate [illegible] Treaty are therefore not known. [illegible] understood to embrace, [illegible] several other matters of difficulty—while those growing out of the Creole [illegible] are not known. The country is certainly to be congratulated on the adjustment of these long standing and perilous differences.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Assignment.—The American Life Insurance and Trust Co., located in Baltimore, but with a branch here under the charge of John Duer, Esq., assigned its effects for the benefit of its creditors in July last.—The deed of assignment, with a schedule of bonds, mortgages, notes, checks, stocks, due-bills, real estate, furniture, and all sorts of things, has been printed in a circular, for the benefit of those most concerned, and was circulated in Wall street

[illegible]

The Great Russian Railroad.—Another engineer named Anderson will shortly leave Springfield for Russia to assist Maj. Whistler. The Gazette says the Emperor has obtained his first touch of $10,000,000, at 5 1-2 per cent. to commence his grand work of a Railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow, 450 miles by the present traveled road. $40,000,000 it is calculated will finish the work that distance. Then to complete the grand enterprise now contemplated, the road is to be continued in nearly a direct line, 740 miles, to the Caspian Sea, which will be across the heart of the Russian territory, and from boundary to boundary of the Emperor's dominions;

this will furnish a very important facility for the transportation of troops, &c., and give the Emperor an immense advantage. For the execution of this stupendous work, we understand that labor in abundance can be obtained at 30 cents a day, and even less. This is one of the grandest railroad enterprises in the world; one which it is estimated will cost $100,000,000 to accomplish; but presents as strong probabilities of being accomplished as other enterprises which have succeeded.

Border Troubles.—A letter from Houlton, Me., published in the Bangor Courier, states that a British officer, with a party, came across the lines a few days ago to arrest a couple of deserters, and was repulsed by a party of farmers, with pitchforks, &c., leaving behind their horses, a gun, and the captain's cloak.—*Sun.*

Wool Growing West.—The State of Illinois bids fair to rival and outstrip our Eastern neighbors in the production of wool. The business is yet in its infancy, but the immense prairies of Illinois are capable of feeding innumerable flocks of sheep, at a comparatively trifling cost, and we shall not be surprised, if in a few years hence, much of the wool used in our manufactories at the East should be supplied from that quarter. Seven or eight thousand pounds of wool have been shipped east from Chicago this year. This looks well for a beginning.—*Sun.*

Steam Navigation,—The late rapid voyage of the Columbia, which performed the passage to England in 9 1-2 days, occasioned great surprise, and drew forth many plaudits of admiration from the British press. But we understand that a project is now under contemplation, with reasonable prospects of success, to effect the passage between the two continents regularly in eight days. A patent has been secured in this country, and in Great Britain, for the invention which is expected to accomplish so desirable results. One of the advantages of this invention, almost equal in importance to the increase of rapidity, consists in the location of the machinery, which is wholly below the surface of the water. In vessels of war this will protect the machinery from the shot of the enemy, an object of the highest importance in a naval contest.

Oberlin Case.—The case of Horace Norton against Horace C. Taylor, and others, brought to recover damages for an assault and battery committed upon him by the defendants, was tried in this county last week, on an appeal from the Court of Common Pleas to the Supreme Court. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $550, being $900 less than he recovered in the Common Pleas.—*Elyria Atlas.*

Terrific Spectacle.—This forenoon, a horse attached to a buggy in which were two ladies, took fright and ran dashing down the hill full speed, and turning into River street the wheel struck a post, when the ladies were hurled with great violence some ten feet on to the pavement. Strange to say, neither were killed. Both were severely though not dangerously wounded. The ladies were from Brunswick, Medina co. We did not learn their names.—*Cleaveland Herald.*

Bunker Hill Monument.—Steam Car.—The steam car for conveying passengers to the top of Bunker Hill Monument was put in operation on Tuesday last week, since which time numbers of ladies and gentlemen have gone up and down, each day.—About four minutes are occupied in the ascent, and only about half that time in the descent. The machinery and car are perfectly safe, and the passage up and down very agreeable. This car will accommodate six persons standing. Mr. Savage is particularly polite to visitors, and gives his personal attention to their safety. His efforts to accommodate and gratify the public, who desire to visit this structure and view the unequaled scenery from its top, are highly praiseworthy.—*B. H. Aurora.*

Desperate Runaway Slaves Taken.—The Annapolis Republican states that five runaway negroes from Calvert co., who had been harbored by a slave on a farm on South River, were taken last week after a desperate encounter. Two of them had been there for a long time. The neighborhood suffered from their thievings for their subsistence, which circumstance led to their detection on Saturday last. Means were instantly taken for their capture, and they fought desperately; the life of a white man who first approached being providentially saved by the point of the scythe, with which a blow was aimed at him, having struck the joist, and being driven into it with such great force that the negro had not time to withdraw it. It became necessary to use summary means to secure them, and one of the men was shot while running, and although traced by the blood from his wound a considerable distance, had not, at last advices, been found. One of the negroes went up the chimney, and on smoking him to make him come down, it was found that he was wedged in, and it became necessary to remove a portion of the chimney to get him out. Much injury was done to the furniture and property about, being broken by the negroes and used by them as defensive weapons. Three of the negroes are secured in the jail at Annapolis.—*Sun.*

Right.—The first Municipality Council of New-Orleans has passed an ordinance subjecting every person who keeps any gambling-table within the limits of the Municipality after the 1st of August, to a fine of $100 per day.

Gen. Lafayette's last aid-de-camp in our Revolution, Gen. John K. Smith, died at Portland, Me., on the 7th inst., aged 89 years.

Over 4,000 people assembled in the Miller tent at Albany, a night or two ago, when Mr. Fitch spoke for two hours, and endeavored to prove that the 23rd of April, 1843, would be the last day.

The salary of the Mayor of New-Orleans is $6,000; that of the Mayor of Hartford, Conn., is $40.

A son of Mr. Hendixon, about twelve years of age, was accidentally shot by his father in Smith's woods, opposite Chester, N. J., on Monday afternoon.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., a Mr. Samuel Cornman, in Juniata township, Perry co., Pa., came to his death in a well he was digging, from the effects of foul air.

Twenty-seven deaths, and fifty-eight houses and barns destroyed by lightning, have occurred in the United States since June last.

Dr. Amariah Brigham, now at the head of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane, has been appointed Superintendent of the New York State Asylum for the Insane, at Utica, and will accept the appointment.

Disputed Territory Fund.—There is a large sum of money, say some $50,000, in the Treasury of New Brunswick, denominated the "Disputed Territory Fund." This fund, levied upon the timber cut on the disputed Territory for the last six or seven years, by the authorities of New Brunswick, is by the terms of the Treaty, to be paid over to the United States, for the benefit of Maine and Massachusetts, and is one of the provisions of the settlement.—*Jour. of Com.*

Major Raybold, who resides near Delaware City, has made a contract to deliver ten thousand baskets of peaches in New York the present season, at two dollars and fifty cents per basket. He will realize by the speculation $25,000.

There are in the United States 1,552 printing offices, 447 binderies, 148 daily papers, 1,141 weekly, 125 semi and tri-weekly papers, 227 periodicals. These offices employ 18,526 men, and the amount of capital invested is $5,974,816.

A missionary in Illinois remarks that "this farce (Mormonism,) is manifestly drawing to a close."

The St. Louis Republican says, it is stated that Gov. Reynolds has demanded the bodies of Joe Smith and Orin P. Rockwell, of the Governor of Illinois.

The sentence of death which had been pronounced upon Topping, whose execution was fixed for the 26th inst., for the murder of his wife, has been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life, on account of mental imbecility, or partial derangement.

There is a biscuit bakery in Philadelphia, in which, it is stated, one hundred barrels of flour can be converted into bread every twelve hours.

A Brussel paper says something extraordinary is this moment passing in the sun; a sort of crater is perceived in it, which emits clouds of smoke, that spread over a portion of its surface like an enormous moveable spot.

A man named Isaac Warren, while in the custody of the Sheriff, at Fitchburg, Me., on Saturday, for an assault, cut two terrible gashes in his own throat for the purpose of killing himself; but missing the great veins and arteries, he failed in his attempt.

A new Mormon paper has recently been established in Baltimore; S. C. Brown editor. Mr. Brown avows his intention to do all he can to aid his master's kingdom. A contemporary asks if he means by his "master's kingdom" Joe Smith and the city of Nauvoo?

Charles G. McHattan, special agent of the post office department, has detected James Brown, the postmaster of Londonderry, O., in embezzling a money letter mailed at Columbus for Cadiz, O., and has caused him to be arrested, examined, and committed for trial.

The diminution of canal tolls in this State up to the 14th inst. as compared with those of the same period of last year, is $161,000.

Sir Robert Peel's father was an apprentice at Crayford in Kent. A fellow apprentice declared that Peel and himself had frequently sold skimmed milk together at a penny a quart in the streets of Crayford.

Cast Iron Building.—Buildings of cast iron (according to an English paper) are daily increasing at a prodigious rate in England, and it appears that houses are about to be constructed of this material. As the walls will be hollow, it will be easy to warm the buildings by a single stove placed in the kitchen. A three story house, containing ten or twelve rooms, will not cost more than five hundred dollars, regard being paid to the manner in which it may be ornamented. Houses of this description may be taken to pieces and transported from one place to another, at an expense of not more than one hundred and fifty dollars. It is said that a large number of cast iron houses are about to be manufactured in Belgium and England, for the citizens of Hamburg, whose habitations have been burnt.

Commutation of Sentence.—Governor Seward has commuted the sentence of death passed upon Thomas Topping, for the murder of his wife under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, to imprisonment for life in the State Prison. It was satisfactorily shown by a commission appointed for that purpose, that he suffered some time since a *sun stroke*, since which time he has exhibited the appearance rather of an idiot than of a rational and responsible human being. We understand that to Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, of this city, is due the credit of having saved the life of a fellow creature, of too weak mind to be responsible for his acts, to understand the terrible nature of the deed he had committed, or of the punishment which awaited him; and too friendless to secure in his own behalf, by any interposition, the clemency to which he was entitled. Incited by the extraordinary circumstances of the case, this lady procured the testimony of eight persons in this city, which convinced her that the man was not in a condition to be responsible for his acts. She went to Albany, and read this testimony to the Governor, who was thus induced to appoint the Commission of inquiry. Their investigation discovered eight other witnesses, whose evidence was completely decisive, and would, upon trial, have forbidden the idea of a conviction. The report of the Commission was sent to Albany, and Mrs. Stephens soon had the pleasure of receiving the commutation from the Governor.

On being told that he was not to be hung, Topping acted like a child—evincing great concern lest they should *whip* him in prison. He was told that if he would behave well, he might perhaps, at some time, obtain a release. He said he would, and thought that they would let him out in about five weeks. This may show in what a state of wretched imbecility this man was awaiting his execution.—*Tribune.*

Gov. Carlin and Joe Smith.—We received per Glaucus yesterday evening, a communication from Quincy, Ill., dated the 9th inst., which from the lateness of the hour cannot be inserted entire this morning. The substance is about this:—Since the election, Gov. Carlin has resolved to comply with the requisition of the Gov. of Missouri, and deliver up Joe Smith and A. P. Rockwell. The Sheriff of Hancock county, elected at the recent election, being a Mormon, the writ was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Adams county.—The Sheriff repaired to Nauvoo and arrested Smith and Rockwell, when a *habeas corpus* was issued by some of the Nauvoo authorities, and the prisoner taken out of the Sheriff's custody and released. The Sheriff has just returned to Quincy and reported the facts. Our informant says, that it is currently reported, while he was writing, that Gov. Carlin was then in the act of issuing orders calling out the military to enforce the arrest, and it was expected they would march on the day following for Nauvoo. Our correspondent, however, expresses the confident belief that when the troops reach the city, Joe and his colleague will be among the missing.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Return of Governor Arnold.—Gov. Arnold reached this city by the cars from Boston, this morning. He waited upon Gov. Hubbard of N. Hampshire, in obedience to his instructions, with a requisition from Gov. King, for a warrant to arrest Thos. W. Dorr, now in the state of New Hampshire. Gov. Hubbard respectfully, but firmly and decidedly declined obeying the requisition, and stated to Gov. Arnold that he would forward by mail, his reasons for so declining, addressed to "Samuel W. King, acting Governor of Rhode Island."

We understand that Gov. Arnold was well treated by the authorities of New Hampshire, though he was in respectful language told that he did not represent the legal Governor of Rhode Island. There is, of course, much anxiety to see Gov. Hubbard's letter, justifying his course. It will probably appear in the organ of Gov. King to-morrow morning.

Rev. Samuel L. Southard has accepted the unanimous call of the Vestry of Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., as Rector of that church, and has established his residence in that town.

For the third time within as many weeks, the Residence of Julius Rhodes, Esq., at Albany, was on Sunday fired by an incendiary. Fortunately each attempt was discovered in time to prevent the destruction of the building.

The packet ship Virginian, which sailed for Liverpool last week, carried out over 200 steerage passengers.

The Bombay Times estimates the British loss of soldiers and camp followers by the Affghan war, down to the 1st of March last, at 15,000, and the cost of the war to same date, $15,000,000.

Among the recent army appointments conferred by the President, with the consent of the Senate, Col. Worth has received the well-earned brevet of Brigadier General.

By the failure of their agents in Calcutta, the American Baptist Board are likely to lose the sum of $9,347 in their hands, for the use of their missionaries at the time of the failure.

Com. Lavallette has assumed the command of the Navy Yard at Pensacola.

Notices.

Traveling Agent.

Br. Daniel Babcock, of Scott, is now engaged as a traveling agent for the Register. We request agents and all friends of the press, to aid him in extending our circulation, and in settling the accounts for the present and past volumes. He will visit first Oneida, Jefferson, Lewis, Otsego, and Madison counties.

General Conference.

Br. John Whitford, of Berlin, wishes us to give information to those proposing to attend the General Conference, that as there is no public conveyance from Albany or Troy to that place, that teams will be provided and be at Congress Hall in Troy, on Sept. 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to convey all that may meet them there at that time.

General Conference.

The S. D. B. General Conference will hold its next session with the Church in Berlin, Rensselaer co., N. Y., commencing on the first day of the week before the second Sabbath in September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by Eld. W. B. Gillett, or N. V. Hull, substitute.

JAMES BAILEY, Cor. Sec.

☞The A. S. D. B. Missionary Society will meet on the second day of the Conference at the call of the President; and the Evangelical Board for disseminating Religious Truth among the Jews, on the fourth day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞The 7th Anniversary of the A. S. D. B. Tract Society will be held in Berlin on the 5th day of the week before the 2d Sabbath in September next, (Sept. [illegible]) at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PAUL STILLMAN,
General Agent.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Mr. Asa C. Potter has opened a Temperance House at the State Bridge, in Verona, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who give him a call, in good style, and on reasonable terms.

PROPOSALS
For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, [illegible] an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished [illegible], together with a history of their [illegible] operations and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as [illegible] will be given, of their origin and [illegible].

The size of the work, price, and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞All communications on this subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

ALFRED ACADEMY,
AND
TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

W. C. Kenyon, Principal.
Miss Caroline B. Maxson, Preceptress.

LECTURERS.

On Phrenology and Physiology—Drs. J. R. HARTSHORN, and E. RIDER.

On School Teaching.—LUKE G. MAXSON.

On Chemistry and Geology.—W. C. KENYON.

Lectures on other subjects as occasion may require.

This Institution is pleasantly located in the county of Allegany, thirteen miles South-East of Angelica, and six miles South of Almond. From its retired and quiet situation, it presents a favorable opportunity to parents to place their sons and daughters under a moral influence that will not be counteracted by those with whom they may associate.

The patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed, has been so liberal as to warrant very considerable expenditures in rendering it still more worthy of a more extended *patronage*; and it is hoped that it will, under its present organization, be rendered inferior to no similar Institution in Western New York.

The qualification of Common School Teachers will receive particular attention, so as to render them thorough and practical instructors of youth.

The Academic Year,—Is divided into three terms of fifteen weeks each. 1st, Commencing Wednesday 17th August; 2d, 7th December; 3d, 4th April, 1843.

Vacations.—At the expiration of the first and second Terms, one week each; at the expiration of the 3d Term, five weeks.

Tuition.—Varying with Instruction, from $3.50 to $4.75 per term.

Board.—From $1 to $1.50 depending on accommodations. Rooms in the Institution, furnished with Cook Stoves, can be had at a moderate expense.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, [illegible]
[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at [illegible] June 1st, 1842.

Allen Britton
Bentley E. A. Mrs.
Baker Sally A. Miss
Barnard Daniel
Bogardus Isaac R.
Babcock Thos. E.
Curtis Lurana Mrs.
Carr Thomas
Derbashire James
Griswold Sherman S.
Hagan Jane
Holmes Arza
[illegible]
Lewis L. E. Mrs.
Snow Harvey
[illegible]
Sherwood [illegible]
[illegible]
Stever Harvey
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

M. SPEAR, P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Berkshire Hogs.

[illegible]

Economy [illegible]

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!

AT the sign of the [illegible]

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and [illegible]
May 11. [illegible]

IMPORTANT WORK [illegible]
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.
[illegible]

STOVES.
COLD WINTER IS COMING.
[illegible]
Fancy Parlor Stoves,
[illegible]
BRASS AND TIN WARE
[illegible]
LOW PRICES
[illegible]
JUST RECEIVED
[illegible]

50 [illegible]

Notice.
[illegible]
JAMES H. LEWIS.

BOOK BINDING.
THE [illegible]
[illegible] JAMES BAILEY.

POETRY.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

Prayer.

Come let us pray; 'tis sweet to feel
That God himself is near:
That while he at his footstool kneel,
His mercy deigns to hear.
Though sorrows crowd our dreary way,
This is our solace—let us pray!

Come let us pray!—the burning brow—
The heart oppressed with care—
And all the woes that throng us now,
Will be relieved by prayer.
Jesus will smile our griefs away—
Oh, glorious thought—come, let us pray!

Come, let us pray! the sin-sick soul
Her weight of guilt must feel—
But hark! the glorious tidings roll,
Whilst here we humbly kneel—
Jesus will wipe that guilt away,
And pardon grant—then let us pray!

Come, let us pray! the mercy seat
Is now prepared and free,
And Jesus ready stands to greet
Sinners like you and me—
Oh, loiter not, nor longer stay
From him who loves us—let us pray!

Hymn.

We ask not that the slaves should lie,
As lies his master, at his ease,
Beneath a silken canopy,
Or in the shade of blooming trees.

We mourn not that the man should toil;
'Tis nature's need,—'tis God's decree;
But let the hand that tills the soil,
Be, like the wind that fans it, free.

We ask not "eye for eye," that all,
Who forge the chain and ply the whip,
Should feel their torture; while the thrall
Should wield the scourge of mastership.

We only ask, O God, that they,
Who bind a brother, may relent;
But, GREAT AVENGER, we do pray
That the wrong doer may repent.

Miscellaneous Department.

CONVERSATION,

BY MRS. H. E. BEECHER STOWE.

'For every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of Judgment.

'A very solemn sermon,' said Miss B., shaking her head impressively, as she sat down to table on Sunday noon; then giving a deep sigh she added, 'I am afraid if an account is to be rendered for all idle words, some people will have a great deal to answer for.'

'Why, cousin Anna,' replied a sprightly young lady opposite, 'what do you mean by *idle words*?'

'All words that have not a strictly useful tendency, Helen,' replied Miss B.

'I don't know what will become of me then, answered Helen, 'for I never can think of anything useful to say. I sit and try sometimes, but it always stops my talking. I don't think any thing in the world so doleful, as a set of persons sitting round, all trying to say something useful, like a parcel of old clocks ticking at each other. I think one might as well take the vow of entire silence, like the monks of La Trappe.'

'It is probable,' said Miss B., 'that a greater part of our ordinary conversation had better be dispensed with. "In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin." For my own part, my conscience often reproaches me with the sins of the tongue.'

'I'm sure you can't sin much that way, I must say,' said Helen; but cousin, I really think it is a freezing business, sitting still and reflecting all the time when friends are together; and after all I can't bring myself to feel as if it were wrong to talk and chatter away a good part of the time, just for the sake of talking; for instance if a friend comes of a morning to make a call, I talk about the weather, my roses, my Canary birds, or anything that comes uppermost.'

'And about lace, and bonnet patterns, and the last fashions,' added Miss B., sarcastically.

'Well, supposing we do, where's the harm?'

'Where's the good?' said miss B.

'The good! Why it passes time agreeably, and makes us feel kindly towards each other.'

'I think, Helen,' said Miss B., 'if you had a higher view of Christian responsibility, you would not be satisfied with merely passing time agreeably, or exciting agreeable feelings in others. Does not the very text we are speaking of, show that we have an account to give in the day of Judgment for all this trifling useless conversation?'

'I don't know what that text does mean,' replied Helen, looking seriously; 'but if it means as you say, I think it is a very hard, strait rule.'

'Well,' replied Miss B., 'is not duty always hard and strait?—"strait is the gate, and narrow is the way," you know.'

Helen sighed—

'What do you think of this, uncle C.?' she said after some pause. The uncle of the two young ladies had been listening thus far in silence.

'I think,' he replied, 'that before people begin to discuss, they should be quite sure as to what they are talking about; and I am not exactly clear in this case. You say, Anna,' said he, turning to Miss B., 'that all conversation is idle which has not a directly useful tendency; now, what do you mean by that? Are we never to say anything that has not for its direct and specific object, to benefit others or ourselves?'

'Yes,' replied Miss B., 'I suppose not.'

'Well then, when I say "Good morning, sir, 'tis a pleasant day," I have no such object. Are these then idle words?'

'Why no—not exactly,' replied Miss B., 'in some cases it is necessary to say something, so as not to appear rude.'

'Very well,' replied the uncle. 'You admit then that some things, which are neither useful or instructive in themselves considered, are to be said to keep up the intercourse of society.'

'Certainly—some thigs,' said Miss B.

'Well, now, in the case mentioned by Helen, when two or three people with whom you are in different degrees of intimacy, call upon you, I think she is perfectly right, as she said, in talking of roses, and Canary birds, and even of bonnet patterns, and lace, or any thing of the kind for the sake of making conversation. It amounts to the same thing as *Good morning* and *Good evening*, and other courtesies of society. This sort of small talk has nothing more instructive in it, but it may be useful in its place. It makes people comfortable and easy—promotes kind and social feelings—and making people comfortable by any innocent means, is certainly not a thing to be despised.'

'But is there not great danger of becoming light and trifling if one allows this?'—said Miss B., doubtfully.

'To be sure, there is always danger of running every innocent thing to excess.—One might eat to excess, or drink to excess; yet eating and drinking are both useful in their way. Now, our lively young friend Helen, here, might perhaps be in some temptation of this sort; but as for you, Anna, I think you are in more danger of another extreme.'

'And what is that?'

'Of overstraining your mind, by endeavoring to keep up a constant, fixed state of seriousness and solemnity, and not allowing yourself the relaxation necessary to preserve its healthy tone. In order to be healthy, every mind must have variety and amusement; and if you would sit down at least one hour a day, and join your friends in some amusing conversation, and indulge in a good laugh, I think, my dear you would not only be a happier person, but a better Christian.'

'My dear uncle,' said Miss B., 'this is the very thing that I have been most on my guard against—I can never tell stories, or laugh and joke, without feeling condemned for it afterwards.'

'But my dear you must do the thing in the testimony of a good conscience, before you can do it to any purpose. You must make up your mind that cheerful and entertaining conversation—conversation whose first object is to amuse, is *useful conversation* in its place, and then your coscience will not be injured by joining in it.'

'But what good does it do, uncle?'

'Do you not often complain of coldness and deadness in your religious feelings—of lifelessness and want of interest?'

'Yes, uncle.'

'Well, this coldness and lifelessness is the result of forcing your mind to one set of thoughts and feelings. You become worn out—your feelings exhausted—deadness and depression ensues. Now, turn your mind, off from these subjects—divert it by a cheerful and animated conversation, and you will find after a while, that it will return to them with new life and energy.'

'But is not foolish talking and jesting expressly forbidden?'

'That text, if you will look at the connections, does not forbid jesting in the abstract, but jesting on immodest subjects—which are often designated in the New Testament by the phraseology there employed. I should give the sense of it, "Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, no indelicate jests." The kind of sprightly and amusing conversation which I referred to, I should not denominate foolish by any means, at proper times and places.'

'Yet people often speak of gaiety as inconsistent in Christians—even worldly people,' said Miss B.

'Yes, because in the first place, they often have wrong ideas as to what Christianity requires in this respect, and suppose Christians to be violating their own principles in indulging in it. In the second place there are some, especially among young people, who never talk in any other way, to whom this kind of conversation is not an amusement, but a habit—giving the impression that they never think seriously at all. But I think that if a person is really possessed by the tender, affectionate, benevolent spirit of Christianity—if they regulate their temper and their tongue by it, and in all their actions show an evident effort to conform to its precepts, they will not do harm by occasionally indulging in sprightly and amusing conversation—they will not make the impression that they are not sincerely christians.'

'Besides,' said Helen, 'are not people sometimes repelled from religion by a want of cheerfulness in its professors?'

'Certainly,' replied her uncle, 'and the difference is just this; if a person is habitually trifling and thoughtless, it is thought that they have no religion; if they are ascetic and gloomy, it is attributed to their religion; and you know what Miss E. Smith says—that "to be good and disagreeable is high treason against virtue." The more sincerely and earnestly religious a person is the more important it is that they should be agreeable.'

'But uncle,' said Helen, 'what does that text mean that we began with? What are idle words?'

'My dear, if you will turn to the place where the passage is—Matt. xii. and read the whole page, you will see the meaning of it. Christ was not reproving any body for trifling conversation at the time, but for a very serious slander. The Pharisees, in their bitterness, accused him of being in league with evil spirits. It seems, by what follows, that this was a charge which involved an unpardonable sin. They were not, indeed, conscious of its full guilt—they said it merely from the impulse of excited and envious feeling—But he warns them that on the day of judgment, God will hold them accountable for the full consequences of all such language, however little they may have thought of it at the time of uttering it. The sense of the passage, I take to be—God will hold you responsible in the day of judgment for the consequences of all you have said in your most idle and thoughtless moments.'

'For example,' said Helen, 'if one makes unguarded and unfounded assertions about the Bible, which excite doubt and prejudice.'

'There are many instances,' said her uncle, 'that are quite in point. Suppose in conversation either under the influence of envy or ill-will, or merely from love of talking, you make remarks and statements about another person which may be true or may not—you do not stop to enquire—your unguarded words set reports in motion, and unhappiness, and hard feeling and loss of character is the result. You spoke idly it is true, but nevertheless you are held responsible by God for all the consequences of your words. So professors of religion often make unguarded remarks about each other, which lead observers to doubt the truth of religion; and they are responsible for every such doubt they excite. Parents and guardians often allow themselves to speak of the faults and weaknesses of their ministers, in the presence of children and younger people—they do it thoughtlessly—but in so doing they destroy an influence, which might otherwise have saved the souls of their children; they are responsible for it. People of cultivated minds and fastidious taste often allow themselves to come home from church and criticise a sermon, and unfold all its weak points in the presence of others on whom it may have a very serious impression.—While the critic is holding up the bad arrangement, and setting in a ludicrous point of view the lame figures—perhaps the servant behind his chair, who was almost persuaded to be a Christian by that very discourse, gives up his purposes, in losing his respect for the sermon;—this was thoughtless—but the evil is done, and the man who did it is responsible for it.'

'I think,' said Helen, 'that a great deal of evil is done to children in this way—by our not thinking of what we are saying.

'It seems to me,' said Miss B., 'that this view of the subject will reduce us to silence, almost as much as the other. How is one ever to estimate the consequences of their words—people are affected in so many different ways by the same thing.'

'I suppose,' said her uncle, 'we are only responsible for such results, as by carefulness and reflection we might have foreseen. It is not for *ill-adjudged* words, but for idle words, that we are to be judged—words uttered without any consideration at all, and producing bad results. If a person, really anxious to do right, misjudges as to the probable effect of what they are about to say on others, it is quite another thing.'

'But, uncle, will not such carefulness destroy all freedom in conversation?' said Helen.

'If you are talking with a beloved friend, Helen, do you not use an *instinctive* care to avoid all that might pain that friend?'

'Certainly.'

'And do you find this effort a restraint on your enjoyment?'

'Certainly not.'

'And you, from your own feelings, avoid what is indelicate and impure in conversation, and yet feel it no restraint?'

'Certainly.'

'Well, I suppose the object of Christian effort should be so to realize the character of our Savior, and conform our tastes and sympathies to his, that we shall instinctively avoid in all our conversation, what would be displeasing to him. A person habitually indulging jealous, angry or revengeful feelings—a person habitually wordly in his spirit—a person allowing himself in skeptical and unsettled habits of thought, *cannot* talk without doing harm—this is our Savior's account of the matter in the verses immediately before the passage we were speaking of. "How *can* ye, being evil, speak good things? for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. A good man out of the good treasure of his heart bringeth forth good things, and an evil man out of the evil treasure of his heart bringeth forth evil things." The highest flow of animal spirits would never hurry a pure-minded person into saying any thing indelicate or gross, and in the same manner, if a person is habitually Christian in all his habits of thought and feeling, he will be able without irksome watchfulness to avoid what may be injurious, even in the most unrestrained conversation.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN,

OR, THE COCKNEY TOURIST.

A young sprig of the London press happened about six months ago, to be traveling in a stage coach in which a raw Vermont youth was also a passenger. The young boy was not one of your "*real cute*" fellows, but a shy, diffident stripling, traveling from a distant school to spend his vacation at home. To the Londoner, he was an object of great curiosity, being the first sample he had seen, and he pestered the boy with questions touching his mode of life, studies, employment, etc., thinking to amuse himself, gather items for his journal, and at the same time impress the other passengers with a profound idea of his importance. The boy, although evidently annoyed, answered politely, and displayed none of the characteristics of Green Mountain youths; so the Englishman thought that he could boast as he pleased with impunity. He told the passengers that he had heard much of Yankee tricks, and Yankee shrewdness, but "for his part, he had never seen any thing in them that he could call clever, and indeed he wished very much to be made the subject of one of their tricks, for if they could fool *him*, he could then believe in what he had heard of their character."

This hint was not thrown away upon young Jonathan. He thought he would set his wits to work, for the honor of "down east," and soon hit upon a scheme. He had heard the Englishman inquire the direction, from the town where the coach was to stop, to a residence some five miles distant. This direction happened to be the very path the boy was to take home, but he said nothing.

The coach stopped. Little Jonathan trotted off towards home, and Johnny Bull, after having deposited his luggage in the tavern, soon followed. There was a Lunatic Asylum near the town we mentioned. Jonathan told every soul he had met that one of the madmen had escaped and was coming along the road, and that they would know him by his perpetually inquiring for the residence of Mr. Brown. Not contented with this, he turned aside to every farm house, and told the inmates in great alarm, that a madman had escaped from the asylum, and to be on their guard against a man who would inquire for the residence of Mr. Brown. The thing succeeded to a miracle. Johnny Bull had not advanced far on his way, before he perceived a man plant himself on one side of the road, brandishing a thick cudgel, and assuming the attitude of one who expects danger, and was resolved to defend himself to the last. Johnny thought it was singular, but nevertheless put the question:

"Sir, can you direct me to the residence of Mr. Brown?"

"Yes, I thought you was the man.—Now look here, stranger, you just conduct yourself respectfully, and keep your own side of the road, for if you come near me, I swan to man I'll smash you."

Johnny's eyes opened, and his mouth too. "My dear friend, I don't want to approach you. I honly vish to know vere Mr. Brown lives."

"Well, now, you just follow your nose and don't molest nobody, you tarnal varmint. You'd better go home, and get on your waistcoat."

The man, who seemed in a hurry, passed on. Johnny gazed after him an instant, quite confounded, and then proceeded on his way, saying to himself, "Vell, upon my vord, that person's conduct was werry singular!" He turned off to a farm house. A woman was sitting at the door sewing. When she perceived him, she started from her seat, and darting in at the door, held it for an instant, while she returned to gaze at the stranger.

"Madam, vill you be so kind as to hinform me vether I ham in the road to Mr Brown's house?"

"I thought so!" exclaimed the woman, slamming the door fast, and bolting it, and the next minute she was seen peeping suspiciously from the upper window.

"Vot is the matter, madam? I merely vant to know."

"Oh, go away, you unfortunate wretch! Don't you attempt to cut any tantrums here. Go away now, do—that's a good fellow!"

The woman disappeared, and Johnny paused an instant to ascertain if there was any thing frightful about him. He then proceeded, and encountered a good humored countryman, coming whistling along the road.

"Pray sir," said Johnny, "can you direct me to Mr. Brown's?"

The thoughtless countryman had forgotten little Johnathan's warning, but when he heard the question, it recurred to him, and without saying a word, he took to his heels in such a hurry that he tumbled over a log; but picking himself up again, and was out of sight in an instant.

"Vell," said Johnny to himself "this is certainly wery hextraordinary!" He began to feel strange sensations, and walked on for half a mile, ruminating awfully upon the unaccountable treatment he had received. Here he met another traveler, and with very doubtful feelings about getting an answer propounded his question.

The stranger paused right before Johnny, and his hat seemed to be rising on his head. To judge from his looks, his feelings must have been like those of a bird fascinated by a rattlesnake. Johnny noticed the frightful appearance of the stranger, and terror now took possession of him. He imagined something dreadful was going to occur, and forthwith took to his heels into the woods.

"Bless my art," he exclaimed aloud, "vot can be the matter with the people! Vy, these inhabitants are vild! They are Wallentines and Horsons! Hourang houtangs!—Regular vild men of the voods!"

He was now completely lost in a thick wood. When he found the road again, he was afraid to ask any more questions, and finally got back to the town, when the next day our hero visited him with, "Look here stranger, Mr. Brown's house is just where it was yesterday. When you see him, tell him what you think of Yankee tricks."

A GOOD ILLUSTRATION.—At a temperance meeting in Western New York, some one alluded to the plea, so often urged by the Society of Friends, that it is not well to aid in the reformatory movements of the day, because it leads to "mixing with the world." The speaker was followed by Henry Colman, of agricultural celebrity. In the midst of his remarks, he stopped suddenly, pointed out of the window, and looking at a Friend opposite to him, exclaimed, in a tone of alarm, "Dr. Robinson! is that your house, that's on fire?"—Instantly the whole audience were on their feet. "Stop, stop!" "Nobody must go but the Quakers. Don't mix with the world! Nobody must go but the Quakers." The fire was, of course, a hoax; but we trust a serious use will be made of its witty application.

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De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

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[illegible]

TERMS.—[illegible]

[illegible] 1842.

[illegible] S. S. HASKELL, Publisher, 138 Fulton st. New York.

New York, June [illegible] 1842.

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[illegible] 1842.

S[illegible] Farmers Ex[illegible] barrels and [illegible] from the best of [illegible] S. G. WALKER.

[illegible]

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

[illegible] F. Randolph.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]—Charles Clarke.
[illegible]—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
[illegible]—Lewis A. Davis.
[illegible]—Joel [illegible]
[illegible] N. Swinney.
[illegible] M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

[illegible] Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, F. M. Stillman.

IOWA.

[illegible]—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]—James Dunham.

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A. T. Rogers 2

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.---NO 28.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.——A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST. [WHOLE NO. 132.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y[illegible]RTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1842. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

From the Western Christian Advocate

IDENTITY OF THE HUMAN BODY IN THE RESURRECTION.

MR. EDITOR:—In all ages of the church men have differed not only on the comparatively non-essential doctrines of divine revelation, but on those of the most vital importance. True charity is unwilling and can not accurately set bounds beyond which, if a man go in theological opinions that are erroneous, his salvation is rendered impossible.

Though the doctrine of the identity or sameness of the human body is, as I think, clearly taught in the scriptures, I am not disposed to affirm that it is so essentially a part of a Christian creed that its belief is fatally dangerous. By the phrase "identity of the human body in the resurrection," we are to understand that the precise particles of matter contained in the human body at death, will be raised by the power of God, completely purified from all physical evil, (at least the bodies of the righteous will be thus purified,) being made a fit vehicle for an immortal spirit. This I think will appear reasonable if we attend to the following considerations:

1. It appears to be a part of the divine economy, that pure, intelligent, immortal, spirits should possess material vehicles or bodies, by which to hold intercourse with the objects of creation. We ourselves, Adam in his innocence, and perhaps angels, are examples of the connection of spirits with material bodies. It may be objected. "Who maketh his angels spirits," &c. But does not this mean, "Who maketh his angels like to spirits, and his ministers like to a flame of fire"? So thinks Dr. Dick. Surely no Christian will urge the doctrine of the philosophy of Greece and Rome, that God is incapable of making matter a fit residence for the soul.

2. It was the Creator's design that Adam and his happy offspring, if unfallen, should never die eternally, possessing the bodies given them. Now, if the body is not restored at the resurrection, the original design is frustrated. It is not the object of redemption to place man on entire new grounds to his Maker; we are essentially under the same law that Adam was in paradise. The scheme of redemption, as Watson has shown, "is not a provision of law, but made to consist with law." It nullifies no law, i. e., no moral law. It was designed to build up what Adam threw down. As, therefore, Adam's sin destroyed the identical body given him, Christ's righteousness will restore the same in the resurrection, otherwise the original design of the eternal union of soul and body will be frustrated.

3. The translations of Enoch and Elijah were, doubtless, designed as instructive examples to former ages, showing that soul and body should ultimately enter heaven. Their bodies underwent a great change, but the identity of matter was preserved.

4. The resurrection of Christ and those who were raised and "came out of their graves" after his resurrection, is a proof of identity. The very same body that was crucified, handled by Thomas, and seen forty days, was taken up from Olivet to heaven. Is it not said that he shall come "in like manner," i. e., with the same body? Are not our bodies to be fashioned "like to his glorious body"? Doubtless the same body that was crucified, John saw, and thus describes: "His head and his hairs were white like wool, as white as snow, and his eyes were as a flame of fire, and his feet like fine brass, as if they were burned in a furnace."

5. The identity of the body is further proven by those who are found alive at the general judgment. Their bodies are simply to be "changed in the twinkling of an eye," i. e., instantly. The matter of their bodies is not annihilated or left behind, but "changed." Is it probable that the millions found alive when the "great white throne" appears, will preserve or keep their bodies, while all who have died experience what is improperly called a resurrection, but preserve not the identity of their bodies?

Physiology has shown that the human body undergoes great changes during life—old matter flying off and new accessions perpetually making. But the doctrine of the scriptures is that the body found at death is raised. See Watson's Institutes. "It is sown,"&c., "it is raised." &c. Only what is sown is raised.

Those who deny the identity do not, as they think, deny the resurrection. But if the same body is not raised, how can it be called a resurrection? They seem to think that some part is raised, but so changed as to lose all the essential properties of matter. But the natural properties of matter, as philosophy has demonstrated, can not be changed without annihilating it. The resurrection body must possess all the properties of matter, or else, as Drew has proven, it is not a body, but a distinct substance. The scripture doctrine is "it is raised a spiritual body," that is, a body having all the inherent properties of matter, as, impenetrability, extension, figure, divisibility, &c., being completely adapted to a spirit that shall eternally exist.

R. GILBERT.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

To a mind established in this truth, there is a source of peace and joy which no accumulation of trials and disappointments can destroy. It was to this refuge that the Savior fled, when the arrows of persecution were aimed against him. 'The cup that my heavenly Father giveth me, shall I not drink it?' Could that bitter cup have been separated in his mind from the hand of his Father in heaven, and no agency been seen in dispensing it, except that of his blood-thirsty enemies, how inconceivably aggravated would have been the [illegible]tion to his soul! When he had thrice prayed that that dreadful cup might pass from him, he recollected that it was the will of God he should drink it, and therefore submissively said, 'Father, glorify thy name.' 'Not my will, but thine be done.' This shall be 'as an hiding-place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest,' to all who make God their refuge. On this rock they may stand, and see the waves of trouble break harmlessly at their feet.

What though Satan and his host rebel, and lay waste the paradise of human innocence and blessedness! What though he succeed in his hellish designs, and blot out the hope of a blissful immortality from the soul of man! Jehovah reigns upon his throne, and no sooner is the fatal deed accomplished, than a remedy is found, which sheds new glory on the character of God, and swells the notes of praise to a higher pitch than ever.

Not less fruitful of joy is this doctrine, under all the varieties of trials through which we must pass in the present world. For a time, sin is permitted to rage. Kingdom rises against kingdom, and nation against nation. Passion and pride, violence and blood, spread misery far and wide.—Nevertheless, God will bring all these things into judgment, and even here, make them the means of advancing his kingdom and glory. Let, then, kingdoms be overturned, and thrones subverted; let all earthly hopes and prospects be cut off.—'The Lord liveth, and blessed be our Rock.' 'Though clouds and darkness are about him, justice and judgment are the habitation of his throne.' If he deprive us of our comforts; if he take from us the friends whom we love, and put the companions of our joys, the partners of our life, into darkness, we bow with submission, because it is the decree of infinite wisdom and goodness. Often we are led through the mazes of a mysterious providence, and are compelled to say, 'Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters, and thy footsteps are not known.' 'How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out.' But why should we despond though 'we walk by faith and not by sight,' while a voice from above assures us, 'What I do, thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter.' Here is peace with which the world 'intermeddleth not,' a tranquility that nothing can destroy. Our post is that of *duty*. Events and consequences belong to God. On this foundation the believer may abide in safety, 'when the heavens and earth shall pass away,' and fire shall melt down the elements.—Here he will stand, and hail with unutterable joy the advent of the Redeemer, as he shall 'come in the clouds of heaven,' 'with an innumerable company of angels,' and the 'sound of a trumpet,' to judge the world. And when the wicked shall 'call to the rocks and mountains to fall on them,' and hide them from the glory of his power,' they shall be 'caught up' with songs of joy, 'to meet him in the air.' Here is the end of him who trusts in God as Universal Sovereign, and rejoices that himself and all which he possesses will be disposed of in time and eternity according to the purpose of him 'who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will.'—*Cornelius.*

PRAYER.

"A house of prayer."

The following extract from "The Golden Censer," by Harris, the author of "Mammon," can not be read without profit. Let it be read again and again, and it can not fail to do you good, if you have a spark of love to the Savior, or the slightest regard for your best interests:

Did Jesus pray? Oh, in a sense more than figurative, he saved the world by prayer! Portray a mountain-top, and Jesus on it, prostrate, alone, wet with the dews of night, praying to God with strong cries and tears. And next, a garden—Gethsemane—and Jesus there praying in an agony, which baptizes him in his own blood. And next, the place called Calvary, for "there they crucified him"; and Jesus died, offering that great sacrificial prayer which still pleads above—still fills the ear of God, and for the sake of which all other prayers are heard! Can the cloven tongues of fire be portrayed? Forget not to represent the apostles on whom they rest assembled in prayer! Elsewhere, let an angel be seen despatched from divine presence to liberate Peter from prison; but forget not to represent the apostles in a neighboring house in prayer! But oh! there is a vision no human eye but one has seen, a heavenly scene which sums up all, an angel standing at the altar, having a golden censer; and there is given him much incense, that he may offer it with, mark, the prayers of all saints, upon the golden altar which is before the throne; and the smoke of the incense, blending with the prayers of the saints, ascending up before God out of the angel's hand. Yes, draw near; it is the summing up of man's instrumentality. Of all the various ways in which he employs himself here, look into that censer, and mark which of them it is that reaches heaven. Only that which was sanctified by prayer. When the clamors of a turbulent zeal have subsided and the undevout means which have dazzled and astonished men have spent their force, mark what is left in the censer. Only that which partook of the nature of prayer. This is all that lives to reach the skies, all that heaven receives from earth, all that is ever permitted to ascend before God. Nothing but prayer shall be in that censer, and nothing will ever find a place in that censer but that which ascends on the breath of prayer.

Again, here every thing is to be done with the view of leading to prayer. As we have been proceeding with our remarks, the question may have arisen in some minds, What, is our piety to take no other form than that of prayer? Is it to show [illegible] by prayer? Such a question could be entertained only where there existed a misapprehension of the nature of prayer, or of the way in which prayer blends with all the [illegible] and methods of instrumentality by which God works. Confine yourself to prayer? No; not even in the house of prayer itself. Only see that whatever you do, you do it with an ultimate view to prayer. If you preach the gospel, for instance, you are to bear in mind that that is the most successful preaching which brings man prostrate before God for mercy. This is the very end of the gospel ministry; and the more vividly you can set forth Jesus Christ crucified among them, the more effectually this end will be answered. Yes, let every place of prayer have a Calvary in the midst of it, and on that Calvary let there be a cross, and on that cross a bleeding Savior; and on that sight, that spectacle of love, let the eyes of the people be kept perpetually fixed. As preachers of the gospel, our great distinction is that we are the ministers of the cross, we have to wait on the cross, to walk around the cross, and to point out to the people the wonders of the cross. Have we any pathos? It should be kept for telling them of the cross. Have we any affection for their souls? It should gush forth when we are pointing to the cross. Have we any tears for them? When shall we shed them, but when we have led our people to the cross—when we are there saying to the sinner, "Behold him! look upon him! He is wounded for your transgressions! he is bruised for your iniquities, the chastisement of your peace is upon him, that with his stripes you might be healed. Draw nearer to him; it is of you that he is thinking; that blood is to wash away your sins; that life which he is pouring out is the ransom which he is giving for your souls. Draw nearer still; look into his heart; read the names which are written there; your name is among them." And while we are thus entreating the sinner, does he relent? Does he look upon him whom he has pierced, mourning? Does he smite upon his breast, crying, "God be merciful to me a sinner"? Then the end of the ministry is answered. "Behold he prayeth."

THE OMNIPRESENT GOD.

A dark consciousness of this truth has gone through all the inhabitants of the heathen world. They indeed did not suppose themselves surrounded, on all sides, by the Being before whom their knees bowed, and who, in his external manifestations, was at all time equally near them. From the deep vale they climbed to the mountain top, that they might approach nearer to the all-cherishing Power, which holds and conducts the universe. They hastened from their homes to the distant holy places, where the heaven bends down lower to the suppliant. And yet none the less on this account did a dark consciousness say to them, that he whom they sought was with them, even before they went out after him. In the power of conscience, have all the people of the earth paid homage to the omnipresent God. Deep in the breast is it planted, that inexplicable power—a spirit so mild, so dim-sighted, so delicate, which can be reduced to silence so easily; and yet again, a power, which, whenever it raises its menacing finger, prostrates the affrighted mortal upon the earth. In your own breast, in that which you call your inmost me, it has established its throne, and still it accosts you from that [illegible] as *Thou*, and you must serve it. How [illegible] that celestial power find its way into your inward nature? What a wonder, that in this secret place of the bosom of all men who dwell on the earth, the mystery of the omnipresent God should have been foreboded and felt?

The heart, which is dead to divine truth, is one to which divine truth is also dead.—But the truth of God's omnipresence is such, that no mind, at least in our Christian community, is entirely dead to it.—There may, perhaps, be some among us, who declare with the mere lips, that they know nothing of the Omnipresent One, because they do not see him with their corporeal eyes, and cannot touch him with their hands. It is with them as with those fools, who do not believe in the existence of the air around them, because they do not see it with their eyes, and cannot grasp it with their hands; but let the strong wind awake, and the invisible Power is suddenly invested with a form before their eyes! let the strong wind awake, and the invisible Being assumes a form before the atheist; and oh! it is a form so mighty and so true, that every thing, which in the visible world, had previously appeared to him as a reality, now appears to him as a shadow; and over against every shadow, there will stand before his soul naught but this solitary truth—there is a God. Man has power to forget only, but not to disbelieve that there is a Being every where present. Thus the hundreds and the thousands, who wander over the earth, and are content to sport in the radiance of the material sun, have forgotten him. But as the wretched one, whom to-morrow's sun-rising wakes to the gallows, slumbers for a while in forgetfulness, but all on a sudden rouses up, at the striking of the death-clock; so the man who forgets God, suddenly awakes, as the voice all at once strikes upon his ear—"Man! I the Holy One of Israel, *am*"—*Tholuck.*

OBLIGATIONS TO THE HEATHENS.

The Christian does not occupy an enviable situation, who says he submits the fate of the heathen to God. It is not submission, but the feelings of a heart regardless of its obligations. Why is not the same [illegible] when a beloved son or daughter is prostrated by some unrelenting disease? He is then all anxiety. Every effort is employed to rescue the object of his affections. It is evident, then, that he considers it important to be found in the use of means, when objects which are dear to him are endangered.—Hence, we conclude, it is want of love to the heathen, and not, (as he would have it supposed,) a submission of their fate to God, which is the cause of his guilty indifference. Has God ever acted in the conversion of the world, without the means of grace? Has any nation ever been thus converted? None. Missionaries must go amongst them. How can they believe in him of whom they have not heard, and how shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall he preach except he be sent? They must be sent, and they must be supported by the Christian world. The heathen cannot be expected to do it. And there is none upon whom this responsibility rests with more force, than upon American Christia[illegible]

Some C[illegible]stians suppose, that when they can support a certain style of life, when they have acquired sufficient to set out their children, and live in a style of luxury, that then they will contribute for the conversion of the heathen. Could such Christians but see the things of the world, and the inestimable worth of the soul, as they view them amidst the scenes of the last day, such suppositions would be forever banished from their minds. It will then be their grief, that they have not first sought the kingdom of God and his righteousness. Can we, Christians of America, be regardless of the heathen? Let us [illegible] wasting their way to destruction, for want of that light which we are in possession of. Soon they, with us, will stand in the judgment. Then they will know that we possessed that which would have saved them from their state of woe.—How will they rail us for our selfishness and insensibility? It must not be. Who will not give his goods, or his life, that he may not appear on the last day, with the stain of heathen blood upon his garments. Let us have the consolation in heaven, that we have done all that we could, to rear the standard of the cross upon every shore. —*Christian Index.*

"ASK, AND YE SHALL RECEIVE."—An heir to a great inheritance has only to come to his guardian with his wants, and they are supplied. A child of a rich and benevolent parent lives with the perpetual consciousness that every real want will be joyfully met, on his making known his request. But the Christian is both an heir and a child. He is an 'heir with God and joint heir with Christ to a heavenly inheritance.' He is a child of God. His Father is his guardian also. The ability and willingness of his covenant God are absolutely infinite. 'No good thing will he withhold from those that love him.' The heir of God, then, who has 'an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away,' may look up steadfastly for a blessing. He may press his way through every discouragement, and lodge his petition in the ear, yea, in the very heart of God.—He asks not simply because he is commanded to pray, but because he loves to pray. He asks not ceremoniously, but because he is needy, and cannot live without a supply from the bounty of his Guardian Father. He asks not doubtingly, but confidently: because he knows that his Father loves to give according to his great necessities. He asks not presumptuously, but submissively; confiding in the wisdom of his Father to give what is needful, whether sorrow or rejoicing, sickness or health, life or death. Where God has specified his will he asks in accordance with that specified will; for it is no submission to attempt to alter God's established will.—But where He has not so specified his will, he asks with most entire submission, 'not my will, but thine, O Father, be done.'—Appoint my circumstances; give me what thou seest best; withhold what thou pleasest. And then, the entire confidence, that what we receive is the very best we could have. It is sweet thus to rest the soul in God—thus to mingle our will all up in God's will—thus to become nothing, and make God all in all.—*Oberlin Evangelist.*

Beware and govern well your appetite, and watch over every evil propensity, lest sin surprise you, and its black attendant, death, make you a prisoner.

The most common things are the most useful; which shows both the wisdom and the goodness of the great Lord of the family of the world.

Children's Department.

From the [illegible]

LUCY MAITLAND.

Lucy Maitland was a little girl who had many good qualities, but one pretty bad fault. She was so desirous of approbation, and so afraid of reproof, that she was often betrayed into a want of ingenuousness, and even into direct equivocation. Her mother had taken great pains to correct this fault, and to make her child thoroughly honest and ingenuous. She hoped that she had succeeded in this, and that Lucy had become thoroughly convinced of the sinfulness of equivocation and concealment. But this hope was destroyed for a time by the following incident.

Lucy was left one afternoon for an hour with the care of her little brother, a baby of six months old. She was commonly very well pleased to tend him, but just now she felt exceedingly desirous of looking at some fine colored drawings in a work her father had just brought home. After playing with the baby a little while, she seated herself with him at the table, and spread the book open before her, endeavoring to keep her little brother's hands from the delicate pages. Lucy knew that she was doing wrong, but she thought it was not very wrong, and she would only look at a *few* of the pictures. Poor excuses!

But there were tales in the book too, and these had even a greater attraction for Lucy than the pictures, and presently she became absorbed in one of them. The baby kept stretching out his hands to see what he could get hold of, and at last he reached a vase which stood on the table, full of flowers, and overturned it. The vase was not broken, but the discolored water drenched the pages of the new book. Now was Lucy distressed indeed; she placed the baby on the floor while she ran for a cloth, dried the wet and soiled leaves as well as she could, wiped the water from the table and [illegible] the vase, and finally, with no very pleasant feelings, resumed the care of her little brother. She knew that the book was a very expensive one, and [illegible]

When her mother returned, she [illegible] that Lucy [illegible] a reply in the negative. [illegible] more of the [illegible]

[illegible]

"Why, what [illegible] what can have [illegible] Maitland. "What a pity! [illegible] almost spoiled!"

"Yes, [illegible] would not have had it [illegible] Lucy, my child, [illegible]

"No sir," answered Lucy [illegible]

[illegible]

less pungent than the day before. It was a bright and pleasant morning. [illegible] had the feeling of enjoyment [illegible] common to [illegible] persons [illegible] especially [illegible] children, on awaking from sleep.

She dressed herself and went down stairs—rather slowly, as she thought of meeting her father again. But when her mother's voice called to her from the room below, 'Come here, Lucy, I have something to say to you,' her heart sunk within her. She thought her mother had found out the truth in some way, and that sense of oppression, that leaden weight which she had experienced the night before, returned. "The way of transgessors is hard."

Her mother, however, met her with a smiling face, and led her towards a table on which stood a small, but very pretty writing desk. 'I bought this for you yesterday afternoon, my dear Lucy,' said her mother, because I heard you wish for such a one, and because I wanted to express to you in some way, the pleasure which your improvement, for the last few months has given to your father and myself. We have witnessed this improvement in your character, my dear child, with pleasure and gratitude—gratitude to Him who is the source of all good.'

Lucy had stood during this address with feelings very different from those which her mother intended to awaken. At the [illegible] she burst into an agony of tears, and threw herself into her mother's arms.

[illegible] but she could get [illegible] It was not till after repeated [illegible] that she could articulate amidst [illegible] sobs—'I am so wicked—you [illegible]—oh mother, you never can [illegible]

[illegible] Her mother [illegible] was sufficient, if [illegible] But she now [illegible] encouragement, more [illegible] her mother had prayed [illegible] told the whole occurrence just as it had happened. She begged her mother to keep [illegible] Her mother did so, and Lucy kept the resolution which she formed at that time, never, by the grace of God, to be guilty of concealment or equivocation.

From [illegible]

THE LAST [illegible]

"I feel very well, mother, I'm sure it [illegible]," said little Jane Caldwell, as she broke [illegible] of a small cake, made from the remnants of a peck of meal.

"Although our bread is coarse, Jane, it is better to live so, than to possess all the riches of this world, and to be strangers to that God who careth for the poor, and forsakes not those who put their trust in him."

Mrs. Caldwell was now encompassed with affliction. But she had seen better days, when she was encircled by friends, and sorrow was a strange word with her, and then she dreamed not that dark days and cloudy skies would so soon shroud the fairest prospects of her life. On a kind husband and an infant daughter, she lavished her warmest affections—she loved them as life; but in an unexpected hour, Mr. Caldwell was removed from her forever, and [illegible]

[illegible] by her Father above, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the good [illegible] our prayers were [illegible] Bless the Lord, O our souls, and all that is within us bless his holy name.'

They kneeled again in humble devotion.

Tell me not of the palaces of the rich, or esteemed among men; but in the poor and lonely cottage—there, O! there true pleasures are to be found, when parents teach their children the fear of that God whom they serve, and walk together in the footsteps of piety. In sorrows they are comforted—in distresses and trials they rejoice—and poverty itself can not exclude them from a rich inheritance in the care and friendship of the Almighty.

So to live as to disarm malice of its venom, as to honor our Saviour, as to promote his cause, as to overcome the world, as to rob death of its sting, as to secure an imperishable crown of glory in brighter worlds on high, are maxims of great wisdom and great value.—*Western Reserve Cabinet and Family Visiter.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, September, 1842.

The Hope of the Christian.

Hope is to the soul what a beautiful meteor is to the natural eye; it is lovely, because it reminds us of a covenant between God and man, and tells us, in words fraught with sweetness, that we are born for an immortality beyond the grave. Indeed, the profession of Christianity, and the enjoyment of religion in the soul, gives a character to hope of which it is otherwise destitute. There is no person, whatever his circumstances and station in life may be, but whose bosom swells with lively emotion at the mention of hope. What is hope but the solace and stay of those whom it deludes the most? To the poor invalid, stretched upon a bed of pain and anguish, it kindly whispers of future health, and promises better days to his dejected and cast-down spirit. In the long catalogue of human griefs, there is seldom one of so crushing a nature that hope loses its elasticity, and becomes unable to soar upward and bring down fresh laurels from some rare object of its own creation. And yet while hope is the great inciter to every enterprise of the day, and to every exertion put forth by mortals here, who knows not that it ordinarily allures but to deceive? And [illegible] it crowd the future with glorious resting-places and sunny hours, thus tempting us to bear up for a season under accumulated griefs and diverse circumstances, its splendid palaces erected in some far-off domain curtained with the richest profusion of luxury, vanish as we approach, even like the early dew and the fading flower, and we are kept from despair only because hope yet lingers, as we descry the pinnacles and forests of another bright scene fringing the horizon in the dim distance of the future.

But the hope of the christian is not subject to such airy flights. It is a firm hope which rests not for security on fancy's airy vision. It proves man deathless. It is the struggle of the soul, breaking loose from her mortality and attesting her eternity.—And when the mind views Christ, "delivered for our offenses, and raised again for our justification," the unsubstantial and deceitful character is taken away from hope. Hope tells the christian that he is destined, unless he sepulchre his greatness, to the highest honor and the noblest happiness enjoyed by Angels in the celestial world. It is one of the prime pieces of that armor of proof in which the believer is arrayed; for St. Paul bids us take "for an helmet the hope of salvation."

It is beneath the dignity of the christian to hope for wealth or the honors of the world, since "riches profit nothing in the day of wrath," and the "mean and the mighty go down to the same burial;" but it is noble to hope for salvation; the meteor then gathers, like a golden halo, around his head; and, as he presses forward in the battle-time, no weapon of the evil one can pierce through that helmet.

It is a glorious hope, then, which the christian enjoys. It is that which is like an anchor to the soul both sure and steadast, and that reaches within the veil. What but the hope of being eminently useful to his fellows, and abundantly blessed of God, would urge the christian forward when darkness, disappointment and gloom surround him at every step? Who would spend his breath and wear himself out in the cause of his Redeemer, were it not for the sweet consolation, the glorious hope of salvation from sin? Who would contend for the faith that is in Jesus, were it not for the all-consoling hope which springs up in the soul of pointing sinners to Him who died to redeem them? It is good, then, that the christian hope, with the confident expectation of that hope being merged in fruition.

The hope of the christian is very much strengthened by exercising patience in waiting upon God. The Scriptures abound in promises to such as wait upon God with a pure heart and holy aspirations. But men wish an immediate answer to prayer, and think themselves forgotten if the answer is delayed. The delay in answer to prayer is often the best part of the answer. It exercises faith, and hope, and patience; and what better thing can be done for us than the strengthening of those graces to whose growth shall be proportioned the splendors of our immortality? It is a good thing then to wait for the answer to prayer.—"They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint."

The hope of the christian is priceless.—It brings life and immortality to light in the gospel, and prompts the christian to deeds of noble daring in the great field of christian enterprize. It begets a spirit of philanthropy and zeal in behalf of our race which is commensurate with the dignity of our natures. It bespeaks for all the benefits which we hope will result to ourselves from filial obedience to our Maker. It cherishes the fondest anticipations of the future, and paints with a magic hand the deplorable condition of those who live and die reckless of all moral obligation to God.

While all things earthly are as evanescent as the morning dew, let us not fail to form within our bosom the "hope of the christian" that fails not, for "it is yet a little while, and He that shall come, will come; the night is far spent and the day is at hand." As yet there has been no day to this creation, since rebellion wove the sackcloth into the over-head canopy. But the day comes onward. Death advances, while ETERNITY, like a pendulum, vibrates continually through space, saying, (in the language of the eloquent Bridaine,)—"ALWAYS—EVER—EVER—ALWAYS!" There is that edge of gold on the snow-mountains of a long darkened world, which marks the ascending of the Sun in his strength.—"Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said the morning cometh, and also the night." Strange that morning and night should come hand in hand. But the morning to the righteous, as bringing salvation, shall be the night to the wicked as bringing destruction. On then, still on, let the morning break! ere hoping and waiting have wrought their intent. Who will sleep, when as he slumbers, bright things glide by, which, if wakeful, he might have added to his portion? Who will put off the armor, when, by stemming the battle-tide, he may gather every instant spoil and trophies for eternity? Who will tamper with carnal indulgences, when, for the poor enjoyment of a second, he must barter some ever-during privilege? While there is the strongest instituted connection between attainment here, and enjoyment hereafter, we need not parley upon terms, but may summon you to holiness by the certainties of happiness.

Common Honesty.

To subscribe for a religious paper, and receive it for a year or two, and then order it discontinued without ever paying a farthing for it! This is not a rare occurence in these "hard times," as two or three letters before us would indicate. But for the benefit of such *gentlemen*, we say, once for all, that "*No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid*," unless better 'reasons' occur to us than the following:

PITCHER, Aug. 29, 1842.

Sir—The 'S. D. B. Register,' addressed to J—— S. B————, is not taken from the Office. REASON—"*Does not want it!*"

Your friend,

E. C. LYONS, P. M.

We are obliged to the Post Master for his kindness; but we think our subscriber ought to have recollected that "common honesty" would have dictated the payment of the small balance of $3,82. This is but one instance among the many. We hope this may be the last.

In connection with the foregoing, we alter the following from the Weekly Messenger, for the benefit of those who are in want of "*Reasons*" for stopping a religious paper. It is quite to the point.

"Short and Practical."

Text—"Stop my Paper!"

This text you will find recorded in some of the letters sent to the Editors of religious newspapers, by discontented subscribers.—The text is an injunction, which in an 'editorial' point of view deserves consideration. We invite your attention to the following exposition of the text.

We notice,

I. *The paper to be "stopped."* It is termed the "*Seventh-Day Baptist Register*;" and,

1. It is a large, interesting and useful sheet, published weekly at "Mechanic's Hall," De Ruyter, N. Y.

2. It is a *religious paper*, aiming at the extension of Christ's kingdom, the edification of saints, the conversion of sinners, and the promulgation of evangelical truth.

3. It is published at $2,00 per annum in advance, or even if paid within three months of the time of subscribing. The profits accruing from its publication are pledged to the dissemination of truth.

This is the paper concerning which it is said, "*stop*" it. This leads us to enquire,

II. *Who are the persons who say "stop my paper."*

1. Sometimes those who can *easily* afford to pay the subscription price.

2. Or those who acknowledge it to be a "good paper;" one which they like to read, or "think a great deal of."

3. Or those who are church members, and "willing to uphold the church, or missionary societies, at all costs."

4. Or those who profess to be Christians, and lament over the apathy and indifference manifested by the world towards religious periodicals. Such are very often the persons who threaten or terrify Editors with "*stop my paper*."

III. The "*Reasons*" for stopping the paper. These are numerous, but we have room only for about "a dozen," which we leave with the intelligent reader to judge of their weight.

1. One, *not very much engaged*, says he has "no time to read it."

2. Another, not at all poor, says "it costs so much."

3. Another, feeling no pressure, says "the times are too hard."

4. Another, with plenty of cash, says "money is so scarce."

5. Another, a *good church member*, "prefers a *political* paper."

6. Another, a professing Christian, thinks "there are most too many religious matters in it."

7. Another, because it speaks "too much in favor of Temperance."

8. Another, because "it had a piece" that he "didnt like."

9. Another, because the Editor would not publish what he could not read.

10. Another, because the "compositor" made a few blunders, or turned some letters upside down.

11. Another, because the Editor "cropped" off some of the "long ears," in the communications forwarded to him for publication.

12. Another, because the Editor called on him for the pay of three or four years' standing.

13. Another, because the Editor, or his correspondents, told him the *truth*, through the columns of the press.

Such are some of the "Reasons" given for stopping the "paper;" but they are certainly very *unreasonable* reasons, for they look more like the shadows of *excuses* than the realities of truth; and it is to be hoped that no subscriber may ever be tempted to fly to them for refuge, when he feels disposed to say, "STOP MY PAPER!"

New Discovery in Philology.

A Pedo-Baptist writer in the Boston Recorder, has discovered that the Greek word Βαπτιζω, [Baptizo] may be rendered to immerse, to wash, to sprinkle, and to "*keel haul!*" Such impiety is only to be attributed to *a studied* ignorance of the Scriptures!

The Mails and the News.

An Agent writes us that he wishes we would mail their papers on Wednesday morning, &c. If he knew under what embarrassments we are placed in regard to the mails, we think he would not see much cause for complaint. Our Northern and Eastern Mails, which usually bring the city papers of Friday and Saturday preceding our publication, only reach us on the morning and evening of Tuesday. In the absence of these mails, we are left destitute of News, Congressional and Foreign, and nearly all of a Domestic character; so that we are under the embarrassing necessity of holding our paper from the Press until Wednesday morning, or sending it out destitute of News. Under such circumstances, our utmost exertions will be directed towards managing the business in the best possible manner, and we hope to give satisfaction to all concerned.

For the Register.

"The Mind wants something new."

It was noon, not a cloud obscured the fair face of Heaven. The sun shone upon the earth with all his meridian brightness. No poisonous breath was mingled with the atmosphere. The luxuriant fields diffused their odors, and presented a rich variety of colors, foretelling the coming harvest; indeed, beauty and sublimity were completely blended in a scene presented in a clear summer's day, when it would seem that the wildest imagination would not be wearied in gazing upon the surrounding prospect.

But the mind of man is so constituted that it is never satisfied, but in search of something new. For this purpose, I wandered through fields and gardens, gleaning from every thing I met something which I ardently, but vainly hoped would satiate my vacant wandering mind. I pursued my course until wearied, and sat down to rest, regretting that I was toiling without any recompense; for I could see nothing that gave me any emotion of pleasure.

After recovering from my fatigue, I began to look to ascertain whither I had fled. I found myself seated beneath the shade of a wide-spreading tree, which at once bore marks of familiarity, as it shielded me from the scorching rays of the sun. I saw at a little distance from me a thicket, curtained on one side by a beautiful grape vine. I gazed at it, until memory aided me in recognizing it, as being my most loved retreat in early childhood. I sprang upon my feet and hurried to the spot. I looked around with wild astonishment that so slight a change should have taken place during an absence of several years. The vine was still towering to the tops of the tallest trees, its delicate tendrils were yet coiling around the branches as if too weak to support themselves. The carpet was fresh and green as though it had never been exposed to a colder season. But where, thought I, where are those who were the happy sharers of my merriment, with whom I interchanged my thoughts, and paid my devotions to the God of nature in this secluded spot, in by-gone days? gone! A moment I indulged in sadness.

Finding no one to answer my inquiry, I turned to the records of *mortality*, but alas, what a picture! Most of those names were blotted out which made up the catalogue of my associates, whose images are still dear to me. My thoughts were vivid. Well, thought I, I will return, for who can find comfort here? As I was preparing to leave, the aged "son of the forest" broke the solemn silence; to his voice I listened with attention. *Stranger*, whither art thou come, and what is thy history? Where is the sad change of which thou art complaining, and for which thou art bedewing thy cheeks with tears? Not here, not here, but in the society of my loved ones. Astonishment seized his venerable form as he replied, dost thou think thyself IMMORTAL? Look at yonder grave-yard and read *there thy* DESTINY! I looked, and was speechless.

'Twas not a dream, 'twas not a fiction, only as fancy had conducted me thither.—There reposed the sleeping dust of a fond parent whose society I enjoyed but a little while, but even there my imagination could not be confined, but leaped to a far distant spot where she sleeps, who was the guardian of my youth and the pride of my life, (though unconscious of it then.) I scanned the history of the past, and on many of its consecrated pages I found sad memorials. Friend after friend had departed till I found myself floating upon the broad ocean of life, without a guide or protector, not knowing whither to flee, and why should I think myself *immortal*? I resolved to take instruction from this worthy friend who had introduced me to myself, and return satisfied, for I had formed a new acquaintance.

As I took my leave, he said, with his arms extended aloft, *woo* only *that* which thou mayest hope to *win*, on earth pleasure is sought in vain.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

For the Register.

The young Ladies and Gentlemen, friendly to the cause of Temperance, having assembled on the evening of Aug 2[illegible], for social recreation, at the Temperance Hall kept by A. C. Potter, at the State Bridge, Verona, and after the preliminaries were settled by passing around a glass of lemonade, the house was called to order by Justus H. Potter, when Thomas F. West was called to the Chair, and Wm. S. Potter, chosen Secretary. Whereupon Mr. H. H. Baker, of Jefferson, arose and made some very pertinent remarks relating to the cause of Temperance, and closed by offering the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in our opinion we deem it the duty of Temperance men to patronize houses kept on Temperance principles, and any man who has taken the Total Abstinence Pledge, and prefers the house where intoxicating liquor is sold, is unworthy the name of a Temperance brother.

On motion of Robert T. Lawton,

Resolved, That a copy be forwarded to the S. D. B. Register, and to the Sackets Harbor Journal for publication.

THOMAS F. WEST, Ch'n.

WM. S. POTTER, Sec'y.

Congressional News.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 27, 1842.

The closing week of the session is always a busy and exciting scene; and, unless in the heat of a pending Presidential contest, where every thing but party is lost sight of, a large amount of previously matured business is commonly disposed of. It has been so, during the week past, as your readers may judge, from the number of important measures that have been passed upon.

Militia Claims.

Bills to pay the Florida Militia, the regiment of Louisiana Militia, and the four companies of Missouri Volunteers, for their services (?) in the Florida War, have become laws. The Florida War is at last ended, in good faith; simply because the Government has agreed to allow the few remaining Indians to remain unmolested in their retreats. And the *bills* are mostly paid, with the exception of the countless private claims for "losses" during the war, which will form a topic for *rainy days*, for fifty years to come, like "Amy Darden and her horse Romulus," in the past half century!

A bill to establish an United States District Court at Wheeling, Va., has also become a law.

The "Contingent" Bill, of one thousand particulars, has also become a law. Its scope I have before explained, so far as it can be done in a brief notice. It is one of the most comprehensive measures of reform ever adopted by Congress.

Post Offices and Roads.

The Annual Post Route and Office bill has also become a law. It establishes a large number of new offices [illegible], chiefly in the West and South. This is a measure of very great [illegible] labor is all done in the committee [illegible] and it attracts little attention except [illegible] the thousands who are immediately [illegible] fited by it.

Public Credit.

The Government has [illegible] wholly, in its an[illegible] authorized [illegible] sion. Unable to meet [illegible] which the treasury [illegible] partment last week [illegible] should be given to [illegible] issue of treasury [illegible] terday passed the H[illegible] authorizing [illegible] the extent of $[illegible] will [illegible]

The M[illegible]

The [illegible] day passed [illegible] President [illegible] sion. It was [illegible] cratic party, [illegible] are supposed [illegible] by a considerable [illegible] full House, I think it would [illegible] ed. Few measures have ever been considered by Congress more [illegible] lates to the relative powers of the State and National Governments, [illegible] preservation of the p[illegible] It is in utter contra[illegible] ed the "State Rights" [illegible] permanent effect on the character of our Government will be great.

Navy [illegible]

The bill to regulate the pay [illegible] of pursers in the navy [illegible] It cuts off a host of [illegible]

Another bill [illegible] mathematics [illegible] consolidate and amend [illegible] laws, have been passed. [illegible] resolution [illegible] test effect [illegible] Colt's submarine battery, [illegible] a vessel [illegible] 10 feet [illegible] Colt was [illegible]

The C[illegible]

It has passed the Senate [illegible] next Congress [illegible] al ticket system was [illegible] time to change [illegible] will probably pass the House [illegible] signed as a sort of compromise [illegible] for the general [illegible] system, which the party [illegible] House has [illegible] spirit [illegible] strugg[illegible]

The [illegible]

[illegible] year on [illegible]

The [illegible]

The [illegible] already [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] McKennan's [illegible] reduced [illegible] a square yard [illegible] es. [illegible] by a vote of [illegible] ayes to [illegible]—Mr. [illegible], of New-York, and [illegible] democrats, voting [illegible] Senators were absent, two of whom would have voted against the bill. The House will concur in the amendments [illegible] been made. It was a very severe struggle in the House. Twice the bill was [illegible] by a tie, or the Speaker's casting vote. It passed by a vote of [illegible]. Mr. Tyler can hardly do otherwise than approve it, though it is hardly safe to predict.

Conclusion.

I am not prepared to-day, to give an analysis of the legislation now about to close. Nearly [illegible] bills have passed, of which about a hundred are public acts, and many of them of the highest importance to the welfare of our country. The ordinary appropriation bills have been rendered more important than they have been for 20 years past, by the comprehensive reforms, and the great reductions in the military service of the country, introduced by, or connected with them.

The hand of judicious reform has been applied to almost every branch of the Administration, in reducing the public expenses, limiting the "discretion" of public officers, and regulating their responsibilities.

The encroachments of the *Slave Power* have been met with unexampled boldness, and resisted in the majority of instances; chiefly by the energies of a very few men, whose names and acts are familiar to your readers.

[illegible] has [illegible] triumphed; [illegible] private property has in a few instances [illegible] gratified by the force of pur[illegible] influence. But on the [illegible] of the Session has [illegible] Nearly [illegible] has been [illegible] so much [illegible] Congress is [illegible] of the people [illegible] and for the [illegible] May [illegible] and our [illegible] world with [illegible] Yours truly, [illegible]

News of the Day.

[illegible]

[illegible]—The Hon. [illegible] Congress [illegible] made affidavit before [illegible] that an Italian of [illegible] named Ozano de Atel[illegible] had published a gross, wil[illegible] libel against him, [illegible] a "Circular to the W[illegible] page of which was [illegible] McRoberts more [illegible] Honorable Mitchell" [illegible] pamphlet Mr. Mc[illegible] a warrant was [illegible] and he was arrested [illegible] by officer A. M. C. [illegible] The magistrate ordered him to [illegible] $10,000, which he gave;—Messrs. S[illegible] and [illegible], of No. 130 Broadway, [illegible] his bail to appear and answer.

Mr. Samuel Colt made an experiment with his terrible Explosive Engine at Washington, on Saturday, which is said to have been completely successful. A vessel prepared for the purpose was shivered to atoms at a distance of five miles. It was a repetition, on a larger scale, of the experiment he performed off the Battery on the 4th of July. The Intelligencer says that there was an immense concourse of spectators present, including the President, Heads of Departments, and Mayor of Washington. Mr. Colt was near Alexandria; a signal gun was fired at Washington, and in about twenty seconds thereafter a huge column of water rose suddenly into the air, and when it descended not a trace of the vessel was to be seen.

An Editor's Mail.—Mr. Wickliffe, Postmaster General, has directed separate mails to be made up at the Boston Post Office daily, (except Sundays,) to contain letters and newspapers for editors only, to be forwarded to New York and the South. This will greatly facilitate editors in getting their papers, the clerks in discharging their duties, and the public in getting their news. The plan should be extended in the mail arrangements between all the principal cities.

Battle with the Mormons.—The Madisonian, dated this (Monday) morning, contains the following paragraph.

The following note was written on the outside of a letter received on Saturday, at one of the public offices, from Chicago, Illinois. "A battle has been fought between the Mormons and Anti-Mormons. The extra says, thirty or forty were killed or wounded. The Governor has gone down with 200 men."

Sweating Gold.—The teller of the Northern Liberties Bank showed to us yesterday a five dollar piece, (half eagle,) which had been submitted to the sweating process, the loss upon which had been about twenty per cent. The appearance of the piece is slightly evened, having rather the look of having been cast than struck with a die. A slight roughness and indistinctness of the figures were observable. It will be well for those who take gold to be on the look out, as the hard times drives the rogues to strange expedients.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Rabbi Isaac Leeser is about to establish in Philadelphia a periodical, to be entitled "The Occident, and American Jewish Advocate."

By the recent census of Wiskonsan, it appears that the Territory has seven thousand three hundred and forty-one more male than female inhabitants.

Wm. S. Derrick, Esq., of the Diplomatic Bureau in the Department of State, will proceed immediately to England with the ratified Treaty, and is expected to bring back the formal ratification of it by the Queen of Great Britain. The Treaty will then be officially proclaimed and published.

The one day election law of New York goes into operation on the 8th of November. Town and Ward officers were required to meet on the first Tuesday in September, and proceed to apportion the towns and wards into districts of not more than 500 electors to each district.

Dr. Strauss, the celebrated German infidel author of the life of Jesus, has recently married an actress, Mlle. Schebert. All in character.

About 50,000 acres of land, (the property of bankrupts,) situated in different parts of the State of Maine, were sold at auction in Portland last week. It was a portion of the wreck of the speculations in 1834 and 1835.

The Madisonian announces the ratification by the Senate of the Treaty concluded at Buffalo last March by the Hon. Ambrose Spencer, in behalf of the United States. The Senecas cede about 70,000 acres of good land, and retain two reservations.

Mr. Colman, of the Genesee Farmer, says the largest tree that ever came under his observation, is an oak in the meadow of Mr. Wadsworth, in Geneseo, being full eight feet in diameter, standing out in its majesty as the contemporary of other generations, and the mute historian of departed centuries.

Returning Home.—Quite a number of emigrants are returning to Europe, being unable to obtain employment in this country. The ship Hottinger, which sailed from New York recently, carried back nearly 300.

Of the emigrants who arrived at New York, this year up to the 17th of May, it was ascertained that 10.000 emigrants had not one shilling each left on his arrival.

History.—We might be taught many useful lessons from history, were we disposed to learn from it. But the light which experience gives, is too often like a lantern on the stern of a boat, which shines only on the waves behind.

Canada.—We are informed that it is the intention of the government of Canada, with the approbation of the Queen's ministers in London, to grant an unqualified amnesty to all persons who were concerned in the recent frontier disturbances and insurrections, without any exceptions. This will be a proof of internal peace and quietness among the Canadians.

The Kings of the Earth.—It is said that a great meeting of the Kings and potentates will take place on the Rhine, in the autumn, and that the Emperor of Russia will be present.

Platt City, in Missouri, was, two years and a half since, a *forest!* It has now a hundred substantial dwellings, and fine public buildings.

New Cavern in Schoharie.—Another cavern has been recently discovered about 4 miles north of Schoharie, N. Y. It has been explored for 5 miles, and the end not yet reached. It is said that it will successfully compete with the celebrated cave discovered in Schoharie a few years since.

Hats off!! Make Room.—We understand that Dr. Palmer has resigned the editorial management of the Transcript, and that it will hereafter be conducted by Miss Walter, sister of the late Lynde M. Walter.—*Boston Transcript.*

From Nova Scotia.—The Boston Daily Advertiser has received the following intelligence by St. John's papers of the 24th inst.:

St. Stephens, N. S. Aug. 17.—Distressing and Fatal Accident.—It is our painful duty this week to record the most melancholy accident that has ever happened in this section of the country. On Wednesday morning last, as Mr. Haley Morrison was preparing to go out with his gun for pigeons, and in the act of rising from his chair with the fusee across his arm, it accidentally was discharged, and awful to relate, the whole contents, (a heavy charge of shot,) entered the breast of his wife, passing thro' the heart, and causing immediate death. Mrs. Mary Morrison was 22 years of age—daughter of Mr. Clarke Hanson, of Lincoln, Maine, and had been married about four years.

The Attempt of Col. Edwards to Escape Prison.—Towards the latter part of the week certain circumstances induced the the police authorities to suspect individuals as being concerned in aiding and abetting Col. Monroe Edwards' escape, and two of those, James L. Winfree and Samuel A. Suydam, were arrested by officer P. B. Walker, and after a full investigation into the circumstances, the former was held to bail to answer in the sum of $1,000, and the latter in $2,500. Others are said to have been *particips in crimine* with the above, but no further arrest has yet been made, but it is yet quite clear that Suydam and Winfree had a knowledge of what was passing.

Since writing the above we have seen an affidavit made by a young man named Napoleon Wooldridge, who was in the habit of conveying from his mother's refectory in Centre street to the cell of Col. Edwards, his meals. He states that he conveyed letters from Edwards to Suydam at Smith's Hotel in Park Row, and that in return Suydam gave him packages to be given to Edwards, and which contained various articles, brace bitts, &c; that he also got a key made for Edwards from a wax mould that he gave for a pattern. Edwards also through him corresponded with Winfree, the latter sending to Edwards an iron grapling which he delivered to him.—Edwards also gave him letters to Miss Phillips, directed to Philadelphia, and thus the matter rests for the present.

Important from Florida.—The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. Worth, dated Cedar Keys, Aug. 12:—

"I have now to report the thorough pacification of the Territory. Holacta Emathlachee (Bowlegs,) accompanied by two noted sub chiefs, representing the Southern Indians, met at Tampa on the 5th inst., and, in their behalf, gladly accepted the concession reported in my despatch on the 24th ultimo. Coming with me to this place, they proceeded in search of the Creeks and returned on the 10th with Getiarti, Tigertail, and others, representing those people.

"The former are to pass within the designated limits immediately; the latter as soon as they can be collected. Some have already crossed the Suwanne, and the whole will have done so in ten or twelve days. Many have already signified a wish to be sent to their friends in the West;—Tigertail particularly, is urgent to go immediately, but I have represented the importance to himself to take a respectable band with him."

The human skeleton which Mr. Stephens brought home as one of the trophies of his researches among the ruins of the ancient cities in Central America, he presented to Dr. Morton, President of the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia, and it was exhibited at the meeting of that Institution on Tuesday evening, 9th instant. It appears to have belonged to a man; the age at which he died was about 20; the bones are small, and some of them exhibit marks of disease. It is said that this skeleton was found in a situation that shews that it was placed there by the founders of these ancient temples—a circumstance of importance, when taken in connection with the fact, ascertained by Dr. Morton, that the skull is precisely similar to that of our aborigines.

Steamboat Explosion.—The steamboat North Bend on the 17th ult., while passing North Bend, Ohio, burst the connecting pipes of her boilers. Most of the passengers were on the upper decks, gazing at the mound where the remains of the illustrious Harrison repose, and to this may be attributed their escape. A number of the crew were scalded; the cook very badly. In his fright he jumped overboard, and was recovered with difficulty. Mrs. Harrison promptly despatched offers of any assistance in her power to the afflicted, which were gratefully received.

Rhode Island.—Gov. King recently despatched ex-Governor Arnold to New Hampshire, to demand the surrender of Dorr, who is known to be secreted in that State. Gov. Hubbard very courteously, but flatly refused to give the prisoner up, and intimated to the messenger his intention to send Gov. King his reasons. A letter franked by Gov. Hubbard was received last week in the Providence P. O., which was supposed to be the letter which Gov. King returned to his New Hampshire Excellency unopened and unread. These are dignified proceedings for such exalted functionaries.

Earthquake.—Capt. Meacom, of the bark Olof, arrived on Saturday from Canton, reports having experienced a severe shock of an earthquake on the 25th of May, in Lat. 07 13, Lon. 102 East. The vessel shook violently, and trembled as if the masts would fall out. They immediately threw the lead over the deep sea, but found no bottom, although they let out 120 fathoms line. So that it could have been no shoal.

Ten Days Later from Brazil.—Somewhat Important.—We have in our possession, the Jornal do Commercio, published at Rio de Janeiro, to the 10th ult., being ten days later than received by us a few days since. The insurgents at Tamandua had been defeated by 300 Imperial troops. Orders had been issued by the Government to put every rebel to the sword and burn the property.

After the rebels in Menas Gareas destroyed the bridge at Parahybuna, they entrenched themselves in a valley near by, where the Imperialists attacked and completely routed them. They fled precipitately, leaving behind them arms, money and provisions.

All the northern provinces were quiet at the last accounts. It appears by this intelligence, that the Empire of Brazil is far from being in a settled state, although to the latest dates the Imperalists had obtained all the advantages.

By our advices from Montevideo to the 17th June, we learn that a French ship from Bayonne, had been lost at Castihos on the 16th, and two hundred lives lost.—*Herald.*

The First White Settler.—The New-Bedford Gazette says that Thomas Macy was the first white person that settled on the Island of Nantucket, of whose history it relates the following incidents: In 1665, King Philip, the sachem of Mount Hope, went to Nantucket with his suite in pursuit of one of his tribe, who was guilty of the crime of sacrilege, inasmuch as he had taken the name of a deceased Sachem in vain. The name of the fugitive was Assassam and the impious act which he committed had aroused the indignation of the whole tribe. Philip and his retinue landed from their canoe, on the west end of the Island and traveled to the settlement on the east end, where the criminal had taken refuge. On his arrival there, Assassam fled to good old Thomas, implored his protection, and was concealed. Philip demanded him, and became so warlike that an assembly of the white inhabitants took place, when a treaty was entered into by the parties, one condition of which was, that Philip should have all the money on the island, if he would release Assassam. A collection took place, nineteen shillings were raised for Philip, and he returned to Mount Hope satisfied.

Prospects of Mormonism.—A missionary in Illinois remarks that "this farce (Mormonism) is manifestly drawing to a close." Great excitement exists in the community. If blood be shed, it need not excite surprise. "I presume Nauvoo is as perfect a sink of debauchery and every species of abomination as ever was Sodom or Nineveh."

Notices.

Traveling Agent.

Br. DANIEL BABCOCK, of Scott, is now engaged as a traveling agent for the Register. We request agents and all friends of the press, to aid him in extending our circulation, and in settling the accounts for the present and past volumes. He will visit first Oneida, Jefferson, Lewis, Otsego, and Madison counties.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Conference of the Universalists will be held at the Union Meeting-house in this Village, on the 14th and 15th days of the present month, at which several distinguished ministers are expected to be present. Published by request of

Rev. Z. COOK.

De Ruyter, Sept. 5, 1842.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Mr. Asa C. Potter has opened a Temperance House at the State Bridge, in Verona, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who give him a call, in good style, and on reasonable terms.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

ALFRED ACADEMY, AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

W. C. Kenyon, Principal.
Miss Caroline B. Maxson, Preceptress.

LECTURERS.

On Phrenology and Physiology.—Drs J. R. HARTSHORN, and E. RIDER.

On School Teaching.—LUKE G. MAXSON.

On Chemistry and Geology.—W. C. KENYON.

Lectures on other subjects as occasion may require.

This Institution is pleasantly located, in the county of Allegany, thirteen miles South-East of Angelica, and six miles South of Almond. From its retired and quiet situation, it presents a favorable opportunity to parents to place their sons and daughters under a moral influence that will not be counteracted by those with whom they may associate.

The patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed, has been so liberal as to warrant very considerable expenditures in rendering it still more worthy of a more extended *patronage;* and it is hoped that it will, under its present organization, be [illegible] inferior to no similar Institution in Western New York.

The qualification of Common School Teachers will receive particular attention, so as to render them thorough and practical instructors of youth.

The Academic Year [illegible] three terms of fifteen weeks each: 1st, Commencing Wednesday 17th August; 2d, 7th December; 3d, 4th April, 1843.

Vacations.—At the expiration of the first and second Terms, one week each; at the expiration of the 3d Term, five weeks.

Tuition.—Varying with Instruction, from $3,50 to $4,75 per term.

Board.—From $1 to $1,25 depending on accommodations. Rooms in the Institution, furnished with Cook Stoves, can be had at a moderate expense.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, Esq., Presi.

Alfred, July, 1842.

MARRIED.

In West Edmeston, August 31, by the Rev. S. B. Crandall, Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS Jr. of Sangerfield, and Miss ELEANOR E. SHELDON, of the former place.

In Alfred, by Eld. J. R. Irish, ASA C. BURDICK, and TACY E., daughter of J. W. Greene.

In Alfred, by Eld. J. R. Irish, Mr. PAUL M. VINCENT, and Miss MARY ANN, [illegible] Dea. Amos Crandall.

DIED.

In Scott, on the 25th inst., Mr. JAMES K. [illegible]TON, aged 35. Mr. E. [illegible] subject to fits, [illegible] creek and drowned.

In Milton, Wiskonsan, [illegible] HORACE, son of John Stillman, aged 6 years.

Also, in Milton, on the 5th ultimo, NEWMAN S., son of Russel [illegible] Carpenter, aged [illegible] months.

In Scott, on the 31st ult., of [illegible], LUCINDA, wife of Clark Barber, [illegible]. Sister Barber [illegible] and united with the S. D. Baptist church [illegible], of which she remained a member [illegible]. She bore her last illness with Christian [illegible] and died in hope of a blessed immortality [illegible] this vale of tears.

In Alfred, July 16th, [illegible], CATHARINE MARIA, wife of Thomas [illegible], formerly of Berlin. Her death was peaceful [illegible] her faith in Jesus strong.

In Alfred, CATHARINE, [illegible]. She gave evidence that [illegible].

LIST OF LETTERS.

Joseph Goodrich, P. M., [illegible] Babcock, F. W. Leonard, P. M., [illegible] other column in regard to stopping papers [illegible] rearages are paid. We send you a bill of [illegible] debtedness.) E. C. Lyons, P. M., [illegible] H. Cochran, (we will write the gentleman in Rochester on the subject.) E. Maxson.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of Rev. J. R. Irish, $8, cr. M. Stillman [illegible], R. Saunders, Charles Maxson, and Lester D. Lewis, each $2, vol. 3. of Joseph Goodrich, $5, cr. Oliver M. Crandall, $2, vol. 3. self $3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Berkshire Hogs.

THE subscriber has a fine lot of Berkshire Hogs, which he offers for sale at prices to suit the times. Enquire of the subscriber for further particulars on Fabius East Hill.

ABNER WRIGHT.

Fabius, Aug. 23, 1842. [illegible]

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf

May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

Christian Review.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

THE importance of the Christian Review is admitted. It was commenced twelve years since in obedience to [illegible] and a spontaneous call from different parts of the [illegible] and in compliance with [illegible] through six successive volumes [illegible]

[illegible]

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN [illegible]

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM [illegible]

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES [illegible]

[illegible]

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

[illegible] DICTIONARY OF Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

[illegible]

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings.

[illegible]

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

[illegible]

Fancy Parlor Stoves.

[illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

LOW PRICES

[illegible]

Eave Troughs

JUST RECEIVED

JOB WORK

[illegible]

"Hard times and money scarce."

[illegible]

S. C. WALKER.

Notice.

[illegible] JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

POETRY.

From the Northern Light.

The Falling Star.

BY E. G. SQUIER.

What art thou, brilliant star?
From whence, to where, wing'st thou thy silent flight?
Why shoot'st thou o'er the bosom of the night?
Why gleams thy ray afar!

Art thou a spirit, sent
From Heaven's empyrean to the slumb'ring earth,
Like that which lingered at a Saviour's birth,
High in the firmament!

Art thou a ruby bright,
Dropt from the ringlets of an angel's hair,
And falling through earth's crystal air,
With thy celestial light!

Art thou an arrow, hurled
By the dread monarch of the yawning grave,
In mercy sent, to free the writhing slave,
The stricken of the world!

Or is thy errand, now,
To still the throbbings of a monarch's heart—
To blight the joy of youth; the loved to part;
Or chill the laurel'd brow!

Perchance thou art a ray
From off the alter of the living God;
A burning radiance to our lowly sod,
To light the perfect way!

Perchance, thou fleeting one,
Thine is the gleaming of that holy fire,
Which bids the spirit to its home aspire,
Its earthly sojourn done.

* * *

Whate'er thou art, thy ray,
Like hope's fair star, o'er life's dark pathway streams,
Like that, alas! but for a moment gleams,
And ever dies away!

Bright star! the dreamy spell
That bound my soul, as thou did'st swiftly pass,
Like a sweet dream o'er Fancy's fairy glass,
Is broken now; farewell!

Albany, July, 1842.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE WIFE OF THE INTEMPERATE.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Jane Harwood, with her husband and children, made one among the many families who removed to the unplanted, western wild. The change from the manner of life in which she had been brought up in New England was great. But she never complained, and busied herself with those duties which befit the wife of a lowly emigrant.

One of her principal cares was an invalid boy. The charge of his health and of his mind occupied her most anxious thoughts. She supplicated that the pencil which was to write upon his soul, and which seemed to be placed in her hand, might be guided from above. She spoke to him in the tenderest manner of his Father in heaven and of his will respecting little children.

She pointed out almighty goodness in the daily gifts that sustain life—in the glorious sun rejoicing in the east—in the gently-falling rain, the frail plants and the dews that nourish them. She reasoned with him of the changes of nature till he loved even the storm and lofty thunder because they came from God. She repeated to him passages of scripture, with which her memory was stored, and sang hymns until she perceived that if he was in pain he complained not if he might but hear her voice. She made him acquainted with the life of the compassionate Redeemer—how he took young children in his arms, though the disciples forbade them. And a voice from within urged her never to desist from cherishing that deep-rooted piety, because, like the flower of grass, he must soon pass away.

Jane Harwood had a different and a still deeper trial in the intemperance of her husband. In his fits of intoxication there was no form of persecution which distressed her so much as unkindness to the feeble and suffering boy. On such occasions it was in vain that she attempted to protect him. She might neither shelter him in her bosom nor control the frantic violence of the father. The timid boy, in terror of his natural protector, withered like a crushed flower. It was of no avail that neighbors remonstrated with the unfeeling parent or that hoary-headed men warned him of his sins. Intemperance had destroyed his respect for man and his fear of God.

The wasted and wild-eyed invalid shrank from the glance and footstep of his father as from the approach of a foe.—Harshness and the agitation of fear deepened a disease that might else have yielded. Returning spring brought no gladness to the declining child. Consumption laid its hand upon his vitals and his nights were restless and full of pain.

"Mother, I wish I could once more smell the violets that grew upon the bank by our old, dear home."

"It is too early for violets, my child; but the grass is growing bright and beautiful around us, and the birds sing sweetly, as if their little hearts were full of praise."

The mother knew that his hectic fever had been recently increasing, and saw that there was a strange brightness in his eye. Seating herself on his low bed she bowed her face to his to soothe and compose him.

"Mother, do you think my father will come?"

Dreading the alarm which, in his paroxysms of coughing, he evinced at his father's approach, she answered, "I think not, love; you had better try to sleep."

"Mother, I wish he would come. I am not afraid now. Perhaps he would let me lay my cheek to his once more as he used to do when I was a babe in my grandmother's arms. I should be glad to say a kind 'good by' to him before I go to my Savior."

Gazing earnestly in his face, she saw the work of the destroyer. "My son! my dear son! say 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

"Mother," he replied, with a smile upon his ghastly features, "he is ready for me. I am willing to go to him. Hold the baby to me that I may kiss her once more. That is all. Now sing to me; and oh! wrap me closer in your arms, for I shiver with cold."

He clung, with the death grasp, to that bosom which had long been his sole earthly refuge. "Sing louder, a little louder, dearest mother, I cannot hear you."—Tremulous tones, like those of a broken harp, rose above her grief to comfort the dying child. One sigh of icy breath was upon her cheek, as she joined it to his, one shudder, and all was over.

She streched the body on the bed, and, kneeling beside it, hid her face in that grief which none but mothers feel. It was a deep and sacred solitude—alone with the dead. Only the soft breathings of the sleeping babe were heard.

Then the silence was broken by a piercing voice of supplication for strength to endure. The petition, which began in weakness, closed in faith. It became a prayer of thanksgiving to him who had released the dove-like spirit from its prison house of pain to share the bliss of angels.

She arose from her knees and bent calmly over the dead. The placid features wore the same smile as when he had spoken of Jesus. She smoothed the shining locks around the pure forehead, and gazed long on what was to her so beautiful. Amid her tears was an expression, chastened and sublime, as of one who gives a cherub back to God.

The father entered carelessly. She pointed to the pale immovable brow.—"See, he no longer suffers." He drew near and looked with surprise on the dead. A few natural tears forced their way and fell upon the face of the firstborn, who was once his pride. He even spoke tenderly to the emaciated mother, and she who a few moments before felt raised above the sway of grief wept like an infant as those few affectionate tones touched the sealed fountains of other years.

James Harwood returned from the funeral of the child in much mental distress.—His sins were brought to remembrance, and reflection was misery. Sleep was disturbed by visions of his neglected boy. In broken dreams he fancied that he heard him coughing from his low bed as he was wont to do. With a strange disposition of kindness, he felt constrained to go to him; but his limbs refused their office. Then a little, thin, dead hand would be thrust from the dark grave, and beckon him to follow to the unseen world.

While conscience thus haunted him with terrors, many prayers arose from pitying and pious hearts that he might now be led to repentance. There was, indeed, a change in his habits, and she who was above all others interested in his reformation, spared no effort to win him back to the path of virtue, and to soothe his accusing spirit into peace with itself and obedience to its God.

Yet she was doomed to witness the full force of the conflict of grief and remorse against intemperance only to see them suddenly overthrown. The reviving goodness, with whose promise she had so solaced herself as to give thanks that her beloved son had not died in vain, was transient as the morning dew. Habits of industry, which seemed to have been springing up, proved themseves to be without root.

The dead, and his cruelty to the dead, were alike forgotten. Disaffection to that tender trusting wife, who "against hope had believed in hope," resumed its habitual sway. The friends who had alternately reproved and encouraged him, felt that their efforts were of no avail. Intemperance, like the "strong man armed," took final possession of a soul that lifted no prayer for aid to the Holy Spirit, and ceased to stir itself up to struggle with the destroyer.

To lay waste the comforts of his wife, seemed now the principal object of this man. Day after day did she witness for herself and for her household, the fearful changes of his causeless anger and brutal tyranny. She felt the utter necessity of deriving consolation and the power of enduring wholly from above.

She was faithful in the discharge of the difficult duties that devolved upon her, and especially careful not to irritate him by reproaches or a gloomy countenance. Yet she could not sometimes prevent from rising mournfully to her view her sweet native village—the peaceful home and fond friends of her childhood so far away—and the constant endearing attentions which won her early love for one whose ill treatment now strewed her path with thorns.

In this new and solitary settlement she had no relative to protect her from his insolence; she felt that she was completely in his power—that it was a power without generosity—and that no tyranny is so entire and terrible as that of an alienated and intemperate husband.

Still, looking to her Father in heaven, she found her courage revive and deepen into a child-like confidence. After putting her children to bed, as she sat alone, evening after evening, while the joys of early days, and sorrows of maturity, passed in review before her, she questioned her heart what had been her gain from heaven's discipline, and whether she was to sustain that greatest of all losses, the loss of the spiritual benefit intended by affliction.

The absence of her husband grew more frequent and protracted. Once during the third night of his departure, she knew not where, she lay sleepless, listening for his footsteps. Sometimes she fancied she heard his shouts of wild laughter, but it was only the shriek of the tempest. Then she thought she heard the sounds of his frenzied anger ring in her ears. It was the roar of the hoarse wind through the forest

All night long she listened to these tumults, and hushed and sang to her affrighted babe. Early in the morning, her eye was attracted by a group coming slowly from the river which ran near her dwelling. A terrible foreboding came upon her. She thought they bore a corpse. It was, indeed the corpse of her husband. He had been drowned, as it was supposed, during the darkness of the preceding night, while attempting to cross a bridge of logs, which had been broken by the swollen waters.

Utter prostration of spirit came over the desolate mourner. Her energies were broken, and her heart withered. She had sustained the hardships of emigration and the privations of poverty, the burdens of unceasing toil and unrequited care, without murmuring. She had laid her first born in the grave with resignation, for faith had heard the Redeemer saying, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

She had seen him, in whom her heart's young affections were garnered up, become a prey to vice the most disgusting and destructive. Yet she had borne up under all. One hope had lingered with her as "an anchor of the soul," the hope that he might repent and be reclaimed.—But now he had died in his sin. The deadly leprosy which had stolen over his heart, could no more be "purged with the sacrifice or offering forever.

She knew not that a single prayer for mercy had preceded the soul on its passage to the judge's bar. There were bitter dregs in this cup of wo, which she had never before tasted. With the heaviness of an unspoken and peculiar nature, was the victim of intemperance borne from the house that he had troubled, and buried by the side of his son, to whose tender years he had been an unnatural enemy.—Among those who surrounded his grave, there was sorrow, bearing the features of that fearful "sorrow which is without hope."

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

We copy the following article, thinking that it may possess some value to Seventh-day Baptists, especially to those who have the charge of our houses of worship; for it is no doubt true that there are those in our congregations who are very *unfortunate* in this particular. Houses well ventilated and cleared of a long pent up surplus of nitrogen and carbon, may do much for the relief of the numerous class of "sleepy-heads" who throng our churches on the Sabbath.—Ed. S. D. B. Reg.

From the Boston Register and Observer.

CHURCH SLEEPINESS----ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

I perceive that a writer in the last Register complains sadly of the appearance of people in many of our churches on the Sabbath. Some are listless, some stupid, and some fast asleep. For myself I do not wonder that the congregation feel like sleep, and the preacher like despair, within the walls of not a few houses of public worship. The truth is, people are complained of for doing what they can scarcely help, any more than a mouse can help dying within an exhausted receiver. Can we expect the brain will do its duty, when we let nothing but venus blood, as lifeless as poppy juice, go up there to keep the nerve-strings in action? Just consider the condition of the majority of our churches on the Sabbath.—Soon after the congregation have left for the day, the house is shut up, and there is shut up in it the atmosphere which has been bereft of a large portion of its vitality by the many lungs that have been sucking it out for hours. These deoxygenated, unhealthy remains, continue growing more corrupt till the next Sabbath morning, two hours—and more generally, it is probably, one hour—before the assemblage of the worshipers.—If proof is wanting, just go within the doors at the first opening and see, or rather smell and feel. Is the element of life now let in from the great, pure temple of nature, thro' all possible avenues? By no means. The doors are set open, it may be—and possibly a window or two, if the sexton thinks of it, but in a majority of cases he does not, for the specific and absolute duty of "opening and ringing" appertains not to these last—Well, is this scanty income through the door-way sufficient to dislodge this week-old poison? Week-old? Months-old I might say. The congregation walk into this nauseous immobility of gas from the midst of heaven's wholesomeness without. They are tolerably awake or only beginning to go to sleep, during the getting up and sitting down of the earlier exercises.—But when the hearers have fairly settled down into the steady composure of sermon time, then alack! although the poor souls want the preaching, yet the poor brains which envelope them want blood and oxygen to give these same souls strength to take hold of the preaching that keeps lodging at the tympanum of the ear. "If I should die I can't keep awake," saith the spirit. "Die you must then," groan lungs, arteries and nerves faintingly, "for we can't help you; all that eloquence has no oxygen in it." So the spirit, nolens volens, [illegible] into sleepy oblivion, or just makes out to keep a half a thought above it. Thus it is, until the close of the discourse the more sleep resisting constitutions, startle the less fortunate, to downright, or rather upright consciousness by rising for the next exercise. In the ancient era of doubly and even trebly long discourses, there was a wisdom in slamming the seats up against the pew side in rising, though we never thought of it before. The sounding jar stirred the stagnant, stupefying atmosphere, and shivered and shook the little vitality remaining, into the reach of gasping respiration. In the hundred and fifty or half a thousand thunders too, there was a noisy grandeur that lifted the soul up with the body, and drove the drowsiness away.

The noon has come, and the church is cleared of the assemblage; but are any means now taken to clear it of the bad and still worse air? Worse we say, for the breathings of the morning cannot but have made it so, or would have made it, had not a few windows been opened by those sitting near them. Then, the afternoon exercises are laboriously hard, hopelessly languished thro', or hopelessly slept thro', like those of the forenoon. At length the congregation are dismissed, and the dead air is quickly boxed up and kept in good deadening order for the next time that good Christian folks go through and out of the pure breath of nature to be edified, or rather *dulled*.

There is another life-killing circumstance which should not be forgotten. Every adult in ordinary health exhales through the skin in twenty-four hours at least a pound and a quarter of worn out disorganized and decaying matter. Now take the three hours that a numerous congregation continue in church, and how must they impregnate the atmosphere with this? It is invisible to be sure, yet none the less existing. It is absolute putrefaction. This is boxed up with the rest and is [illegible] in proportion to its seven day's continuance.

As for ourselves, we will not complain of our neighbors for drowsiness, until we stir them up to call a society meeting, and there in "Resolve, that the atmosphere was made to breathe, and forty miles above every pair of lungs that they might have enough of it, and that it is absolute folly if not wickedness to try to live in so much nitrogen and carbon, when there is such a mighty sea of oxygen all round the globe." Let them put these philosophical "resolutions" into practice, and then we will see what preaching can do. Can we wonder at the power and success of Wesleyanism, at field preaching, with the great exuberant angel of health there to help it?

Saturday [Friday] is not too soon to begin to ventilate a church in the warm season of the year, especially if the few preceding days have been very damp and thereby kept the elastic air from stealing into the building, or the unelastic from oozing out of it. At any rate, let the earliest morning of the day peep in at the lifted windows and the earliest breezes sweep out the temple.—Then all the sweet influences of the Sabbath will have entrance to help the sacred service. We wish now that every religious newspaper in the country would set up the shout of air! air! and that every other paper would give at least one strong echo to the cry—air! air! Help us, gracious editors. If we must some day die for the lack of breath, do not let us go to sleep and lose a fair Sabbath reputation and our sermonless souls besides, for the want of it.

A GASPER.

PRINTERS.

There seems a natural affinity between printing and learning. Most of the early printers were men of great erudition and acknowledged abilities, the lights of the age in which they lived, and who, through the medium of their presses, did much to scatter the darkness of the middle ages in Europe. Erhard, Bodolt, of Augsburg. Uldrick Han. of Rome, Vandelin de Spira and Adus Mauritius, of Venice, Gering, of Paris, Anthony Koburger, of Newremburg, Ulric Tel, of Cologne, Tarotus, of Milan, Caxton, in England, with many others, were eminent as men of learning, the associates of the great, respected and honored by kings and princes.

The Stephens, Robert and Henry, were two of the most distinguished printers and scholars of the sixteenth century. Their services in the cause of classic literature can not be overrated; they were giants in learning.

Many instances might be cited corroborative of the fact, that there is an intimate connection between printing and knowledge, and that printers have frequently been celebrated as authors, and have risen from the manual labor of the press, to the most elevated rank in society.—Bayle mentions a printer who printed a book from his head, setting up the types as fast as he composed his sentences without the intervention of manuscript, or committing his thoughts to paper.

Sir Wm. Blackstone, the eminent jurist and commentator on English laws, was a printer by trade. Franklin was brought up to the same art; and George III., king of England, was so pleased with it, that he learned the trade, and frequently set up types after he ascended the throne.

In the United States, the memory of almost every man who has moved much in society, will furnish him instances in which practical printers have risen to great eminence, in the church, at the bar, in the halls of legislation, and in the cabinet of the executive.

The art of printing is indeed a noble art, and every little type or letter which the compositor arranges, seems like a ray of knowledge sent out to dissipate ignorance. So, by reflex influence, they enlighten his own mind, inspire a thirst for learning, while at the same time they furnish the only living waters that can satisfy his desires.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Eloquence of Bridaine.—"Many persons still remember his sermon on Eternity, and the terror which he diffused thro'-out the congregation. Whilst blending, as was usual with him, quaint comparisons with sublime transports, he exclaimed:—'What foundation, my brethren, have you for supposing your dying day at such a distance? Is it your youth? Yes, (you answer,) I am as yet but twenty, but thirty! Sirs, it is not you who are twenty, or thirty years old, it is death which has advanced twenty or thirty years towards you. Observe, eternity approaches. Do you know what this eternity is? It is a pendulum whose vibration says continually—always—ever—ever—ever—always—always! In the meanwhile, a reprobate cries out, 'What o'clock is it?' And the same voice answers—'Eternity!'"—*Northern Light.*

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[illegible]

S. S. HASKELL, [illegible] New York.

New York, June 1, 1842.

*** All editors who will give the above [illegible] teen insertions, [illegible] them to the New York [illegible] entitled to one copy of the work.

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Of Drugs and Medicines.

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[illegible] Hats [illegible] STONE STORE

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[illegible] WALKER

[illegible] Mortgages, &c. [illegible]

500 [illegible] STONE STORE

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

WISKONSAN.

IOWA.

ILLINOIS.

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Lester T. Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 29.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.—A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 13[illegible]

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,—The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT —*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—[illegible]

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1842. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

From the Protestant and Herald.

REFORM AMONG THE JEWS IN LONDON.

Although the Jews, as a body, are believers in the divine authority of the Mishna and Talmud, yet they are by no means agreed as to the authority and inspiration of many parts of these productions. Whilst those on the European Continent have "endless definitions and discussions about the degree of authority which the Talmud possesses, and the extent to which it ought to be considered as binding," the venerable rabbies of London maintain boldly and firmly, with a consistency that does them honor, the authority of the oral law. And the British Jews, with equal frankness and decision, reject its authority altogether—not making any distinction between the the *doctrinal* and *historical* parts of the system; not *maintaining* its authority as an inspired commentary of the Bible; and *rejecting* it when it treats of matters not maintained in the O. T., but confining themselves simply and strictly to that which God has been graciously pleased to reveal to mankind through "Moses and the Prophets." This last, you are aware, is a recent movement among the Jews of London, the importance of which it is impossible to estimate. A number of Jews, chiefly of Portuguese extraction, became convinced, by some means, of many improprieties in their mode of worship, and of the necessity of a thorough reform. Having made known their views and wishes to the body of their brethren, without, however, securing that countenance and support for which they had hoped, they determined, as a last resort, to secede and form themselves into a separate congregation, and build a new Synagogue. They disclaim all intention to produce schism, or to excite ill feelings between the different communities of the Jews, as they were charged by the members of the "Parent Synagogue." Their views of the Oral Law, and the necessity of improvements upon the old Synagogue worship may be gathered from the following extracts from a sermon preached at the opening of their new Synagogue, Jan. 27, 1842, by Rev. Mr. Marks, minister of their congregation, and editor of their Prayer-Book; and from a letter written by them to the "Gentlemen and Elders of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue," the body from which they seceded:

"Let it not be supposed, that it is the intention of myself or of any member of this congregation, to vilify, in any way, the character of the traditional records. On the contrary, we recognize in them a valuable aid for the elucidation of many passages in Scripture; we feel proud of them, as a monument of the zeal and mental activity of our ancestors; we hold it our duty to reverence the saying of men who, we are convinced, would have sacrificed their lives for the maintenance of that law which God vouchsafed to deliver unto us; but we must (as our conviction urges us,) solemnly deny, that a belief in the divinity of those traditions written in the Mishna, and Jerusalem and Babylonian Talmuds, is of equal obligation to the Israelite with the faith in the divinity of the law of Moses. We know that these books are human compositions; and though we are content to accept with reverence from our post-biblical ancestors, advice and instruction, we cannot unconditionally accept their laws. For Israelites there is but one immutable law—the sacred volume of the Scriptures, commanded by God to be written down for the unerring guidance of his people until the end of time."

The spirit with which this remarkable reformation was undertaken, and the necessity for it, may be observed in the following remarks from the same source:

"We are happily emerging from the darkness into which persecutions of unparalleled intensity and duration had banished us. Our domestic, social and political life is assuming a brightness, which, we feel assured, will continue to become even more cheering. Shall then, my brethren, the life of the Synagogue alone remain darkened by the shadows of a sad, sad time? Is that most cherished part of our edifice to continue hung with the drapery of the deepest mourning and despair, whilst every other part on which our eyes dwell is decked with colors of the brightest hue? Too long has this evil endured; too long have we lamented the alarming progress of withering indifferentism, sapping the very foundations of our faith. We could no longer remain inactive; but resolved to merge every consideration of labor, time, difficulty, and even opprobrium, in the absolute necessity of establishing this temple of prayer. Who can reflect on the older days, and not arrive at the painful conviction of the degeneracy of our modern houses of prayer; where we find the men's synagogue but partially attended, and the women's gallery almost solitary, the pulpit mute, and religious instruction totally exiled? In endeavoring to trace the causes which have produced this painful contrast, we shall not discover them in the insufficiency of our holy religion, for that is eternal and immutable as its Almighty Founder; but in the abuses engendered by ages of darkness, superstition and intolerance. Eastern customs, totally at variance with the habits and dispositions of an enlightened people, have been associated with our religious practices.—Woman, created by God as a "help-meet for man," and every way his equal; woman, endowed by the same parental care as man, with wondrous perceptions, that she might participate in the full discharge of every moral and religious obligation, has been degraded below her proper station.—The power of exercising those exalted virtues which appertain to her sex, has been withheld from her; and since equality has been denied to her in other things, as a natural consequence, it has not been permitted to her in the duties and delights of religion. Another serious evil may be discovered in the extreme length of the prayers, and in the blending with them heterogeneous opinions and metaphysical disquisitions, that can have no affinity with prayer."

Some of the regulations of this new Synagogue are the following. The entire congregation, men, women and children, are to assemble prior to the commencement of prayer, on Sabbaths and holy days, at half-past nine in summer and at ten in winter. The prayers will be read aloud by the minister only; appropriate psalms and hymns will be chanted by the choir, and responses made by the congregation. Prayer will be offered in the Hebrew language only, and in order that every member may perfectly understand the supplications made, it is urged upon all as a solemn duty to cultivate a knowledge of the sacred language. The service, including the reading of the portions of Scripture, singing, and a religious discourse, which is to be in English, principally for the benefit of the young, will not exceed two hours and a half, except on the Day of Atonement. Children of both sexes, having been properly instructed in the principles of the Jewish faith, will be publicly confirmed at the age of thirteen. The holy festivals will be celebrated only on those days commanded in the law of Moses; and the days commemorative of the great events in Jewish history will also be observed. Offering are to be made on the occasion of the three great festivals, and will be confined to two essential objects—the relief of the poor and the support of the establishment. The Hebrew is to be pronounced after the Portuguese manner, though the members of the new Synagogue are not exclusively of this extraction. One of the objects contemplated by them is to do away with that useless and hurtful distinction which exists between Portuguese Jews, and German Jews, "who, in fact, are neither Portuguese nor German, but natives, and in many instances descendants of natives of the British empire"—hence they call their synagogue, "*The West London Synagogue of British Jews.*" They remark to the members of the old body.—"We are firmly convinced that the effect of these improvements will be to arrest and prevent secession from Judaism, an overwhelming evil, which has at various times spread so widely among many of the most respectable families of our community—to inspire a deeper interest and stronger feelings towards our holy religion, and to restrain the youth of both sexes from wavering in their faith, in contemplating for a moment the fearful step of forsaking their religion, so that no "Israelite born" may cease to exclaim, "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is one!" In conclusion, we earnestly implore Almighty God, who searcheth the inward workings of the heart, to shed his blessing upon every member of the house of Israel, and so to implant his Spirit amongst us, that love, charity, and kindness may ever distinguish the conduct of one Israelite to another.—May he cause us ever to bear in mind that we are all sprung from one stock, that we embrace one faith, acknowledge one law, one God, one common Parent. To all who may doubt the purity of the intentions that have led us to open our Synagogue, we are content to reply in the words of Scripture, 'The God of gods, the Eternal, he knoweth, and Israel shall know, if in rebellion, or if in transgression against the Lord, may we not be saved this day.' Josh. xxii 22."

From the Christian Watchman.

SEALING WITH THE HOLY SPIRIT.

From the general tenor of the Holy Scriptures, it is evident that God has revealed himself to the world in the threefold character of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, whom we are required to worship as the only living and true God. The same allusion to this mysterious, unexplained Name, is made in the commission which Jesus gave to his first ministers, commanding them to go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature, baptizing believers in the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. In the language of an enlightened scribe, who conversed with our Lord, there is but one God, and to love him with all the heart, and with all the soul, and with all the understanding, and to love our neighbor as ourself, is more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices.

God is a Spirit, and all who worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. A special work of the Holy Spirit which we now consider, is that by which he is declared to seal his servants. Paul to the Ephesians says, "After that ye believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession." The allusion here made is to the custom of sealing legal instruments, or official documents of governments, which have the appropriate seal affixed to them. The seal ratifies its legal authority and gives it a regular currency. The sealing by the Holy Spirit communicates to the individual sealed the moral likeness of the Spirit, and is said to be impressed on those who believe. This peculiar blessing conferred on the true believer distinguishes him as destined for eternal salvation, and gives him the animating hope of blessedness in the future life. The peculiar language of the Scripture, sealed *with* the Holy Spirit, presents the idea that the holy nature of the Spirit is communicated by the sealing, and gives the character of the change which is produced in the heart by regeneration and progressive sanctification, evidencing a growth in grace. It is said to be an earnest of the Christian's inheritance, on which he will enter when released from the body of sin and death.

This view of the high privilege of being sealed with the Holy Spirit, gives to the religion of Christ a dignity unequalled by any thing known among mortals. It is a favor imparted to a sinner, communicating to his heart a prefibation of the blessedness of heaven. It transforms all his conceptions of the things of this present world, convincing him at once of the insufficiency of all those pursuits of happiness which most generally interest mankind. The Bible directs the prospects of the spiritual man beyond the limits of the visible creation. Its promises elevate his thoughts to the inestimable blessing of the favor of God, and to an interest in the redemption of his Son, that redemption which was effected by his atoning sacrifice on the cross, and which is assured to the believer by his intercession in Heaven.

In the entire process by which God saves men from the effects of sin, delivering them from its guilt and power, we see his wonderful condescension, which is a peculiar glory of his character. With men, condescension is considered degrading; not so with God. Whilst he knows the proud afar off, the humble is his delight. We observe this in all the conduct of the Savior while on earth. Who were they on whom he conferred the tokens of his love? His apostles were chosen from the fishermen of Galilee, whom he sent forth to preach his Gospel. He gave them no promises of high distinction among men, but candidly assured them that the rich and great would treat them with sovereign contempt. But while he gave them this assurance, he informed them that the discharge of their duty would be rewarded with immortal glory. The like great and precious promises are now made to forego the sinful delights of the world, and to centre their prospects of happiness in the service and love of God.

Thus is it seen that the faith of God's elect is an operating principle, in perfect contrariety to all the pursuits in which wicked men place their happiness. These pursue honor, wealth and pleasure as the chief good, renouncing a desire for the approbation of God, casting contempt upon all the blessings which he promises to the obedient subjects of his grace. Is there any thing plainer than the inference, that as the two characters are so diverse in the present state, there must be an endless diversity in their condition in the world to which they are tending?

The sealing of the Holy Spirit is better understood by its effects than by any attempt at accurate delineation. It gives to the person sealed a well-grounded assurance of an interest in the favor of God, attended by a clear and distinct apprehension of the excellence of divine things.—It is said to take place after believing. The original exercises of the young Christian are variable, from different causes, and it may be a considerable time before he will attain that stability which is produced by the sealing of which we speak. The faithful discharge of the believer's duty and the growth of his spirituality, will be his best evidence that he is sealed to the day of redemption. As he proceeds in the Christian course, his mind will be more clearly enlightened on all the subjects presented in the Gospel. He will better apprehend the glory of the Divine perfections, and the wisdom displayed in the method of salvation through the mediation and atonement of the Son of God. The character of Christ as a prophet to instruct him, as the high priest to atone for his sins, and as his intercessor in heaven, will be increasingly precious to his soul. His thoughts and affections will be absorbed in the contemplation of heavenly things, and he will know that to be spiritually minded is life and peace.

If so invaluable a blessing as being sealed with the Holy Spirit can be communicated to a sinner, with what earnestness should it be sought! An apostle has admonished believers thus: "Grieve not the Holy Spirit, whereby ye are sealed to the day of redemption. Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice;" as if he had said, these are the things which grieve the Holy Spirit; "and be kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake has forgiven you." Beloved in the Lord, as ye would participate in the happiness of the glorified in heaven, obediently listen to the kind admonition.

Some seek to accomplish their purposes by flattery, lying, and deception. The devil does the same—such, therefore, are but the servile copyists of satan.—*Cab. and Visiter.*

Some affect to be what they are not, to accomplish what they would. The devil often transforms himself into an angel of light.—*Ib.*

From the Boston Recorder.

ARE YOU A BACKSLIDER?

Then let me beseech you, dear reader, not to pass over this article as you read its title. It is for you that I write, and your attention I beg for a few moments. You are a *backslider*—from what? From God! from heaven! from holiness! Like Demas, you love this present world so well that you cannot prepare for a better. Like Hymeneas and Alexander, you have lost your first love, and, perhaps, like them, denied the faith. O, it is sad, indeed, to the Christian at least, that you are in such a state. We remember, beloved friends, the tearful eye, the anxious inquiry, the heaving emotion, when you felt the burden of sin, and, with us, sought forgiveness. Nor have we forgotten the heavenly smile, the grateful thanks, the tear of joy, the rapturous love which caused us to rejoice with you, with joy unspeakable, when you first hoped you had obtained the long-sought pardon. *Then*, we met together at the prayer-meeting, and sat together in the sanctuary. *Then* we came out before the world, and boldly acknowledged our God and our Savior. Yes, and *then* we gathered around the table of our Lord, and with sweet, unearthly fellowship and joy, our hearts flowed together in affection, as we thought of that redeeming love which invited us thither.

> "Before our Father's throne
> We poured our ardent prayers;
> Our fears, our hopes, our aims were one,
> Our comforts and our cares."

No, wandering, erring brother, we have not forgotten those scenes. They are among the sweetest ones which memory brings back to our view—and we love often to linger among them.

But, alas, where now are those happy days? Gone—forever gone! For ever, did I say? Nay, we hope it is not so, for we are unwilling to give you up. Yes, we do hope to see them renewed. But at present their recollection can only increase our sorrow, when we compare the present with the past. A giant, but tottering oak, with faded leaf and withering branches, can awaken no pleasant feeling in our mind.—But if we remember the day when that decaying, trembling pillar of the forest stood erect in majesty and beauty, and shaded us with its deep green leaves and thick branches, then is our melancholy tinged with a far deeper [illegible] to behold a barren desert, where no flower blossoms, no green leaf appears. But how is our sadness increased, if memory brings before us the image of the past, when that desert was a delightful garden, fair, refreshing to behold. So, beloved friends, when we think of you as the anxious inquirer and promising convert, and are now compelled to look upon you as "an oak whose leaf fadeth, and as a garden that hath no water"—our heads are indeed bowed in sorrow. And well may we weep, for the "crown is fallen from your head," and "the silver is become dross." We [illegible] that the thoughtless and vicious crowd [illegible] the path that leads to heaven. But O, this sorrow is small, compared with that which we feel when we see those we love, those who appeared to set out in the heavenly way, and whom we hoped would be our fellow pilgrims in the upward path, turning their backs to us, the voice of praise and prayer dying from their lips, and the celestial spark on the altar of their hearts apparently expiring. Say, wanderer, is not this enough to touch an angel's heart with sorrow, could sorrow enter heaven? Think not that we have forgotten you, or cease to care for you.

You are a backslider! Sad, humbling confession! O, that you could honestly deny the charge! But, alas, in your own eyes, and in the eyes of God and your fellow men, you are a recreant soldier, a deserter from the Lord's hosts. [illegible] sinner, will you remain so? Do you think you have wandered too far, and too long, to come to the resolution, "I will arise and go to my father?" Think you he will not accept your confession, and restore you his salvation? O, do not limit his mercy, while he is so ready to bless you. Others, whose wanderings have been stained with greater guilt, perhaps, than yours, have returned to their Savior, and been welcomed with joy. One instance only I will relate. Several years ago, in a neighboring state, there lived a man who appeared to be a very devoted and sincere Christian. He was always an active Christian, and had charge of a Sabbath school, though obliged to walk several miles each Sabbath to perform his duty. At length he removed to a town in this State, where he quickly declined in his religious life, and formed the habit of intemperance. He threw away his hope, became a bar-keeper, and plunged into the common vice of Sabbath-breaking, disregard for religion, &c. By christians, he was considered as in a hopeless state, and no one thought of reclaiming him. The parable of the prodigal son sounded in his ear, and it moved him to make one effort to extricate himself from his dreadful condition. He made that effort. He was successful. And, if you can imagine the surprise of those Christians who had given him up, when they heard from his own lips, that he was a *backslider*—that he was once a professor of religion! And also imagine, if you can, his own joy and peace, when he publicly acknowledged that Savior whose name he once bore, but whom he had dishonored, yea, disowned.

ment. Let me entreat you [illegible]

[illegible]

Children's Department.

[illegible]

He who is rich in Christ [illegible]

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, September 14, 1842.

Notes by the Way.

PUBLIC HOUSES—CHERRY-VALLEY.—Whoa! "WASHINGTONIAN HOUSE."—It is time to feed, so we wheeled up, and after providing for our horse, with high anticipations of good cheer, we entered the "house," and having no one to guide us to the "sitting-room," we walked into the "*bar-room.*" Being seated, we cast a glance around on its paraphernalia. The Stove first attracted our attention. It was a large Franklin Stove, and was used as a receptacle for divers sorts of Tobacco, worked into undescribed and indescribable masses, half-burned, half-masticated, half-liquid, and half-solid, most loathsome to the sight and offensive to our olfactories. Next the "Bar" met our eyes. This, from all appearances, had seen better days, and hard service. But we will not describe it. Its furniture consisted of about thirty bottles of ——, (but we did not examine their contents,) we cannot say what, three or four segar boxes, four tumblers, three lemons, two lamps, and a small bit of "ginger bread." This is all that is worthy of notice in the "Bar," save the window, the lower part of which was strongly guarded with a wide board nailed across. Turning away from this to find either book or paper to amuse us, (for you should know Editors are always reading,) we could see nothing but hand-bills, &c., on the wall. Walking up to them we commenced reading, and might have enjoyed ourselves well, had we not accidentally espied standing in one corner of the room two—may be they were oars, but we were so afraid that they were "battle-clubs," that we turned upon our heels, and made for the door. But recollecting that there was no one present to use them, we paused before making our exit, to examine the door. It was a strong one. Before the days of Washingtonians all its pannels had "stepped out," (as was the case with several other doors we saw,) but now they were well secured by strips of boards, nailed across both ends, on both sides of the door, eight in all, to prevent the like occurrence again. Having, ere we were aware, found ourselves on an exploring tour, we just walked into the broad hall, through which we had entered. Directly in front was a door labelled "Ladies' Cabin." As we were no lady, and hardly know how to act in their presence, we turned away from this, and finding nothing here but bare walls, from which the plaster was falling, sad and crest-fallen we walked to the front door. Lucky for us that our eyes were down cast, for we now discovered a danger into which we might have fallen on our first entrance, had we not, like "Washingtonians," stepped "*high,*" viz. an opening in the floor. This, with a "bound" we left behind; and now being safe in the street and invigorated with fresh air, we turned around to take an "external view" of the "Washingtonian House."—There it stood, two stories high, once white, but now ———, with eight windows in front to let in the *air*, as well as *light* of this world. In seven of the eight we counted about twenty broken panes of glass, and in the other we could find only six that were unbroken, where there should have been twenty-four.

But you ask us to stop talking so about a "Washingtonian House," for I thought you liked them; you are describing an old "*groggery,*" and not a "Temperance House." "Look here," readers, don't get wrathy; we do like "Temperance Houses." We are proud of the two noble ones in De Ruyter. "Mine host" of "THE NEW ERA," and "HE" of the village house are "at your service." We thought just as you did that this was not a "Temperance House," till we looked again at the sign, and read again and again,—"WASHINGTONIAN HOUSE." Well, notwithstanding the 'sign' did not compare with the *substance*, (in the house, bar, &c.,) yet all that we have said is true. If any of you doubt it, we invite you to call and see. We shall not tell you where it is; you may know it by our description, and by the fact that where there should be at least six window curtains, there are but three.

We left the house and comforted ourself with the reflection, that there must be a genuine article in order to a counterfeit. The tide of the Temperance reform had doubtless destroyed the custom of the house, and the "Washingtonian" sign was elevated to catch custom. It is said "there is but a step between the sublime and the ridiculous." This is illustrated in the two characters, the true hearted Temperance man, and the heartless time server.

Two more signs we will just notice, and then close our remarks on Public Houses. Beside the name of the landlord the signs bore the head and "HORNS" of an Ox. We looked into the door to see what this could mean, and behold we saw the identical ox, of which the above was a sign, corked up in sundry *decanters, bottles, &c.* From what we have heard of his *spirit*, we advise all to keep out of the dens where he is kept.—By the way, we suggest is it not advisable for those who keep a Temperance House to raise their sign, so that they may be known.

CHERRY-VALLEY.—We stopped to rest and feed our horse at this beautiful village, and while we were waiting for this, we sauntered into the village burying ground. Among the usual variety of such a place, we noticed the tomb-stone of a most celebrated Physician, who came down to the grave in middle age a victim to the intoxicating cup. Here, too, we saw two weather-beaten stones, bearing the following inscription,—"COL. ICHABOD ALDEN, a native of Danbury, Mass., was murdered by savages at this place, Nov. 11, 1778, in the 52 year of his age." Also, "Elizabeth Dickson, barbarously murdered by savages, Nov. 11, 1778, aged 48 years and 5 months, wife of William Dickson." This brought to our recollection that most barbarous massacre of the Revolution, led on by the British partizan Butler, and the Mohawk chief Brandt, with a force of refugees and Indians.—There was a fort erected on a part of the now village burying ground. Early in the morning of that memorable day, the gun of the fort announced to the sparse population of the surrounding country that the enemy was near. Those who could fled to the fort and were saved. Between thirty and forty were killed, and several were carried away prisoners. *Col. Alden*, the commander of the fort, was among the number that were slain. The next day the slain were gathered together and buried in a common grave. A full account of this most cruel massacre may be found in the history of the Revolution. We left the yard much affected, while recollecting the inhuman butcheries of the Revolution by British soldiers and hired savages. Just as we were leaving the village, the brave COMMODORE HULL, whose memory is cherished by every true hearted American, came into town.—We regretted that our time would not allow an interview. But enough of this.

After travelling nearly two miles we obtained a most delightful view of the Mohawk Valley, celebrated not only for its fertile soil, but also for bearing on its bosom the Erie Canal and the Utica and Schenectady Rail-Road—two most noble works, along which millions of merchandize, and thousands of travelers are annually transported. From this place the eye can take in almost at a glance a large portion of this Valley, the Sacondaga mountains on the north, and far away in the north-east the Green mountains of Vermont.

"OTSGORAGE CAVERN"—"How's CAVE," or the "GREAT GALLERY CAVE," situated in the town of Schoharie, Schoharie Co., was first explored in May last.—Since that time it has been explored five miles by actual measurement. Want of time only prevents us from visiting it. We will at some other time give a full account of it.

Church struck by Lightning.

The Seventh-day Baptist Church in this village was struck by lightning, on the evening of the 11th inst. As the rod for conducting the electric fluid was rather displaced at the bottom, leaning very near to the house, the charge went through the wall, and exploded, probably, under the floor, part of it passing out of the wall on the north side, and part of it on the south side, tearing up the floor under both stoves. The damage, however, was very slight.

For the Register.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute would announce to the public that the fall term will commence on the 16th inst., with advantages which cannot fail to give satisfaction to those wishing to attend said school. The Trustees have taken great pains to procure a Principal and other Teachers eminently qualified to fill their several stations, with credit to themselves, and they hope with profit to the school.

It remains now for the patrons to decide whether the school shall be sustained or not. I know every friend to the prosperity of the Institute will try to help, either by sending a scholar himself, or trying to use his influence to encourage his neighbor who has scholars to send to school, to patronize this school as far as is consistent.

Does every Trustee know that he is responsible to a greater or less degree whether the school is sustained or not? Does every Trustee use his influence in favor of the school? It seems to me that if they are, we shall see the school well sustained in every department.

If every Stockholder would furnish one scholar, at least one term in each year, with what now attends the school, the walls, though spacious, would be filled to overflowing, and De Ruyter Institute, instead of being crippled as she now is, would be amongst the first Academies in the State. It is admitted on almost every hand that the expense of attending this school is much less than it is for attending similar institutions elsewhere. Will the ministers of our denomination use their influence to promote the interests of the school? Much may be done by them, and if ever help was needed, it is now. The times, for money, to be sure, are hard, but cannot some superfluities be dispensed with better than the interests of the school, and the education of our youth? B.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Caledonia, arrived at Boston, about 5 o'clock Friday morning. She brings London and Liverpool dates to the 19th ult. For a speedy reception of the news, we are indebted to Harnden & Co., and to Wilmer's agency in Liverpool.

Dreadful riots have broken out in England and Scotland. The manufacturing districts are like a disturbed volcano.

The Acadia steamer arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, the 13th, in nine days and fifteen hours from Halifax. The Acadia carried out answers to letters received by the Columbia, and those answers were received in twenty-five days from the date of the Liverpool letters.

Parliament was prorogued on the 12th of August, by the Queen in person.

The Royal family are about to visit Scotland.

The Nottingham, Ipswich, Southampton, and Belfast elections have all taken place, and in each place have the Conservative or Ministerial Members been returned by large majorities.

Lord Hill has resigned the post of Commander-in-chief of the army, and the Duke of Wellington has been appointed in his place.

The weather continues extremely fine for the harvest, and there is not the slightest doubt but that the crops will exceed an average.

Money was abundant; the demand for most descriptions of produce was good; and the cotton market had decidedly improved in demand and in price.

The Great Western Steamship Company, is shortly to become extinct. At a meeting of the directors, ten persons were authorized to dispose of the whole concern. It is understood to have been a ruinous speculation.

The terms of the recent treaty, in relation to the Northeastern Boundary, so far as they have been made known in England, are very unpopular. It is probable, however, that they are incorrectly known. The idea of paying three hundred thousand dollars, and also reimbursing Maine for her expenses, is scouted. This is, evidently, a false impression of the terms of the treaty.

Correspondence of the Eve. Post.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 1842.

Queen's Speech.—Manufacturing Disturbances.—Parliament was prorogued on the 12th of June by the Queen in person. Her Majesty, (who, by the by, is said to be once more in an "interesting situation,") according to some accounts, looked "pale," whilst others assert that she was in excellent health and spirit. Her speech is of a sufficiently common-place character. Her ministers congratulate themselves on the work they have performed; lament the reverses in Affghanistan; reflect with satisfaction on the defense of Jellallabad; continue to receive friendly assurances from foreign powers; are thankful for a good harvest, and trust to the revival of manufacting industry. At the very time, however, that they were, through the mouth of her Majesty, congratulating the country on the "indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry," business in those very seats of industry was totally suspended, and an angry mob and the military were watching each other!—Her speech was delivered on the Friday, and on the Saturday orders were sent to Woolwich to despatch a park of artillery and 1,000 soldiers, by the Birmingham railway to Manchester.

The manufacturing districts are in an alarming state. "Turn-outs" for higher wages have already taken place in a variety of places, and large masses of men proceed from one town to another, augmenting their forces, by enticing some workmen, and compelling others to join with them.—Various mills have been attacked in Manchester, and other towns, the machinery stopped, and the men ordered to quit the premises

From the number of contradictory and recriminatory statements, you will find it difficult to glean from the English papers, an accurate idea as to the cause of the riots, and who are the parties implicated.

The *Times* heads its accounts "Riots of the Anti-Corn-Law-League." Nothing can be more at variance with fact or common sense. Nearly all the "Leaguers" are mill-owners, and have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by the presence of infuriated mobs in the vicinity of their property; and incitements to violence, on their part, would be the certain course to insure their own ruin. The "Leaguers," on the other hand, attribute the riots to the Corn Laws. This is only partially correct. The Corn Laws may be at the bottom of the mischief, they are not the immediate cause of the disturbances: that is, the men are not banded together for a repeal of those laws, but for an advance of wages. The manufacturers, who allege that they have been long carrying on business at a loss, have attempted to reduce wages, the men will not submit to the reduction, and have struck work. But it is not among the cotton manufacturers where the dispute originated. It commenced amongst the coal miners in Staffordshire, Shropshire, &c., spread to the rail-makers, and other workers in iron, then took in the potters, and has now reached Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, the great seats of cotton and woollen manufacturing industry. Scotland too has had her "turn-outs," and where all this will stop it is difficult to conjecture.—Mixed up with this rising for higher wages, are emissaries of different kinds, who aim at giving to the whole a political complexion.

Collisions, it is true, *have* taken place at Preston, in Lancashire, and at other places, and the soldiers have fired upon the people; but the act partook of the character of self-defense. At Preston, the rioters were extremely violent: several acts of outrage had been committed and, if unchecked, they might have sacked the town. The magistrates, some police, and about thirty soldiers, went to quell the disturbance. One of the magistrates proceeded to read the riot act, when it was knocked out of his hands by a stone, a captain of police was knocked off his horse, and kicked when on the ground, and then orders were given to fire over the heads of the people. This was done, but did not produce the least impression: showers of stones continued to fly, and as the magistrates and soldiers were likely to be hemmed in by the mob, the word was again given, and a few shots were fired among the people. About eight or ten took effect, and four persons were seriously or mortally wounded (two [illegible]) and [illegible] others slightly. This dispersed the crowd, and the town was soon comparatively quiet. It is, however, [illegible] work when [illegible] come to this pass.

By the latest accounts from the Shropshire and Staffordshire districts, it appears that the colliers have overpowered the police, burned down several houses, [illegible] others, and have otherwise done considerable damage.

Postscript.—The intelligence just received, is, that there has been formidable rioting in the mining and pottery districts. The military had been again obliged to fire, and three persons were killed, and nine wounded. They have also fired some shots at other places, but no loss of life ensued. At a place called Elland, the mob closed in upon a small body of [illegible] and ill-used two of the soldiers so much, that they are not expected to recover. By far the most serious disturbances have been in the mining districts, although the working people are much better off.—one collier being able to make as much in a week as a hand-loom weaver in a month. Indeed, the terms which they demand before resuming work, are four shillings, or nearly a dollar per day; one day, and coals for their own use.

A large government war steamer, called the "Great Northern," of 1750 tons, and 380 horse power, and to carry 44 guns on her upper deck, has been launched in Ireland.

The news brought by the last steamer, that the long disputed Northeastern boundary question is likely to be comfortably settled gives great satisfaction here.

I am uncertain whether the last India news would catch Cunard's packet of the 4th of August. If so, it would only [illegible] few items, though the subsequent arrival of the overland mail did not bring particulars of much importance. There are, indeed, rumors that Lord Ellenborough, the new Governor General of India, had given orders for the British troops to evacuate Affghanistan and to recross the Indus, but they require confirmation. Such a course cannot be taken until the prisoners in the hands of the Affghans are liberated and things settled either by negotiation or the sword, on something like a satisfactory basis.

£1,000 had been offered for the dead body of Gen. Elphinstone, which had been brought to Jellallabad, and there buried.

There had been a dreadful hurricane at Calcutta, which had torn up trees, swept away houses, and wrecked about 10 vessels in the river; and at Bombay, two of the old East India Company's ships the Vansittart and Cornwallis, had been burnt. It is supposed they had been set on fire by some Lascars, and were valued at £100,000.

The Anglo-Indians are about to present a sword, valued at two hundred guineas, with "Jellallabad" engraved on it, to Sir Robert Sale, the gallant old veteran, who successfully defended that town.

The news from China gives an account of another of those easy and profitless victories, where poor John Chinaman as usual went to the wall. At Ningpo, 1,100 British had, with the loss of 3 men, routed 6,000 and killed 600 Chinese.

In France the poor young Duke of Orleans has been "quietly inurned," and political parties have resumed their squabbles. Both Legitimists and Republicans have been beaten in the election of President of the Council, M. Sauzet, the ministerial candidate, being elected by a large majority, and there is now no doubt but that the Duc de Nemours will be Regent. Guizot is looked upon as safe for the present.

There has been a "talk" of a war between Spain and Portugal, but there will be a vast deal more talk before there is any fighting. O. P. Q.

Another "Boy Jones" affair has taken place at Windsor Castle. The intruder this time was a man forty years of age, named Quested, who pretended to be crazy, and said he was entitled to a peerage.—When discovered in the Castle he was fast asleep on a couch in the footmen's waiting-room; and when asked how he obtained admittance, he said that he followed a "pot-boy." It appears that the unfortunate man left Maidstone, or the neighborhood, on Friday, and walked to Woolwich, where he stopped a short time, and then proceeded to Windsor, [illegible] Castle, when, from [illegible] one of the [illegible], and was [illegible]. He then went back to W[illegible] arriving there he [illegible] "brighter," that he retraced his steps, and [illegible] obtained in the most extraordinary manner an entrance into the Castle [illegible] waiting-room, where he was [illegible]. After a lengthened examination [illegible] remained but that he was [illegible] was conveyed to Bethlehem Hospital, there to remain during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The Exchequer bill frauds have been examined into by a commission, who have reported. The [illegible] result [illegible] be that the country will have to [illegible] the payment of [illegible] 000 of the bills [illegible] that either £37[illegible] which amount [illegible] £7,77[illegible] diated as being [illegible] received them [illegible] giving value for them.

News of the Day.

[illegible]

[illegible] through to Syracuse, [illegible] soon after starting, and [illegible] a bit of white pasteboard [illegible] ures thereon. The [illegible] casion to stop at Geneva [illegible] formed by the agent [illegible] till the night train came [illegible] agent this pasteboard, [illegible] receive, stopped the [illegible] man, and threw him out [illegible] have been outrageously [illegible] cars. It is expected that the company or its agents will be duly prosecuted for these outrages in your courts of justice. [illegible] little wholesome discipline in the newspapers may not be amiss. I will only add I have found the packet-boats on the canal exceedingly comfortable, the officers and hands respectful and accommodating, the fare excellent, and the price low.

Utica, Sept. 5, 1842. J. M. [illegible]

P. S. If Mr. Birdseye desires to [illegible] the names of the persons who witnessed the outrage committed on me, he can have them by writing to H. W. [illegible], Esq., Pitcher, Chenango Co., N. Y. J. M. [illegible]

From [illegible]

WINTERING SHEEP.—[illegible] some of my neighbors [illegible] must sell off their sheep [illegible] plow more, [illegible] pursuing my method of wintering sheep, they might avoid the necessity of throwing their sheep in market at this time, as they would have to sell at a great sacrifice owing to the depression in the wool market, brought about by the want of a proper protecting duties.

My method is as follows:—About the middle of November last year, I got up my sheep from the fields, and put them together; they consisted of Saxony ewes, and half blood South Down lambs. I shut them up in a yard that was provided with a warm shed, (which I deem very essential,) and fed them on oats in the straw, for about four weeks, until it was gone: (a more economical way would be to thrash the oats and feed each separate.) I then commenced feeding them on sheaves and wheat straw. I [illegible] the one hundred sheep one bushel of [illegible] in the morning and one bushel in [illegible] and [illegible] fed them with wheat [illegible] three times a day, in the morning and [illegible] the sheaves. The [illegible] me 75 cents per bushel and [illegible] 2 shillings per bush. The [illegible] was [illegible] for 100 sheep. [illegible] straw I commenced, as the manure [illegible] than the straw and labor of [illegible]. The oats was fed dry to the [illegible] made for the purpose. [illegible] a week, and [illegible]. The [illegible] an unhealthy [illegible] to wean [illegible]. I find [illegible] much

[illegible] necessary to reduce [illegible] very particular in se[illegible] that they keep [illegible] none [illegible] their farms [illegible] in that [illegible] will be improving [illegible] a good quality that [illegible] of raising at present.

E. CORNELL

[illegible]—A column of newspa[illegible] Why then should [illegible] The man who [illegible] living twenty [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Herkimer and Montgomery
[illegible] St. Lawrence and Lewis
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Madison and Oswego
[illegible] Onondaga
[illegible] Cayuga and Cortland
[illegible] Tompkins, Chemung and Yates.
[illegible] Seneca and Wayne.
[illegible] Monroe
[illegible] Ontario and Livingston.
[illegible] Steuben and Allegany
[illegible] Chautauque and Cattaraugus.
[illegible] Erie
[illegible] Genesee and Wyoming
[illegible] Niagara and Orleans

Lord Ashburton.—His reception and departure.—On the 1st inst. Lord Ashburton was received by the Common Council of New York at the Governor's room in the City Hall. He was welcomed to the city by a speech from the Mayor to which he made a brief and sensible reply. He was afterwards introduced to some 3,000 citizens. His Lordship is said to have looked fresh and vigorous, and, for a man of his years, remarkably well. He must now have attained the good old age of 68 or 9, yet would easily pass as being 20 years less than that. His complexion is somewhat florid, and he seems to have rather the air and bearing of a well-bred American than the generally robust and strong-feeling manners of those from "our father land." In person, he is above the middling hight, though not tall, and stands firm and erect, being rather of hearty-looking habit than otherwise.

On the same day a dinner was given in honor of his Lordship, at the Astor House, which was well attended. The room was splendidly decorated. Over the centre of the table, at the head of the room, was an eagle bearing a scroll, inscribed "Great Britain, United States, Ashburton, Washington, Webster. The Treaty of 1842."

At the foot of the room was a beautiful transparency of the British Arms. The British, American, and Tri-colored flags were gracefully entwined, and hung in well-arranged festoons round the hall.

Thirteen toasts were drank, to the first of which, viz: "The President of the United States," there was no response given, but was drank in utter silence. The second was, "The Queen of Great Britain," which was enthusiastically cheered. This marked disrespect of the President has occasioned some talk, and is generally disapproved—the office, at least, being worthy of respectful regard. Lord Ashburton, Mr. Evans, and others made addresses.

Lord Ashburton took his departure for England on the 3d inst. in the Warspite.—He was appropriately saluted.

The Explosion of Syracuse.—Saturday the 27th ult., was the anniversary of the gunpowder explosion, by which twenty-five of the citizens of that village were hurried into eternity. The shops and stores on that day were closed from half past 9 A. M., until 1 P. M., during which time the stores were dressed in mourning. Several Fire Companies met at their respective houses at 9 1-2 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock marched to the ground where the explosion occurred. A procession was then formed, which marched to the Presbyterian church which was filled to overflowing. Dr. Adams then delivered a discourse, recapitulating the events of the night of the 27th of August, 1841, in a manner which drew forth from the large audience one universal feeling of admiration. After the close of the exercises of the church, the procession re-formed and marched to the place of assembling, where the procession was dismissed.

Still more Remarkable Ruins in Central America.—We have lately looked over some drawings made by a traveler, recently returned from Central America, representing the ruins of an ancient city, not yet visited by any traveler, which are, perhaps, more remarkable than even those visited by Stephens and Catherwood. They have the same general character, but their preservation in some respects is more perfect. The principal of these ruins are at a place called Chichen, situated in the midst of a vast plain, almost midway between the two oceans. On the tops of the pyramids, resembling those which Mr. Stephens met with in other places, and which he conjectured to be the bases of public buildings, this traveler actually found massive edifices in a state of tolerable preservation.—Among them was one differing from the rest, in possessing a circular form, and in being round at the top, in a manner somewhat resembling a dome. He found walls, vaults and floors, covered with a hard composition bearing a high finish, colored interior walls, sculptures in bas relief, stone rings for the hanging of large doors, and various other evidences of art and skill in the construction of habitations. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Norman, the traveler in question, to publish an account of his visit to Yucatan, and a description of these curious remains.—*Eve. Post.*

The Belfast Signal, after noticing the arrival at that port of the steamship Missouri, says—"Should she remain over the Sabbath, the officers and crew will find a welcome to our houses for worship, where we are sorry to say many of our inhabitants are seldom to be seen."

A Lowell paper states that two men in that city have been fined, for making so much noise nights as to wake up a watchman.

Mrs. Dewey, who attended the toll bridge at the Falls, six miles from Philadelphia, destroyed by fire on Friday morning, died in course of 24 hours after the fire, from the effects of fright. So the incendiaries have the crime of murder upon their consciences, as well as arson.

The last Southern Pioneer, (published at Carrolton, Miss.,) contains 35 columns of Collector's sales. The publisher has had to issue an extra sheet to contain the advertisements. The printer's fee for advertising is attached to each advertisement, and amounts to $6,737.

"*Number One.*"—The Congress of the U. S., with an eye to economy in the Indian branch of the public services, have fixed the traveling allowance of commissioners to treat with the Indians, at ten cents a mile, or ten dollars the one hundred miles. In the supply bill for their own per diem, &c., they have voted themselves eight dollars for every twenty miles travel, or forty dollars the hundred miles!

Rifles.—At St. Albans, Vt., they are now manufacturing cast iron rifle barrels, equal to wrought. They will stand a nine inch charge of powder, without the least appearance of fracture or strain.

Death of Col. Reeside.—James Reeside, so well known as an extensive mail contractor in the United States, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening about ten o'clock.

Mormons.—We understand that forty Mormons arrived in this city yesterday, on board the Rosalie, from Nauvoo. The absurdities or villanies of Joe Smith, are getting too outrageous for even his misled followers.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Lead Pipes.—Dr. Dana has lately made a report to the City Government of Lowell in relation to the use of lead pipes in wells, and the conclusion to which he comes after much scientific investigation is, that all the water in Lowell is more or less impregnated by the use of such pipes, and that baneful effects in a greater or less degree, will eventually follow the use of water so impregnated.

"*The Beginning of the End.*"—Stephen Smith, the owner of the building known as "Smith's Beneficial Hall," and the Trustees of the Second African Presbyterian Church—the buildings destroyed by fire by the mob during the late riots—entered a suit against the County of Philadelphia, in the Supreme Court, lately, for the full amount of damages accruing from the destruction of the same.

Return of Missionaries.—In the ship Washington, Capt. Taylor, from Calcutta and Madras, which arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday, 11th inst., came passengers Rev. Dr. Scudder, lady, and five children. Dr. S. is one of the oldest Missionaries of the American Board.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th inst., announces the arrival of Capt. Elliott, renowned for his contests with long-tailed Commissioner Lin and cunning Commissioner Keshen, in the war with China. He landed on the 15th ult. at New Orleans, being on his way to Texas, where he was appointed consul-general some time ago.

The organ of Millerism claims that there are at this moment "*seven hundred clergymen* engaged in preaching the principles of Miller, and the number of persons who profess to believe that Christ will make his second advent next year, is estimated to be not less than one million." This is a rather large estimate, it will be found.

The Democratic Review states that Gen. Jackson has committed all his papers, &c., to the hands of Mr. Amos Kendall, who is to edit and publish them with a biography.

All Ladies.—In Queen Anne's reign, the Lord Bateman married three wives, all of whom were his servants. A beggar woman, meeting him one day in the street, made him a very low courtesy. "Ah, bless you," said she, "and long life to you; if you do but live long enough, we shall all be ladies in time."

The Number of Fools.—Dupertier, the French poet, exclaimed in a pet, one day, "It is only fools that do not admire my verses." M. d'Herbelot overheard him, and immediately replied, "Solomon has said the number of fools is infinite."

A Reason for Wearing Mourning.—A lady paying a visit to her daughter, who was a young widow, asked her why she wore the widow's garb so long? "Dear mamma, don't you see?" replied the daughter; "this saves me the expense of advertising for a husband, as every one can see I am for sale by private contract."

Useful Discovery.—A Russian merchant, the son of English parents, has invented a system of filtration, which, by one machine of five feet square clear, filters no less than two millions and a half gallons per day, so thoroughly and effectually, as to have astonished Lord Brougham, and the numerous scientific gentlemen who have witnessed the experiment. He has been waiting in England since last January, in expectation that the Marquis of Westminster was to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice at the last session, to revive the select committee on the supply of water for London. Professor Phillips has tested and certified the purity of the water this gentleman (Mr. Starkey,) has filtered, and the invention is now, we believe, about to be offered to parliament for the public benefit.—*English paper.*

The Hamburg Fire Committee in New York announce the total amount of their receipts from New York, Washington, Richmond, and Cincinnatti, to be $9,017 70, of which $7,732 were contributed in N. Y., which has been duly transmitted.—A letter of thanks, warmly expressed, has been received from Hamburg.

An old picture represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all;" a bishop with a legend, "I pray for all;" a soldier with a motto, "I fight for all;" and a farmer, drawing forth reluctantly a purse, with the superscription, "I pay for all."

A Good one.—The following is selected from the toasts given in Lowell:

"A moderate drinker—a guide board, showing the slow but sure way to the gutter."

Awfully Sudden Death.—A case of awfully sudden death occurred in Thistle street Baptist Chapel, Bristol, England, on Sunday morning. As Mr. Brown was giving out the hymn to be sung, and repeating the following words—

"The bruised reed he'll never break,
Nor quench the smoking flax,"

he fell back and instantly expired.

Commencing Early.—Captain Crawley, of the Royal Engineers, has been ordered by the British Government to survey the line of the canal which shall unite the waters of the St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The De Ruyter Lyceum will meet at the District School House in this village on Monday evening next at 6 1-2 o'clock.

We hope there will be a general and punctual attendance, not only of all its members, male and female, but of all who are the friends of Education and improvement. Let the farmer, the mechanic, the clerks of our village, our business men, our doctors, ministers and lawyers attend; and by their presence and participation in the exercises of the association, contribute to sustain its laudable efforts. Let not De Ruyter village be behind other places, in regard to such an enterprise. Let it not be said, we have not public spirit and energy enough among our citizens to sustain a Village Lyceum. Attend one, attend all.

Question. "Do the present signs of the times indicate the perpetuity of our government?"

Affirmative, A. N. Annas. Negative, Ira Spencer.

A. V. BENTLEY, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS
For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

ALFRED ACADEMY,
AND
TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

W. C. Kenyon, Principal.
Miss Caroline B. Maxson, Preceptress.

LECTURERS.

On Phrenology and Physiology.—Drs. J. R. HARTSHORN, and E. RIDER.

On School Teaching.—LUKE G. MAXSON.

On Chemistry and Geology.—W. C. KENYON.

Lectures on other subjects as occasion may require.

This Institution is pleasantly located, in the county of Allegany, thirteen miles South-East of Angelica, and six miles South of Almond. From its retired and quiet situation, it presents a favorable opportunity to parents to place their sons and daughters under a moral influence that will not be counteracted by those with whom they may associate.

The patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed, has been so liberal as to warrant very considerable expenditures in rendering it still more worthy of a more extended *patronage*; and it is hoped that it will, under its present organization, be rendered inferior to no similar Institution in Western New York

The qualification of Common School Teachers will receive particular attention, so as to render them thorough and practical instructors of youth.

The Academic Year,—Is divided into three terms of fifteen weeks each. 1st, Commencing Wednesday 17th August; 2d, 7th December; 3d, 4th April, 1843.

Vacations.—At the expiration of the first and second Terms, one week each; at the expiration of the 3d Term, five weeks.

Tuition.—Varying with Instruction, from $3,50 to $4,75 per term.

Board.—From $1 to $1,25 depending on accommodations. Rooms in the Institution, furnished with Cook Stoves, can be had at a moderate expense.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, Esq., Pres't.
Alfred, July, 1842.

MARRIED,

In Brookfield, on the 7th inst., by Rev. S. B. Crandall, Mr. LEANDER BABCOCK, and Miss ROXANIE WILLIAMS, of the above place.

In Plainfield, by the Rev. S. B. Crandall, Mr JOSHUA CLARK, of Watson, and Miss ESTHER LANPHEAR, of Plainfield.

LIST OF LETTERS.

E. Southworth, P. M., (You neglected to "*frank*" your letter, and thereby charged us with 18 3-4 cents postage for this attention) Clark Rogers, (Nathan Rogers 1st. was credited at the time.) Milton Barrett, J. H. Lupton, P. M., (we send no paper to your office addressed to "E. Davis," we send one to "Enoch J. Davis," at *Shiloh* P. O.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of Clarke Rogers, $6,44, cr. H. H. Rogers $1,50 vol. 3, Clark Truman, $1,94, vol. 2, J. D. Rogers $1, vol. 3, self, $2, vol. 3, of Daniel Babcock, $15,-12 1-2, cr. Nelson Satterlee, Waite Williams, J. A. Potter., each, $2, vol. 3, Clark Burdick, $1, vol. 3, Caleb Green, $1, vol. 3, B. B. Barker, ,50, vol. 2, Jabish Brown, jr., G. R. Babcock, each $2, vol. 3, Samuel Whitford, $2,50, vol. 2. Dea. A. Maxson, $1,12, vol. 2, ($1, was credited to Dea. A. Bellows, and paper sent)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.
De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

Christian Review.
A GOOD PROPOSITION.

THE importance of the Christian Review [illegible]

☞The publishers having a number of the past volumes on hand, propose, in order to interest [illegible] who may be desirous of possessing it, yet feel unable to *subscribe*, to exert their influence to obtain new subscribers, and by so doing not only secure it for themselves, but, by increasing its circulation, extend its usefulness, and help also [illegible] its perpetuity—to offer a PREMIUM for new subscribers, as follows.

☞Any person obtaining TWENTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS and remitting the publishers [illegible] shall be entitled to a complete set of the Review, seven volumes, the subscription price of which is TWENTY ONE DOLLARS!

☞For FIFTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, the last five volumes will be given—subscription price FIFTEEN DOLLARS!

☞For TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, the last two volumes, subscription price, SIX DOLLARS!

For FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS, either of the last [illegible] volumes, subscription price, THREE DOLLARS!

It is hoped that this very liberal premium may induce many of the friends of the Review to [illegible] renewed efforts in its behalf, and thus [illegible] benefit themselves, [illegible] the great object the Review is intended to sustain.

SUBSCRIBERS are reminded of the terms of subscription, [illegible] Have you paid your subscription? The money is much needed.

GOULD KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers,
59 Washington Street.

N. B. The publishers of any religious newspaper who shall give the above advertisement [illegible] their columns and send a copy to the publishers, shall be entitled to a selection of either two of the last four volumes.

Boston, August 10th.

What is Economy!

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business in "Mechanic's Hall," in rooms adjoining the "Register Office," in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "Craft" in this "*village or county*;" and at prices that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.
De Ruyter, August 3, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as well as it can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

IN CHANCERY, before the Vice Chancellor of the 5th Circuit.

William D. Cochran, and Catharine Euphemia Cochran,
vs.
Anna Burdick, Jason L. Burdick, Jared Burdick, William R. Burdick, Benjamin I. Burdick, Harman Burdick, Peace Burdick, Sally Ann Smith, and William H. Smith.

Z. T. BENTLEY,
Solicitor.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of this Court made in the above cause and bearing date the 12th day of July, 1842, will be sold at public auction by or under the direction of the subscriber one of the masters of this Court at the House of Wm. C. Gage, in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, on the 23d day of September next at one o'clock., P. M., of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and bounded as follows, beginning on the west line of lot No 57 just nineteen chains and fifty links from the south west corner of said lot. Thence East one hundred and twenty eight rods and five feet to lands lately owned by Richard Worth now deceased. Thence south on said Worth's line, so far that a line from thence west to the west line of said lot No. 57, and from thence on said line north to the place of beginning as will make just thirty two acres.

Dated August the 4th 1842.

JOHN THOMAS.
Master in Chancery.

☞IMPORTANT WORK!
NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.
Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE
By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most [illegible]

STOVES.
COLD WINTER IS COMING.

L[illegible]

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

[illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description [illegible]

LOW PRICES

[illegible]

Eave Troughs

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

JOB WORK

[illegible]

De Ruyter, Oct. 17, 1841.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS [illegible]

20 [illegible]

"Hard times and money scarce."

IS the general [illegible] SUTTON & QUINBY [illegible]

May 24. SUTTON & QUINBY.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 10, 1842.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.

S. G. WALKER.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or notes, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.

JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.
S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is prepared and determined to sell CHEAP, [illegible] cheaper than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention. Hear ye! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange [illegible]

De Ruyter, May 24, 1842.

PROSPECTUS of the FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, or ENCYCLOPEDIA of Practical Agriculture, containing the best [illegible]

Berkshire Hogs.

T[illegible]

ABNER WRIGHT.

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!

A[illegible] Mammoth Boot [illegible]

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and a thousand other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

NO IMPOSITION.
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards, Bills, &c. &c. neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.

The Journeyman Printer.

A mental lamp hung out by life's wayside,
Unnoticed, yet his unpretending ray
Shines clearly on man's intellectual way
And proves to pilgrims an unfailing guide.
He has within him a worthy sort of pride,
And knows his worth, though some allow it not:
A heart, and thinking mind, above his lot
'Mong men are his. His coffers ill supplied,
Yet want and virtue seldom ask in vain:
Nor is his life exempt from various pain;
Few days are his—the rose that freshly bloom'd
On boyhood's cheek assumes the hue of death;
The oil of life within him soon consumed,
E're two score years and ten he yields his vital breath.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1842. TAM.

Miscellaneous Department.

INDUSTRY AND IDLENESS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

THE MARRIED SISTERS.

"Come William, a single day out of three hundred in a year is not much."

"True, Henry Thorne. Nor is a single drop of water that first finds it way through the dyke much; and yet the first drop but makes room for a small stream to follow, and then comes a flood. No, no, Henry, I cannot go with you to-day; and if you will be governed by a friend's advice, you will not neglect your work for the fancied pleasures of a sporting party."

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. We were not made to be delving forever with tools in close rooms.—The fresh free air is good for us. Come, William, you will feel better for a little recreation. You look pale from confinement. Come; I cannot go without you."

"Henry Thorne," said his friend William Moreland, with an air more serious than that at first assumed, "let me in turn urge you to stay."

"It is in vain, William," his friend said interrupting him.

"I trust not, Henry. Surely, my early friend and companion is not deaf to reason."

"No, not the right reason."

"Well, listen to me. As I said at first, it is not the loss of a single day, though even that lost, is a serious waste of time, that I now take into consideration. It is the danger of forming a habit of idleness. It is a mistake, that a day of idle pleasure recreates the mind and body, and makes us return to our regular and necessary employments with renewed delight. My own experience is, that a day thus spent causes us to resume our labors with reluctance, and makes irksome what before was pleasant. Is it not your own?"

"Well, I don't know; I can't altogether say that it is; indeed, I never thought about it."

"Henry, the worst of all deception is self-deception. Don't, let me beg of you, attempt to deceive yourself in a matter so important. I am sure you have experienced this reluctance to work after a day of pleasure. It is an universal experence. And now that we are on this subject, I will add, that I have observed in you an increasing desirire to get away from work. You make many excuses, and they seem to you to be good ones. Can you tell me how many days you have been out of the shop in the last three months?"

"No, I cannot," was the reply, made in a tone indicating a slight degree of irritation.

"Well, I can, Henry."

"How many is it, then?

"Ten days."

"Never."

"It is true, for I kept the count."

"Indeed, then, you are mistaken. I was only out a gunning three times, and a fishing twice."

"And that makes five times. But don't you remember the day you were made sick by fatigue?"

"Yes, true, but that is only six."

"And the day you went up the mountain with the party?"

"Yes."

"And the twice you staid away because it stormed?"

"But, William, that has nothing to do with the matter. If it stormed so violently that I couldn't come to the shop, that surely is not to be set down to the account of pleasure taking."

"And yet, Henry, I was here, and so were all the workmen but yourself. If there had not been in your mind a reluctance to coming to the shop, I am sure the storm would not have kept you. I am plain with you, because I am your friend, and you know it. Now, it is this increasing reluctance on your part, that alarms me. Do not, then, add fuel to a flame that if thus nourished, will consume you."

"But, William—"

"Don't make excuses, Henry. Think of the aggregate of ten lost days. You can earn a dollar and a half a day easily, and do earn it whenever you work steadily. Ten days in three monts is fifteen dollars. All last winter, you know, Ellen went without a cloak, because you could not afford to buy one for her; now the money that you could have earned in the time wasted in the last three months, would have bought her a very comfortable one—and you know that it is October now, and winter will soon be again upon us. Sixty dollars a year buys a great many comforts for a poor man."

Henry Thorne remained silent for some moments. He felt the force of William Moreland's reasoning; but his own inclinations were stronger than his friends arguments. He wanted to go with two or three companions a gunning, and even the vision of his young wife shrinking in the keen winter wind, was not sufficient to conquer this desire.

"I will go this once, William," he said at length, with a long inspiration; "and then I will quit it. I see and acknowledge the force of what you say; I never viewed the matter so seriously before."

"This once may confirm a habit now too strongly fixed," urged his companion.—"Stop now, while your mind is rationally convinced that it is wrong to waste your time, when it is so much needed for the sake of making comfortable and happy one who loves you, and has cast her lot in life with yours. Think of Ellen, and then be a man."

"Come, Harry!" said a loud cheerful voice at the shop door; we are waiting for you!"

"Ay, ay," responded Henry Thorne.—"Good morning, William, I am pledged for to-day. But after this, I will swear off! And so saying, he hurried away.

Henry Thorne and William Moreland were workmen in a large manufacturing establishment in one of our thriving inland towns. They had married sisters, and thus a friendship that had long existed, was confirmed by closer ties of interest.

They had been married about one year, at the time of their introduction to the reader, and, already Moreland could perceive that his earnings bought more comforts for his little family than did Henry's. The difference was not to be accounted for in the days the other took in pleasure taking, although their aggregate loss was no mean item to be taken from a poor man's purse. It was to be found, mainly, in a disposition to spend, rather than to save; to pay away for trifles that were not really needed, very small sums, whose united amount in a few weeks would rise to many dollars. But, when there was added to this constant check upon his prosperity, the frequent recurrence of a lost day, no wonder that Ellen had less of good and comfortable clothing than her sister Jane, and that her house was far less neatly furnished.

All this had been observed, with pain, by William Moreland and his wife, but, until the coversation recorded in the opening of this story, no word of remonstrance or warning had been ventured upon by the former. The spirit in which his words had been received encouraged him to hope that he might exercise a salutary control over Henry, if he persevered, and he resolved that he would extend thus far towards him the offices of a true friend.

After dinner of the day during which her husband was absent, Ellen called in to see Jane, and sit the afternoon with her.—They were only sisters, and had loved each other much. During their conversation, Jane said in allusion to the season—

"It begins to feel a little chilly to-day as if winter were coming. And, by the way, you are going to get a cloak this fall, Ellen, are you not?"

"Indeed, I can hardly tell, Jane," Ellen replied, in a serious tone; "Henry's earnings, some how or other, don't seem to go far with us; and yet I try to be as prudent as I can. We have but a few dollars laid by, and both of us want warm underclothing, and Henry must have a coat and pair of pantaloons to look decent this winter.—I must try to do without the cloak, I think."

"I am sorry for that. But keep a good heart about it, sister. Next fall you will surely be able to get a comfortable one; and you shall have mine as often as you want it, this winter. I can't go out much, you know; our dear little Ellen, your namesake, is to young to leave often."

"You are very kind Jane," Ellen said, and her voice slightly trembled.

A silence of some moments ensued, and then the subject of conversation was changed to one more cheerful.

That evening, just about nightfall, Henry Thorne came home, much fatigued, bringing with him half a dozen squirrels and a single wild pigeon.

"There, Ellen, is something to make a nice pie for us to-morrow," he said, tossing his game bag upon the table.

"You look very tired, Henry," his wife said, tenderly; "I would'nt go out any more this fall, if I were you."

"I don't intend going out any more, Ellen," he replied, "I'm sick of it."

"You don't know how glad I am to hear you say so!" his wife said, in an altered and cheerful tone. "Somehow, I always feel troubled and uneasy when you are out gunning or fishing, as if you were not doing right."

"You shall not fell so any more, Ellen," he replied; "I've been thinking all the afternoon about your cloak. Cold weather is coming and we hav'nt a dollar laid by for anything. How I am to get the cloak, I do not see, and yet I cannot bear the thought of your going all this winter again without one."

"O never mind that, dear," Ellen said in a cheerful tone, her face brightening up. "We can't afford it this fall, and that's settled. But I can have Jane's whenever I want it, she says; and you know she is so kind and willing to lend me any thing that she has, I don't like to wear out her things, but then I shall not want the cloak often."

Henry Thorne sighed, at thoughts his wife's words stirred in his mind.

"I don't know how it is," he at length said, despondingly; "William can't work any faster than I can, nor earn more a week, and yet he and Jane have every thing comfortable, and are saving money into the bargain, while we want many things that they have, and are not a dollar ahead."

One of the reasons for this, to her husband, unaccountable difference trembled on Ellen's tongue. But she could not make up her mind to reprove him; and so bore in silence, and with some pain, what she felt as a reflection upon her want of frugality in managing househould affairs.

Let us advance the characters we have introduced, a year in their life's pilgrimage and see if there are any fruits of these good resolutions.

"Where is Henry Thorne, this morning?" asked the owner of the shop, of Moreland, one morning, an hour after all the workmen had come in.

"I do not know really," Moreland replied. "I saw him yesterday, when he was well."

"He's off gunning, I suppose again. If so, it is the tenth day he has lost in idleness during the last two months. I am afraid I shall have to get a hand in his place, upon whom I can place more dependence. I shall be sorry to do this for your sake, and for the sake of his wife. But I do not like such an example to the workmen and apprentices, and besides, being away from the shop often disappoints a job."

"I could not blame you, sir." Moreland said; "and yet, I hope you will bear with him for the sake of Ellen. I think if you would talk to him, it would do him good."

"But why don't you talk to him, William?"

"I have talked to him frequently, but he has got so that he won't hear it any longer from me."

"Nor would he bear it from me, either, I fear, William."

Just at that moment, the subject of conversation came in.

"You are late this morning, Henry," said the owner of the shop to him, in the presence of the other workmen.

"It's only a few minutes past the hour," he replied, moodily.

"It's more than an hour past."

"Well if it is I can make it up."

"That is not the right way, Henry.—Lost time is never made up."

Thorne did not understand the general truth intended to be expressed, but supposed at once, that the master of the shop meant to intimate that he would wrong him out of the lost hour, notwithstanding he had promised to make it up. He therefore turned an angry look upon him, and said—

"Do you mean to say that I would cheat you sir?"

The employer was a hasty man, and tenacious of his dignity as a master. He invariably discharged a journeyman who was in the least degree disrespectful in his language or manner towards him, before the other workmen. Acting under the impulse that at once prompted him, he said:

"You are discharged," and instantly turned away.

As quickly did Henry Thorne turn and leave the shop. He took his way homeward, but he paused and lingered as he drew nearer and nearer his little cottage, for troubled thoughts had now taken place of angry feelings. At length he was at the door, and lifting slowly the latch, he entered.

"Henry!" said Ellen, with a tone of surprise. Her face was paler, and more care-worn than it was a year before; and its calm expression had changed into a troubled one. She had a babe upon her lap, her first and only one. The room in which she sat, was far from indicating circumstances improved by the passage of a year, was far less tidy and comfortable; and her own attire, though neat, was faded, and unseasonable. Her husband replied not to her inquiring look, and surprised ejaculation, but seated himself in a chair, and burying his face in his hands, remained silent, until, unable to endure the suspense, Ellen went to him, and taking his hand, asked, so earnestly, and so tenderly, what it was that troubled him, that he could not resist the appeal.

"I am discharged!" he said, with bitter emphasis. "And there is no other establishment in the town nor within fifty miles!"

"O, Henry! how did that happen?"

"I hardly know myself, Ellen, for it all seems like a dream. When I left home this morning, I did not go directly to the shop; I wanted to see a man at the upper end of the town, and when I got back it was an hour later than usual. Old Ballord took me to task before all the shop, and intimated that I was not disposed to act honestly towards him. This I cannot bear from any one; I answerd him in anger, and was discharged on the spot. And now, what we are to do heaven only knows! Winter is almost upon us, and we have not five dollars in the world."

"But something will turn up for us, Henry, I know it will," Ellen said, trying to smile encouragingly, although her heart was heavy in her bosom.

Her husband shook his head doubtingly, and then all was gloomy and oppressive silence. For nearly an hour, no word was spoken by either. Each mind was busy with painful thoughts, and one with fearful forebodings of evil. At the end of that time, the husband took up his hat and went out. For a long, long time after, Ellen sat in dreamy, sad abstraction, holding her babe to her breast. From this state, a sense of duty roused her, and laying her infant on the bed,—for they had not yet been able to spare money for a cradle,—she began to busy herself in her domestic duties. This brought some little relief.

About eleven o'clock, Jane came in with her usual cheerful, almost happy face, bringing in her hand a stout bundle. Her countenance changed in its expression to one of concern, the moment her eyes rested upon her sister's face, and she laid her bundle on a chair quickly; as if she half desired to keep it out of Ellen's sight.

"What is the matter, Ellen?" she asked with tender concern the moment she had closed the door.

Ellen could not reply; her heart was too full. But she leant her head upon her sister,s shoulder; and, for the first time since she had heard the sad news of the morning, burst into tears. Jane was surprised, and filled with anxious concern. She waited until this ebullition of feelling had in some degree abated, and she then said in a tone still more tender than that in which she had first spoken,—

"Ellen, dear sister! tell me what has happened."

"I am foolish, sister," at length Ellen said, looking up, and endeavoring to dry her tears. "But I cannot help it. Henry was discharged from the shop this morning and now what are we to do? We have nothing ahead, and I am afraid he will not be able to get anything to do here, or within many miles of the village."

"That is bad Ellen," Jane said, while a shadow fell upon her face, but a few moments before glowing and happy. And that was nearly all she could say; for she did not wish to offer false consolation, and she could think of no genuine words of comfort. After a while, each grew more composed in mind, and less reserved, and then the whole matter was talked over, and all that Jane could say, she did say, that seemed likely to soothe and give hope to Ellen's mind.

"What have you there?" at length asked Ellen, glancing towards the chair upon which Jane had laid her bundle.

Jane paused a moment, as if in self-communion, and then said—

"Only a pair of blankets, and a couple of calico dresses that I have been out buying."

"Let me look at them," Ellen said, in as cheerful a voice as she could assume.

A large, heavy pair of blankets, for which Jane had paid five dollar, were now unrolled, and a couple of handsome chintz dresses displayed, of dark rich colors, suitable for the winter season. It was with difficulty that Ellen could restrain a sigh, as she looked at these comfortable things, and thought of how much she needed, and of how little she had to hope for. Jane felt that such thoughts must pass through her sister's mind, and she also felt much pained that she had undesignedly thus added, by contrast, to Ellen's unhappy feelings. When she returned home, she put away her new dresses and her blankets. She had no heart to look at them, no no heart to enjoy herown good things, while the sister she somuch loved was denied like present comforts, and worse than all, weighed down with a heart sickening dread of the future.

We will not linger to contrast, in a series of domestic pictures, the effects of industry and idleness on the two married sisters and their families,—effects, the cause of which, neither aided materially in producing. Such contrasts, though useful, cannot but be painful to the mind, and we would a thousand times, rather give pleasure than pain. But one more striking contrast we will give as requisite in showing the tendency and end of good or bad principles, united with good or bad habits.

Unable to get any employment in the village, Thorne, hearing that steady work could be obtained in Charleston, South Carolina, sold off a portion of his scanty furniture, and his cow, by which he received money enough to remove there with his wife and child. Thus were the sisters separated; and in that separation, gradually estranged from the tender and lively affection that presence and constant intercourse had kept burning with undiminished brightness. Each became more and more absorbed, every day, in increasing cares and duties; yet to one those cares and duties were painful, and to the other full of delight.

Ten years from the day on which they parted in tears, Ellen sat, near the close of day, in a meanly furnished room, in one of the southern cities, watching, with a troubled countenance, the restless slumber of her husband. Her face was very thin and pale, and it had a fixed and strongly marked expression of suffering. Two children, a boy and a girl, the one about six, and the other a little over ten years of age, were seated listlessly on the floor, which was uncarpeted. They seemed to have no heart to play. Even the elasticity of childhood had departed from them.—From the appearance of Thorne, it was plain he was very sick; and from all indications the room in which he lay afforded, it was plain that want and suffering were its inmates. The habits of idleness he had suffered to creep at a slow but steady pace upon him, and idleness brought intemperance, and intemperance reacting upon idleness completed his ruin, and reduced his family to poverty in its most appalling form. Now he was sick with a southern fever, and his miserable dwelling afforded him no cordial, nor his wife and children the healthy food that nature required.

"Mother!" said the little boy, getting up from the floor, where he had been sitting for half an hour, as still as if he were sleeping, and coming to Ellen's side, he looked up earnestly and imploringly in her face.

"What, my child?" the mother said, stooping down and kissing his forehead, while she parted with her fingers the golden hair that fell in tangled masses over it.

"Can't I have a piece of bread, mother?"

Ellen did not reply, but rose slowly and went to the closet from which she took part of a loaf, and cutting a slice from it, handed it to her hungry boy. It was her last loaf, and all their money was gone. The little fellow took it, and breaking a piece off for his sister, gave it to her; the two children then sat down side by side, and eat in silence the morsel that was sweet to them.

With an instinctive feeling, that from no where but above could she look for aid and comfort, did Ellen lift her heart and pray that she might not be forsaken in her extremity. And then she thought of her sister Jane, from whom she had not heard for a long time, and her heart turned towards her with an eager and yearning desire to see her face once more.

And now let us look in upon Jane and her family. Her husband, by saving where Thorne spent in foolish trifles, and working when Thorne was idle, gradually laid by enough to purchase a little farm, upon which he had removed, and there, industry and frugality brought its sure rewards. They had three children: little Ellen had grown to a lively, rosy-cheeked, merry-faced girl of eleven years; and George who had followed Ellen, was in his seventh year, and after him came the baby, now just completing the twelfth month of its innocent happy life. It was in the season when the farmer's toil is rewarded, and William Moreland was among those whose labor had met an ample return.

How different was the scene in [illegible] Ellen [illegible] sad[illegible].

The table was spread for the evening meal, always [illegible] bright [illegible] the supper was not yet [illegible] ken their places [illegible] Moreland [illegible] drawn up with the [illegible] he was amusing with an apple from a well-filled basket, the product of his own orchard.

A hesitating rap [illegible] tidy maiden who assisted Mrs. Moreland in her duties.

"It is the [illegible]," she said, in a tone of [illegible] as she opened the door.

[illegible]

"O, but that looks [illegible] Ellen, peeping into the dish [illegible] paused, to smile [illegible] ing the coming [illegible].

The [illegible]

"SAVANNAH, [illegible]

"My Dear Sister Jane,—[illegible]

[illegible]

ELLEN."

Jane hand[illegible]

[illegible]

* * * * * *

In one month [illegible] ter was [illegible] inmates of Moreland's [illegible]. Gra[illegible] the [illegible] of the former [illegible] ment to her cheek. [illegible] weeks were as gay and happy as any.—The delight [illegible] William Moreland, as he saw [illegible] change, was a [illegible] he had sacrificed in making them happy.—Nor did Ellen [illegible] entire burden upon her sister and her husband: her activity and willingness found enough to do that needed doing, and Jane often used to say to her husband.

"I don't know which is the gainer over the other, me or Ellen; for I am sure, I can't see how we could do without her."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. W. BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Helme's Sampson & Salisbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE.
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent.

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE undersigned are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the one price store. SUTTON & QUINBY.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. [illegible] this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to [illegible] village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "Fortune's Favorites."
May [illegible]

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE [illegible] a much larger stock and [illegible] lower than those who advertise [illegible].
May 26. J. N. ELMORE.

[illegible] fashionable Hats, [illegible] low at the
STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE [illegible] inform the Citizens of De [illegible] that he has opened a [illegible] S. G. Walker's store [illegible] New York City [illegible] warranted if made by [illegible] New York Spring and Summer [illegible] W. P. GUEST.
[illegible] 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE [illegible] for sale at the Farmers' Ex[illegible] good order in barrels and [illegible] Flour is made from the best of western wheat at one of the best mills in the state.
S. G. WALKER.
De Ruyter, [illegible] 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUST [illegible] Deeds, Personal Mortgages, &c. [illegible] at this office
[illegible] 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS

C[illegible] NEW YORK CASH STORE.

500 [illegible] for sale at the STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK

[illegible]

MICHIGAN

[illegible]

WISKONSAN.

Milton [illegible] F. M. [illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible] C. M. Wheelock

ILLINOIS

[illegible] James [illegible]

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

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☞ To office and mail subscribers, $2 IN ADVANCE.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞ All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞ Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher free of postage.

L. T. Rogers 2

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 30.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor.——A. H. BURDICK, Printer. [WHOLE No. 134.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The seventh day *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—Commandment.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.—Jesus Christ.*

Two dollars in advance.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1842. [Published weekly.

Original Papers.

The Committee appointed by the General Conference to devise some plan by which the benevolent enterprises of the denomination may be promoted with the greatest possible efficiency, would respectfully report:

That they are deeply impressed with the fact, that in regard to those great movements which directly tend to the building up of the Redeemer's kingdom, we are far behind what the spirit of our holy religion requires. Our Missionary Societies are so crippled in their operations, that their influence is scarcely felt, and their existence hardly known beyond the precincts of our own denomination.

Our Tract operations amount to almost nothing. In the cause of Education we are doing but little; and no regard to Bible distribution, Foreign Missions, and other efforts which characterize the present advanced state of the Christian world, we are completely dead. Notwithstanding this lamentable state of things, the signs of the times are loudly calling upon us as a people for some vigorous effort towards the moral renovation of the world. We cannot but "discern the signs of the times," and we feel that it is high time to awake out of sleep, and enter into such organizations as will enable us to exert the greatest moral power for the conversion of the world to God.

Our General Conference, under its present organization at least, does not seem to be adapted to carrying forward with vigor the benevolent operations to which we have referred. And any such organization of it as would give it an entire new character, would, we fear, be regarded with jealousy. Many of our aged brethren, whom we regard with fond affection, are not prepared for any great change in its features, and we would not without the sternest necessity recommend any course that would be to their grief.—For the same reason, we would not recommend the dissolution of the Conference.—before that he was [illegible] with those feelings which find a place in the breasts of our aged fathers and spiritual counsellors, who have watched over the interests of the connection with all the yearnings of parental fondness. They have experienced the advantages of a Conference in former years, and if any farther advantages can be reaped from its continuance, or any solid satisfaction afforded to those whom it is our duty to love, let it be continued.

The Committee, after a free interchange of views with one another, are of opinion that our organizations for benevolent efforts should be as simple as possible. The less complicated the better. On this account we would not recommend that the General Conference, or any other single organization, have the control of all the benevolent enterprizes of the denomination. These different enterprizes, requiring to be variously modified according to their nature, cannot well be combined together under the control of a single Society, without rendering its machinery too complicated to be understood by our brethren at large. And we are confident that if the plan of operation is not perfectly understood, their liberalities cannot be secured, nor their sympathies enlisted. On the contrary, they will look on it with a suspicion fatal to its prosperity.—With this view of the case, we would proceed to give some general outlines of a plan for promoting the cause of Domestic Missions.

We recommend, first,—That each church in the denomination consider itself a Missionary Society, raising in the course of each year, such an amount of available funds for the Missionary cause, as their circumstances will warrant, and adopting such a plan to effect this as they may in their judgment think best.

Second—Let the Association to which such churches belong become a Central Missionary Society, to which these churches shall be auxiliary. Let the church Societies annually transmit their funds to this Central Society to be taken charge of.—Let this Central Society have its Treasurer and other officers as they may think necessary, that every thing may be managed orderly, and with a view to the sure accomplishment of the final result contemplated.

Third—Let a General Society be organized, to which all these Central Societies or Associations shall be auxiliary. Let this General Society meet annually, and receive and take charge of the funds contributed by the various auxiliary Societies, and of all such donations as they may receive from any other sources. Let this Society have its Executive Board, who shall appoint all its Missionaries, select their fields of labor, disburse the funds of the Society, receive and take charge of reports of Missionaries, and perform generally such business as may be assigned to it—subject, however, to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Society, to which it shall be held amenable, and at each annual meeting of the Society submitting a written report of all its operations during the past year.

Fourth—Should an individual church, not belonging to an Association, wish to bear a part in the operations of the Society, let such church become a Missionary Society, after the same plan recommended to churches that are associated; and after having collected their funds, let them send them directly to the General Society, where they shall be represented in such manner as the Constitution of the Society shall require.—Or, should an individual church, though belonging to an Association, choose for reasons satisfactory to themselves, not to transmit their funds through the medium of the Associational Society, but directly to the General Society, let it be done, and let the Constitution of the General Society be so framed as to allow full liberty in this respect. We think, however, that associated churches will generally choose to be represented through the medium of their Associations. It will commonly be less expensive for them to do so.

Fifth—There may be instances where a number of brethren are located in a neighborhood by themselves, remote from a church. They may desire to combine together for the promotion of the missionary cause, and to send their funds directly to the General Society. Let the Constitution be so framed as to meet such cases.

Sixth—At each annual meeting of the General Society, let a sermon be delivered by some one who shall have been previously appointed, with special reference to the great design of the Society. Also, let persons be appointed to deliver short and spirited addresses during the progress of the meeting, so as to render it as interesting an occasion as possible.

In regard to the proper basis of representation in such a General Society as is here contemplated, your committee are hardly prepared to offer any thing definite. Perhaps it does not belong to us to say any thing on the subject. We are aware that some of our brethren are opposed to any representation upon the basis of dollars and cents contributed, while others are of opinion that it is the only plan that will give efficiency to the operations of the Society.—This matter, however, may be fully discussed when the Society is organized and the constitution framed.

The outlines of the foregoing plan have reference particularly to the cause of Domestic Missions. But the same general course may be taken with regard to other benevolent efforts. Should it be deemed expedient at any time to organize a Foreign Mission Society, we have only to proceed in the same manner, only let the General Society be distinct and separate from that of Domestic Missions, having its own organization, its own officers, its own distinct Executive Board, &c. The same may be said of the Hebrew Mission Society. Also of the Tract effort,—and in general of whatever enterprises we may engage in, care being taken that there be such modifications of each as the nature of the case may demand.

Your Committee would recommend that the Anniversaries of the General Societies be held annually during the same week, and all at one place, such as shall have been previously determined. They would also recommend that in the selection of the place, an eye be had to its central situation, or its convenience of access, and the influence that may probably be exerted from such place in favor of the interests of the denomination.

Should the plan submitted in this Report be adopted by the General Conference, your committee hopes that measures will be taken towards the earliest possible organization of such Societies—and that the Societies now in existence will wind up their operations in the most judicious manner, with a view to becoming merged in the new organization as soon as practicable.

THOS. B. BROWN,
ELI S. BAILEY,
ALEX. CAMPBELL,
PAUL STILLMAN,
DAVID DUNN,
JAS. R. IRISH,
W. B. MAXSON,
JOEL GREENE,
AZOR ESTEE,
DANIEL COON,
WM. SATTERLEE,
Committee.

Religious Department.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

THE DUTY OF COMPARISON.

From the German of J. G. Alberti.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

If we look into Revelation, it preaches unto us love to our neighbors, and the approbation and good pleasure of God which those secure who practice that virtue. I will not here repeat all the testimony which the scriptures furnish upon this point, but only remind you that it was the chief object of the gospel to make us more intimately acquainted with the love which God has shown to man, and which should be our only model of imitation. When the love of God, which extends to the evil and ungrateful, is proclaimed in our ears, we are admonished to *be perfect as our Father who is in heaven is perfect.* When we are taught the great institution which he has ordained for our salvation, and that, to this end, he has not withholden any thing, "not even his only begotten Son, but he has delivered him up for us all," next follows the admonition: "If God so loved us, we ought also to love one another." When it is recorded of this Son of God, that he gave himself up for us, out of love to men, this love is brought before us as an example for us to follow, and in consideration of which we should not count our own lives dearer, in many cases in which we may be called to sacrifice them to the service of our neighbors. "Hereby perceive we the love of God, because he laid down his life for us: and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren." Is it then our duty to lay down our lives for the brethren? how much less should we esteem the goods of this world, which are so evanescent, which innumerable accidents may rob us of, which we cannot take with us when summoned away by death, and which, notwithstanding, may be the means of promoting the best good of our neighbors.

Add to this also, that God will look upon what we expend for this noble object, as a return for those manifold gifts by which he has preferred us before thousands of our brethren. "He that hath pity upon the poor," says Solomon, "lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will he pay him again." Yes, what can be plainer than that Jesus will look upon what we do to his brethren, his redeemed, as done to himself! On that great day he will declare before the assembly of angels and men, "verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

And yet how can men of an unmerciful heart flatter themselves that they love God! How can they contradict the declaration of John in our text: "Whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" a declaration which proves that their own imaginary love of God is a miserable self-deception. And this is what we would particularly show you.

But after all, of what utility is this knowledge? Does it give any among you a secret dread to hear, that your hearts are void of the love of God, just in proportion as they are shut against a beneficent love towards your neighbors? If so, then your fancied security is gone, your knowledge, faith, and hope must perish like the hope of the hypocrite. Then may you never expect to enter that realm of love and bliss, where our happiness will principally consist in loving God with a perfect heart. O, if you who have hitherto shut your hearts against the wants of your neighbors, and seen them with indolent indifference struggling with penury and diversified wretchedness—if you have been convinced of the truth of any thing we have now said, then let it sink deep into your minds, and awaken you to inquire, whether the least spark of love to God is glowing in your souls. And as your eternal salvation hangs upon this question, it is of infinite moment that you decide it correctly.—Rest not this decision upon those signs which have hitherto constituted the basis of your conclusion; not upon your assiduity in the exercises of devotion; not in the observation of the public worship of God; not upon the desire you manifest to attain a farther knowledge of religion; nor upon the consciousness of deriving a species of satisfaction in discharging the obligation of justice. Love, and love, too, towards your neighbor, must here decide the whole.—Perhaps there are those persons who are entirely wanting in this latter love, who have never expended any of their fortune to this noble end; there are others who have indeed given, but not because it was a blessing, but a necessity. Their little charities bear no proportion to the increase, the abundance of good things which God has given them. Whenever you find this disposition existing, then it is time to reform. Henceforward ask not, *how large is my fortune?* but, what use have I made of it? not, "how much must I yet gain to leave my children the capital which shall enable them to lead the same splendid manner of life which I lead?" but "how much must I spend of this fortune which I possess by the divine blessing, in order to make up what I have hitherto lacked in works of love?" How many poor families must I support; how many tears must I dry up; how much sorrow must I alleviate, if I would not belong to the unmerciful, who shall be judged without mercy! An occasion is not wanting. There are a multitude of poor who need your assistance. True, we would not have you scatter your benefits without discrimination or choice, nor support the begging vagabond with your alms. We would have you give to him who deserves it, who would almost perish without your help; to the houseless, to the artisan who, with all the briny sweat of his brow, is unable to earn what is necessary for the support of his numerous friends; to the poor widow who eats her bread with her tears, because she has not wherewith to still the hunger of her children or cover their nakedness; to that man whom you can place by your free gift in a station to resume his business, and thus to support himself and his family. See what a wide field for your beneficence opens before you! See how many objects for that instinctive sympathy which God has implanted within you, and which you have hitherto stifled in servile avarice!—What incentives and ways to show your love to God in good works! But if all this cannot move you, O! ask us not to place any longer the least confidence in your love to God, nor to recognize you as his true worshipers. Above all, ask this not of God, who looks through all the habiliments of hypocrisy; ask it not of your future Judge, who will receive those alone into his kingdom who have done good, who have fed the hungry, and clothed the naked, and relieved the wretched.

But ye humane souls, for we recognize to our joy those among our hearers who find their happiness in good works—be ye not weary therein. Let not the ingratitude of those you have assisted, dishearten you from following farther that admonition of Jesus. "Do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again; and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest." Yes, who shall name the reward which is prepared for you, when you go hence to take possession of that treasure, which you have laid up here on earth by your good works; not these fugitive goods, but the kingdom of your Father, that incorruptible inheritance reserved for you in heaven! This great hope will strengthen you in death. It will help you conquer in the last conflict. O may we all have this hope to accompany us in our last hours!

IMPORTANCE OF THE PASTORAL RELATION.

Could all our ministers and churches have a deep and intelligent conviction of the exceeding importance of the regular pastoral relation, we believe the most delightful effects would be speedily manifest. Every church needs a pastor. She needs to have a man of God, chosen most deliberately, and set apart by his brethren to the great work of taking charge of her spiritual interests as the business of his life. He should be pledged to devote his toils and best efforts to her spiritual edification. He should publicly covenant to give himself to the service of the church, and feel that he cannot be at liberty to pursue any other work requiring much of his attention or care. For this purpose, let the church engage to support him, to defend him, and to receive instruction from his lips. Let him mature his main plans of action, and by so doing seek permanent results for many years. Let him commit himself to the study of divine truth, striving constantly to learn, that he may grow in grace himself, and most effectually impart the glorious knowledge to others.

The connection thus formed will be the source of countless blessings. Means and sources of holy influence will be continually occurring and augmenting. More and more will the pastor find, demanding and rewarding his vigilance, toil, and care.

Let *every* church have a pastor. Let them, if they are feeble, do all they can for the comfortable support of their pastor. Let him, if there is no other way, devote a part of his time to a large garden, or a small farm, thereby earning a part of his support, rather than to have the church left destitute of a pastor. Let the church be aided by sister churches, and the expedient just mentioned will seldom be necessary.—Let all parties lay aside mere worldly pride, and give themselves to every act of self-denial and every necessary effort for the maintenance, unbroken, of the tender and strong pastoral relation.

The more we consider the state of the churches and the condition of the ministry, the more do we feel obligated to protest against the miserable system of stated supplies. It forbids the minister to feel at home. It discourages him from forming any foreseeing plans, and from prosecuting any thorough course of study. It encourages among the people the habit of idle criticism, rather than of docile seeking of instruction. It fails to bind the church together, diminishes her benevolent resources, exposes her to the spirit of division, and makes her liable to various disorders.

Let every church have a pastor. When the pastoral relation is formed, let it be permanent. If the pastor, ardent and eager in the study of the word of God, lays hold of its strong truths, he will interest his people in his preaching, and preserve their interest for many years. The system of divine truth is so deep, and large, and rich, that it will supply him and his people with the amplest instruction, and leave enough for his successor. All that is needful is study—unceasing, laborious and persevering study. Let him cultivate a pleasing manner; but most of all, let him obtain great, vital, earnest thoughts, and utter them in his own natural manner, only with earnestness of heart corresponding to their importance. His people will forget to criticise the manner. They will respect, love, and reverence his faithful, earnest and powerful soul. So he will be permanent.

Let not young men be too anxious in the selection of a place. Any place will furnish work enough for a pastor. Resolve, when the place is chosen, to do all in the power of mortal consecration towards making a full experiment of the Gospel in the place. To this, bend all your thoughts, and be contented with it. Be not looking out for better places. Resolve to make your own better, always better—if possible, best—most universally intelligent, devoted, benevolent, and happy.

These thoughts are written hastily. But they are the fruit of observation and reflection continued for a number of years. More and more do we deprecate changes. More earnestly than ever do we say to all churches who have not pastors, give no sleep to your eyes till you obtain one, and to all who have pastors, hold on and seek for mutual improvement, opposing all unnecessary change.—N. Y. Evangelist.

From the Protestant and Herald.

STRANGE CONTRARIETIES.

1. The Savior says—My kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight; but now is my kingdom not of this world. It is a mistake, says the Pope, I am the head of the Church, and I am a temporal Prince; I levy armies, fight battles, and do all other things which earthly sovereigns may of right do.

2. Marriage is honorable in all, says the Apostle Paul. Oh no! says the Pope—not in all; for it is not lawful for *priests* to marry.

3. A bishop must be the husband of one wife, says Paul. He shall be the husband of no wife at all, says the Pope. I will suffer no such thing—not I.

4. Have I not a right to lead about a wife, or a sister, as well as Cephas and the other apostles of our Lord? says Paul.—No, says the Pope; you may lead about a concubine, but a wife or sister you shall not.

5. By faith are ye saved, says the Apostle—not by works. Paul! says the Pope, this is a grand mistake: by works, to be sure. Why, we have had saints with us who have had more good works than were necessary for their own justification; and the surplusage is left at my disposal for the notable offenders in all time to come.

6. Call no man Father on earth, [in Eclesia,] says the Savior. But is not the Bishop of Rome emphatically called Papa, Pope? Holy Father?

7. Search the Scriptures, says Christ.—You shall do no such thing, says the Pope, without my express permission.

8. Now these [the Bereans] were more noble than those of Thessalonica, in that they searched the Scriptures, says Luke. O no! says the Pope, Luke you are wrong. The Bereans had no business to search the Scriptures. It is very dangerous for Laymen to be permitted to do any such thing.

9. The Savior, in giving the sacramental cup, said, Drink ye all of it; but the Pope says, all of you shall not drink of it. None of the Laity shall ever taste it. It is for the Clergy only.

10. There is one Mediator between God and man—the man Christ Jesus—says Paul. There are at least a thousand, says the Pope; and at the head of them stands not Christ Jesus, but the Virgin Mary.

11. Who can forbid water, says Peter, that these should not be baptized? Peter, says the Pope, your views are very defective; you should have said, who can forbid water, and oil, and salt and spittle.

12. I had rather speak five words with the understanding, than ten in an unknown language, says Paul. My liturgy is in latin; it is an unknown language to many, and is much better, says the Pope.

13. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image or the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them. In Roman Catholic cathedrals and chapels, there are images and likenesses of many things both in heaven and in earth; and who can tell how many times the priests, who minister at the altar, bow down before them?

14. Preach the word, says Paul. You will excuse me, says the Pope. I don't like to do it.

15. And daily in the temple, and in every house, they ceased not to teach and to preach Jesus; but the Pope preaches once a year, and not sure of that.

16. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, says the Bible. The Sabbath day is not half so holy, says the Pope, as All Saint's day.

17. Our Savior has taught us to pray, Lead us not into temptation; but the Pope has framed a systematic plan of temptation, in linking these three things together—auricular confession, the celibacy of the clergy, and the power of absolution.

18. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them. They are not blessed, says the Pope; for they must go to Purgatory; neither can they rest until many masses are said for the repose of their souls.

19. In the Bible, the Bishop of Rome is called "the man of sin." In the Papal Church he is called His Holiness.

20. The ministers of Christ are forbidden to lord it over God's heritage; but the Pope of Rome lords it over both God and man's heritage. He claims to be universal Bishop, and deposes monarchs.

Here are twenty strange contrarieties—but it must be confessed there is one coincidence. Diotrephes loveth to have the preeminence, says the Apostle John; and so do I, says the Pope. He receiveth not the brethren, and forbiddeth them that would, and casteth them out of the Church, adds John, and this also is exactly what I do, says the Pope. One coincidence and twenty contrarieties!

THE DYING HOUR.

If the experience of the dying hour could be faithfully written, the thoughts that then fill the brain, like the last inhabitants of a crumbling temple, and the feelings that then occupy the chilled heart, be revealed to the eye of sense, what a view would be displayed! The period of dissolution brings with it emotions of a peculiar character. There are at that time operations through which the soul never passed. Nothing appears in its old aspect. Like a a splendid hall which has been hung in new drapery, each object wears a different dress. Opinions that the strongest force of argument could not repel or withdraw from the mind, then hastily depart; prejudices that rooted themselves more and more deeply at every attack, then bend before the blast; cherished feelings that the bosom had ever clung to, then are hated; and desires that had ever found a home beside affection's altar, then are banished. What fearful change is this, that then befalleth the spirit? Are the faculties then so weakened as to prevent it from thinking and feeling aright? No, it now sees things as they are. Falsehood has ceased to obscure its vision. Truth, long deprived of her authority, long forced to crouch like a slave, obtains her rightful station, and shows that the pretended nature of the world is very unlike its real character. O what an hour is this! when the soul is aroused to the true relations of objects—when mistakes are seen, but alas, too late for correction—when eternity's importance and awe enter into the decision, wishes, and feelings of the mind!

The hour of death! In this brief space the past is reviewed. However treacherous memory may have been on a thousand occasions, she now acquits herself with fidelity. Omits she now to unroll the record, which her hands had so often clasped? Is she like the trumpet, that bloweth an uncertain sound? Life's history her tongue now repeats—scenes, forgotten scenes are recalled; and buried events are brought up before the eye. Over the long path which we have made, she leads us; here she stops to meditate on some dark deed; there she shows another way into which passion hurried us. Have we injured friends? Have the true and fond bosoms on which we rested, been pierced by the darts of unkindness? Memory presents it. Have we performed actions of generosity? Have the desolation of the widows been cheered, and the lone misery of the orphan been relieved by us? Has the path of one individual lost a thorn by our instrumentality, or the wreath of love had one rose added by our hands? Delighted with the occurrence, memory repeats it in strains of exultation! Crowded into this narrow period, the moments resemble the waves, that now dance in the sunlight to the music of the breeze, and now flow on in solemn silence beneath the shade of over-hanging boughs. But does the past alone employ the fugitive hour? That hour imagination also makes her own; whatever may have hindered its operation, is now removed. Loftier and freer than ever soars its wings, over the highest summit it easily rises, borrowing life from death itself!

The dying hour! It is then that time and we are parted. Though he may led us over a diversified way, we then forsake him; he continues to travel on in his own course, but we are ushered into a new condition. Cares cease to distress; the last tear falls from the eye, the last sigh escapes from the bosom, darkness gathers upon the earth, relieved only by that pure light which, proceeding from heaven, hath power to gild the closing scene. Mortality, shrink not from this hour. Pursue virtue—let religion be thy study, O man, and whenever and wherever this event occurs, it shall find thee happily prepared. Whether death meet thee at the door when midnight reigneth; or mid-day pour its tide of glory on the world;—whether it meet thee amid the consolations of home, or the privations of a stranger's country;—whether it meet thee on the uprising billows, or in the fruitful plain;—its stern brow shall bear a soft and holy expression, and its angry voice shall speak no tones but those of peace and love!"

Ah! in that hour how shall conscience answer the fearful query,

How many souls
Whom thou hast caused to worship God, on earth,
Shall be thy crown of endless joy in Heaven!

To be misunderstood by the multitude, to be misrepresented by the many, and to be maligned by the few, will ever be the fate of those who embark in any subject matter of reform, which aims a blow at the sinful practices, the blind prejudices, the corrupt propensities and inordinate selfishness of mankind.—*Cab. and Visiter.*

To be great is not always to be good, as notoriety is not always fame.—*Ib.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, September 21, 1842.

☞Circumstances, for which our readers are not accountable, have prevented us from doing much with the quill "editorial" this week. It may be we shall do better in future.

General Conference.

The last session of the Conference was one of more than common interest. We publish this week a report of that body.—In accordance with that report a Constitution for a domestic Missionary Society was formed and referred to churches and brethren till next year, when it is hoped the organization will be completed on a basis that will ensure efficiency and permanency.—We shall publish the Constitution soon.—Br. Brown was appointed to address the denomination on the subject through the medium of the "Register." Hear what he has to offer, before condemning the plan.

The Minutes will be published soon.—A previous pressure of business in the office may delay them a little. An extra number will be published for any who may order them. Orders should be sent immediately if any person or church wish them.

Ministerial Conference.

The Minister's Conference of the Central Association will hold a session with the 1st Church in Verona on the second Tuesday in October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Subjects for Essays to be read on the occasion were assigned as follows:

Eld. Eli S. Bailey, *Depravity.*
" Joel Greene, *Divinity of Christ.*
" S. B. Crandall, *Christian Benevolence.*
" W. Greene, *Deadness to the world.*
" J. Bailey, *Doctrine and Subjects of Baptism.*
" C. M. Lewis, *Importance of gravity with the Ministry.*
" E. Robinson, *Humility.*
" R. G. Burdick, *God's wisdom displayed in the Institution of the Ministry.*
" V. Hull, *Respect to the aged.*

All Ministers and Licentiates in the Association are constitutionally members of the Conference. All others are invited to attend, as the exercises will be public.

The object of the Conference is to harmonize the views of its members, and concert the best means of carrying forward the work assigned them in God's vineyard.

J. BAILEY, Sec'y.

Daring Burglary.

The Jewelry Shop of Mr. I. R. Cook, of this village, was entered by means of false keys on the night of the 18th inst., and property to the amount of some $300, was stolen. Mr. Cook very liberally offers a Reward of Fifty Dollars for the detection of the thief. We trust our citizens will not suffer Mr. C. to pay the reward unassisted for these midnight desperadoes, if they are apprehended. Every citizen ought to be interested in bringing the guilty to punishment, and in the suppression of vice in our community.

For the Register.

The Western Mission.

Mr. Editor—Sir—That our denomination take a deep interest in the brethren scattered throughout the vast regions of the west, has been witnessed during the past year, in the satisfaction with which the communications of Elder Scott have been received, and that there exists a hearty desire to aid these destitute brethren, has been demonstrated by the liberal contributions obtained by Elder Griswold in the eastern and central sections of the denomination, for the support of Elder Scott. In view of the circumstances of our brethren in the far west, the success of Elder Scott, and the response of the churches; it was anticipated by many that the Misssionary Society would devise some means whereby a Missionary, or Missionaries could make a permanent location in that region, and that a work so auspiciously begun, would be prosecuted to a happy issue.

To abandon for the present our favorable prospects, or prosecute them in a state of indebtedness, it seems to me were not the alternatives before the Society. Had means been devised, whereby the churches could have had the privilege of deciding the question in regard to the future and immediate occupation of the field, which God seems to have laid open before them; their course already referred to gives the best assurance that they would not have hesitated for a moment, but that promptly and liberally, they would have responded in the affirmative.

I believe it is generally bad policy to undertake disjointed and unconnected efforts in a denomination who have a regular medium of united effort; yet perhaps the circumstances are an adequate apology for the adoption of such a course in the present emergency. If no irregular effort is made by the churches, their obligation to God and their brethren; their cherished hopes, and the anxious expectation of the infant churches in the west, over whom we had but just begun to rejoice, must be deferred, and very many a heart, through "hope deferred, made sick."

Permit me to suggest for your consideration, and that of the churches, that at the next concert of prayer, on the evening of the first Sabbath of October, or on some other early occasion, each church take this subject into consideration, and if they deem it their duty and the duty of the denomination to prosecute the western mission, that they ascertain how much can be contributed by them to this end, during the ensuing year, and forward a statement of the same, with an expression of their views, to the Executive of the Missionary Society. In this way that Committee might act, not as the Executive of the Missionary Society, but as brethren, to whom a special trust has been committed. I name them, merely because from their appointment by the Society, they would be a body in whom the churches could confide. A small sum from each church would be sufficient to answer the proposed end.

W. D. C.

The above proposition we commend to the churches as worthy of consideration.—The peculiar circumstances of the Missionary Society forbid the incurring any expense the coming year. The Executive Committee were therefore instructed accordingly. If any thing is done, it must be by voluntary contribution, and for a specified purpose. And so far as we are acquainted with the feelings of the brethren, we are assured there is not wanting a benevolent spirit and that there is a readiness to meet the expenses of a Western Mission for the year. In the *true* christian there is a benevolent spirit that is ever seeking objects on which to exert its influence, and a field in which to labor. To us a field large and inviting is opened in the Western States.—The past year shows what may be done, and in a manner which calls on us for the exercise of our benevolence. Everywhere we look, the door of usefulness is opening and inviting our efforts.

The question now to be decided is, will we *this year*, by our voluntary contributions, sustain missionary operations in the west? How else can we, as a community of Christians, so efficiently labor in the vineyard of the Lord. A few shillings, or we may say *pennies*, from each of our number would furnish the necessary funds for the Mission. These contributions, accompanied with the Christian's fervent effectual prayers would doubtless bring a most *cheering* report to all who might participate in the labor. Will our brethren entertain the proposition?—If so, (and we see not why) let pledges be immediately sent from those disposed to act so that the work may immediately commence.

News of the Day.

From the New York Tribune.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Now that this important Bill has become a law, we publish the following list of duties it imposes upon each important article of import, adopting always the amendments of the Senate. The act is to take effect immediately.

Names of Articles.		*Duties by Act 1832.*	*Bill passed.*
Flannels, and baises,	square yard	16	14
Carpeting, Brussels, &c.	"	63	55
do Venetian, &c.	"	35	30
do floor cloth pat	"	43	35
Oilcloth furniture	"	12 1-2	10
Cotton bagging	"	3 1-2	4
Vinegar	gallon	8	8
Beer in casks	"	15	15
Beer in bottles	"	20	20
Oil, fish, &c.	"	—	15
Oil, olive	"	25	20
Oil, Castor	"	40	—
Oil, linseed	"	25	25
Oil, raposeed	"	25	25
Sugar, brown and clayed,	pound	2 1-2	2 1-2
Sugar, white clayed	"	3 1-2	4
Sugar, loaf	"	12	6
Sugar, lump & and other refin	"	10	6
Sugar, candy	"	12	4
Sugar, sirup	"	2 1-2	5
Chocolate	"	4	4
Cheese	"	9	—
Tallow candles	"	5	4
Lard	"	3	3
Beef and pork	"	2	2
Bacon	"	3	3
Butter	"	5	5
Saltpetre, refined	"	3	2
Oil of vitriol	"	3	1
Dry ochre	"	1	1
Ochre in oil	"	1 1-2	—
Red and white lead	"	5	4
Whiting	"	1	1 1-2
Litharge	"	5	—
Sugar of lead	"	5	4
Lead, pig, &c.	"	3	3
Lead, pipes	"	5	4
Lead, old scrap	"	2	1 1-2
Cordage, untarred	"	5	4 1-2
Twine, pack thread, &c.	"	5	6
Corks	"	12	30 p c
Copper rods and bolts	"	4	4
Copper nails and spikes	"	5	4
Wire, cap or bonnet	"	12	12
" iron & steel nov adv 14	"	4	5
" " " above No. 14	"	2	8a11
Iron nails	"	5	3
Iron spikes	"	4	2 1-2
" cables, chains and parts	"	3	2 1-2
" anchors	"	2	2 1-2
" anvils	"	2	2 1-2
" blacksmiths' ham'rs, &c.	"	2 1-2	2 1-2
" castings, vessels, &c.	"	1 3-4	1 1-2
" all other	"	1	[illegible]
" round and braziers' rods 3-16 a 8-16 dia.	"	3	2 1-2
" nail or spike rods	"	3	2 1-2
" sheet, or hoop	"	3	2 1-2
" band, &c.	"	3	2 1-2
" in pigs	ton	10 00	9 00
" old scrap	cwt.	62 1-2	50
" bar rolled	ton	30 00	25 00
" bar hammered	"	18 00	17 00
Hemp	cwt.	2 00	2 00
Alum	"	2 50	1 50
Copperas	"	2 00	2 00
Wheat flour	"	50	70
Salt	bush.	10	8
Coal	"	6	1 75
Wheat	"	25	25
Oats	"	10	10
Potatoes	"	10	10
Paper, folio and qr p'rt	lb.	20	17
" foolscap, &c.	"	17	15
" printing cop'pt, &c.	"	10	10 1-2
" sheathing, &c.	"	3	3
" all other	"	15	15
Books prior to 1775	vol.	4	4
" other than English	"	4	4
" Greek and Latin bound	"	15	15
" " " unbound	"	13	13
" all other bound	"	30	—
" " unbound	"	26	—
Apth's vials under 6 oz.	gr.	1 75	1 71
" " 6 to 16 oz.	"	2 25	2 25
Demijohns	No.	25	15a20
Glass bottles to 1 quart	"	2 00	3 00
Glass bottles over 1 quart	"	2 25	4 00
Playing cards	pack	30	25
Window glass not over 8 by 10, per 100 feet		3 00	2 50
Window glass over 8 by 10 and not over 10 by 12, 100 square feet		3 50	3 50
Window glass over 10 by 12, 100 square feet,		4 00	6 00
Fish, dried or smoked,	quintal	1 00	1 00
Fish, salmon	barrel	2 00	2 00
Fish, mackerel	"	1 50	1 50
Fish, all other	"	1 00	1 00
Shoes and Slippers, silk,	pair	30	—
Shoes, prunella	"	25	25
Shoes, leather, &c.	"	25	30
Shoes, children	"	15	15
Boots and Bootees	"	1 50	1 20
Merino shawls	per cent.	50	40
Cloths and Cassimeres	"	50	40
Other woolen manufactures	"	50	30
Clothes, ready made	"	50	50
Wool, over 8 cts. per lb.		40 per ct. and 4 cts.	30 per ct. and 3 cts.
Woollen yarn per lb.		50 per ct. and 4 cts.	30 per ct.
Glass, cut per lb.		30 per ct. and 3 cts.	25a42
Glass, plain and other per lb.		20 per ct. and 2 cts.	10
Silk goods—pongees and plain white do.	per lb.		1 50
all other	"		2 50
Watches and diamonds			7 1-2
Gems, pearls, &c.			7
Molasses, 4 1-2 mills per lb. instead of 5 cts. per gallon			
Wines—Madeira, Sherry, San Lucar, Canary, per gall.			60
Champagne			40
Port, Burgundy, and Claret in bottles			35
" " " in casks			15
Teneriffe and Claret in casks			6
White, not enumerated, of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Portugal, in casks			7 1-2
" in bottles			20
Red, of do. in casks			6
" do. in bottles			25
White and Red of Spain, Germany, and the Mediterranean, not enumerated, in casks			12 1-2
do do in bottles			20
Wines of Sicily—Madeira and Marsala			25
Other wines of Sicily			15
All other wines and other than those of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Portugal, in bottles			65
do. in casks			25

The following list comprises all the important articles.

1. All articles imported for the use of the United States.

2. All goods, the product of the United States, exported and brought back, and books and personal and household effects of citizens of the United States dying abroad.

3. Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad.

4. Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, and tools of trade, of persons arriving in the United States.

5. Philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts, paintings, drawings, engravings, etching, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems and all other collections of antiquities, provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of (and by the order) of any society, incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the use and by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

6. Anatomical preparations, models of machinery, and of other inventions and improvements in the arts; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, and botany; trees, shrubs, bulbs or roots, and garden seeds, not otherwise specified; berries, nuts, and vegetables, used principally in dyeing or composing dyes; all dyewoods in stick; whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of said fisheries; animals imported for breed; fish, fresh caught, imported for daily consumption; fruit, green or ripe, from the West Indies in bulk; tea and coffee, when imported in American vessels from the places of their growth.

7. Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels, aloes, antimony, crude argol, assafœdita, ava root, barilla, bark of cork tree manufactured; bells of bell metal, and chimes of bells; brass in pigs or bars, and old brass; Brazil wood, crude of brimstone and flour of sulphur, bullion, burr stones unwrought, cochineal, coins and gold and silver, copper imported in any shape for the use of the mint; copper, in pigs, or bars, and copper ore; old copper, cream of tartar, flints, ground flint, gold bullion, gold epaulettes, grindstones, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, gum tragacanth, India rubber, oakum, lac dye, leeches, madder, mother of Pearl, nicked nux vomica, palm leaf manufactured, palm oil, Peruvian bark, [illegible], ivory, plaster of Paris, ratans and reeds, saltpetre when crude, sarsaparilla, shellac, silver epaulettes and wings, stones called rotten.

These duties are imposed by the first nine sections of the law to be admitted free of duty:—

Section 10, enacts that on all unenumerated articles shall be imposed a tax of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Section. An additional 10 per cent shall be levied on all goods which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States—when no specific discriminations is made by the bill: and 10 per cent. additional on all goods except those brought from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels—provided no treaty stipulations be infringed thereby.

Section 12. All duties shall be paid in cash—or the goods will be sold after [illegible] days detention.

Section 13, prescribes the method of selling, and means for the owner to recover the overplus.

Section 14 allows a drawback on foreign sugar refined in and exported from the United States, equal in amount to the duty paid on the foreign sugar: of 5 cents per gallon on spirits distilled from molasses till 1843, when it shall be only 4, and annually reduced 1 cent.

Section 15 enacts that no drawback shall be allowed to goods entitled to debenture, unless exported within three years after their import.

Section 16 provides the mode of valuation of all goods paying *ad valorem* duties, enacting that all costs, charges, and commissions, except insurance, shall be added to the market value.

Section 17 empowers collectors and appraisers to take testimony necessary for valuation.

Section 18 provides for cases of disagreement on appraisal.

Section 19 enacts penalties for attempts to evade the payment of duties.

Section 20 imposes on non-enumerated articles the same duties as those enumerated which they most resemble shall pay.

Section 21 directs the method of appraisal.

Section 22 provides for ports where there are no appraisers.

Section 23 directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make necessary rules for faithful appraisals.

Section 54 directs collectors to follow the Secretary's instructions.

Section 25 provides that the act shall not apply to vessels that shall leave their last port East of the Capes Good Hope and Henlopen, Sept. 1, 1842.

Section 26 provides that the penalties of the law of June 30, 1842, shall be continued.

Section 27 (Land Distribution) omitted.

Section 28, 29, 30, (Struck out in the Senate.)

Section 31 requires the Secretary annually to ascertain and report what articles have paid a duty of more than 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Section 32 prohibits the importation of indecent prints and books.

Section 33 establishes a ton at 20 hundred weight—at 112 lbs. each.

A new Section is added in the Senate, enacting that while the Distribution of the Public Lands is suspended, the 10 per cent. allowed to the Western States shall also be suspended.

From the Albany Journal.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, [illegible]

[illegible]

III. Art. 3, §18 of the Act [illegible] tions, &c. passed April 5th, 1842. The doubt which has been suggested is, whether, in the case where a town is not divided into election districts, more than three inspectors can be appointed by the town board to hold the election?

As this doubt may exist in other quarters, and as there is now no mode so eligible of giving advice to the boards of town officers on this subject as through the public press, it is deemed expedient to make this communication.

Every board of town officers *must* divide the town, if it contain more than five hundred electors, into election districts; and if it contain less than five hundred electors, they *may*, in their discretion, divide it into election districts. By the eighteenth section they are required to "assign at least three of their number to hold the election in each district;" and if there is not a sufficient number of the board for that purpose, "they shall assign one or more of their number to each district, and shall select from among the Justices of the Peace, the Commissioners of Common Schools and the Commissioners of Highways of such town, as many as shall be necessary, in addition to those previously assigned, to constitute at least three inspectors [illegible]

The Supervisor, Assessors and Town Clerk [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] all directions. The New York [illegible] were never more ready [illegible] good notes than at present.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that G. W. Dixon performed the feat of walking and standing on a platform from Tuesday morning, 6th inst., night and day, until Friday noon, 9th inst., a period of 78 hours. His time expired on Thursday evening, being 60 hours. But with the view of testing physical endurance, he undertook to walk on 18 hours longer.

Ohio has 10 colleges and 80 academies and grammar schools, and 5,000 students, and about 5,000 primary and common schools, with 220,000 pupils.

It is said that 3 Lt. Colonels, 4 Majors, 17 Captains, 11 First and 19 Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon and 5 Assistant do. have been killed by the enemy, or have died from disease in Florida, since the commencement of the war.

Camp Meeting.—A great [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Baptist associations.

[illegible] Mass., who [illegible] Government for [illegible] has been notified that [illegible] of the number only contracted [illegible] required. The notification has been received since the signing of the [illegible] Treaty." War stock is on the decline.

Very valuable salt springs have been found at Dundee, Yates county, on the lands of Mr. Smith Page. The brine is supposed to be as strong as that of the Onondaga saline.

A rattlesnake was killed in Winston county, Mississippi, some days ago, about ten feet in length, with thirty-eight joints in its rattle.

A company, composed of about three hundred individuals, left St. Louis, Mo., on the [illegible] ult., for the Rocky Mountains.

More Depravity.—Two lots of obscene books and prints were seized at the shops of two booksellers in Boston, on Tuesday. They were discovered by accident. The abominable publishers or venders, had employed the apprentice of a respectable bookbinder to bind some of the volumes—of course secretly, and at off-hours. The master chanced to find him at the work, and communicated the fact to the District Attorney, under whose advice the boy was arrested, and disclosed the names of his employers.

The punishment for dealing in such vileness is severe in Massachusetts—imprisonment for not more than five nor less than two years, and a fine of $1,000.—*Com. Adv.*

A Lesson to Blasphemers.—One day last week, says the N. Y. Sun, a man was employed ricking hay in his master's field, near Ivybridge, Devon, Penn., when a circumstance took place of a most awful nature. The atmosphere, which had been sunny, became clouded, and a heavy shower of rain fell. The man continued his work, throwing the hay from the ground to the top of the rick, but in a moment of passion he raised the fork high in the air, and swore that God Almighty might come and rick the hay, for he would not. At that instant a flash of lightning, attracted by the iron prong of the fork, struck him to the earth, and on being raised, the unhappy man was dead.

The Best Yet.—An old gentleman (who attended more to teaching his son the method of accumulating riches than knowledge) lived sometime since in one of the Eastern States. From application and industry, he had amassed a property of about twenty thousand dollars. Although not able to read and write, he never had a clerk, but had always been in the habit of keeping his own books. He had invented some new characters for the purpose of conveying his ideas to himself and others; they were formed as nearly similar to the articles sold as the nature of the circumstance would admit. One day a customer of his called for the purpose of settling his account; the hieroglyphics were handed down, and our merchant commenced with—"such a time you had a gallon of rum and a pound of tea; such a time a gallon of molasses, and such a time a cheese." "Stop here," said the customer. "I never had a cheese." "You certainly must have had it," said the merchant, "it is down in my book." The other denied ever buying an article of that kind. After a sufficient number of pros and cons upon recollection, he informed him he had purchased a grindstone about the time. "'Tis the very thing," said the merchant, "and I must have forgotten to put the hole in the middle!"

[illegible] Colt's submarine before that [illegible] stated by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger to be as follows:

The battery consists of a light sheet iron box filled with gunpowder, and having two copper wires wound around with cotton, then varnished over with a mixture of gum shellac, alcohol, and venice turpentine, and extending through tight corks in one side of the box, having a piece of *Platina wire* extending between them in the box amongst the gunpowder, and the two copper wires extending off from this box, which may be anchored in the channel of a river, to a large one of Grant's Electricity Collecting Machines, electrified by a galvanic battery, which may be seven or eight miles distant from the box, and where the operator is, having one of the wires in his hand, and another person having the other wire in his hand, ready to attach them to the collector the instant the signal is given to explode the box. Now when an enemy's vessel is over his box, and the wires are that instant attached, positive electricity immediately passes along one wire and negative electricity immediately passes along the other wire, and these two kinds of electricity concentrate on the Platina wire, instantly heat it *red hot*, and it fires the gunpowder, the explosion of which blows the vessel to fragments.

Button Business.—This is no small matter. One million four hundred thousand dollars are invested in it, and one million five hundred thousand dollars worth of buttons are said to be sold annually. The manufacture of this one article has given direct employment to 2,580 souls, there being dependent on it in all about 10,000!—Yet but for the tariff this manufacture would have stopped!—*Express.*

An Old Man.—Louis Wolham, aged 118 years and 7 months, pound keeper on part of the lands of Clogher, near Domeral, to Mr. Nagel, of Ballinamour Castle, Ireland. He was married to his first wife more than 50 years, and had no offspring. He married a second wife at the age of 100, by whom he had a son, a very fine boy, and very like the father. From his great age, Mr. Nagel gave him his house and the parish pound many years rent free, which made him comfortable and prolonged his life. He never lost a tooth, nor had he a gray hair on his head.

Is this a Good Bank?—The Bank of France has in her vaults 800 barrels of five franc pieces, each barrel containing fifty thousand francs, or about ten thousand dollars. The gold is packed away in leaden cases, containing twenty thousand bags of one thousand francs each, in the neighborhood of four million of dollars in each case; and it is represented that an entire apartment in the vaulted department is filled with these cases, some of which have not been opened for forty years.—*Express.*

The cotton crop of Texas is estimated, for the present year, at about eighty thousand bales.

Singular Obstruction.—The Croton water in one of the leather factories in Ferry street, stopped running on Friday. This morning an examination was made, and an eel, which had come down all the way from Dutchess co., and had threaded all the passages of the aqueduct and its pipes, was found close to the cock. It was the size of a man's thumb, and was taken away in three parts. There is a strainer of copper wire at the distributing reservoir, but its openings are too large, and a finer one must be substituted.—*Eve. Post.*

A few days since an eel was thrown from one of the hydrants in the vicinity of this office, and swam down the gutter briskly enough to show that he was not much inconvenienced by his subterranean voyage.—*Com. Adv.*

Desperadoes at the South.—There are several islands in the Mississippi river, between the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, which have been long noted as harbors for the most desperate villains that infest the Southern country. Not unfrequently has it happened that boats loaded with produce, have been decoyed to the shore, their crews murdered, and the boats sunk to prevent detection. The Anawan, on her passage up from New-Orleans, observed, as she passed Montgomery's Point, four dead bodies floating by. They were evidently murdered, as large and ghastly wounds were seen upon their bodies.—They were so offensive, that they were not taken up. These men were doubtless the victims of the desperadoes of these islands.

The Ashburton Dinner in Boston.—The festival in honor of the Treaty in Boston, was enlivened by many sallies of genuine wit, at which the Yankees are no bunglers. The name of the distinguished guest was used with republican freedom in the construction of several choice puns. It will be remembered that his lordship's name is Alexander Baring. After the President's speech, which had many beautiful allusions, he gave as a toast,

'International Questions easily settled when once brought to their proper *Barings*.'

Then followed a rapid succession of sentiments from the chair, which called up successively and elicited speeches and sentiments from President Quincy, Lord John Hay, Mr. Justice Story, W. B. Reed, Esq., (orator of the day,) Mr. Grattan, Mr. Bancroft, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. Peter, British Consul at Philadelphia, and a host of others.

Lord John Hay made a brief acknowledgement, when called on by a sentiment, to this effect:

'The Commander of the Warspite—he has brought the Herald of Peace, in the Spite of War.'

Mr. Hillard, at the close of one eloquent and graceful remarks, gave

'England and America—may the peace between them be as firm as the cliffs of their coast, and every element of estrangement be as evanescent as the bubbles that break on their shores.'

Dr. Bigelow was called up by a proposition to bestow "pro honoris causa," a doctorate in medicine on their distinguished guest, on the ground that one who had healed the differences between the two countries, was worthy to be considered a professor of the healing art.

The learned Doctor concluded a most witty address by giving for a sentiment, the lines of Horace:

——————"Sed levius fit patientia
Quidquid corrigere est nefas."

Which he paraphrased thus:—'There is not in the world an evil which is past Baring.'

The following allusion to the Christian name of Lord Ashburton was received with great applause,

'True greatness—Which shall the Christian historian place first; the Alexander who severed nations by the sword—or the Alexander who united them by peaceful negotiation?'

Among the volunteers sent to the chair, was the following:

'Virgil sung of the 'penitus,' divisos orbe Britannos.' We rejoice, that, if they were seperated from the 'Orbis Romanus,' they are so near to us as to need the most illustrious statesmen on earth to 'settle the boundary;' and that, if they had no representation in the Roman Senate, and no place among 'Greek Letters,' they have so noble a representative here."

Recent Session of Congress.—The recent session of Congress is the longest ever held under the Government, extending through a period of 269 days. The session of Congress next to the present in duration, was the second long session under Mr. Van Buren, which lasted 229 days.

If the business done by the House at these two sessions be contrasted, it will stand thus:

At the second long session under Mr. Van Buren there were—

Reports made, 716. Bills reported, 524. Bills passed the House, 211.

At the present session there were—

Reports made, 1093. Bills reported, 610. Bills passed the House, 299.—*Nat. Intel.*

Death of Mrs. Tyler.—The mails of this morning bring us intelligence of the death of Mrs. Letitia Tyler, wife of the President. She expired on Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, at the White House in Washington, after having suffered for a long time from the consequences of a paralytic stroke. She is represented as a very estimable and amiable person—kind, disinterested and religious. Her husband and his family are thrown by this calamity into the deepest sorrow.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A late number of the Quincy Herald represents that Gov. Carlin has been fairly whipped out in his attempts to arrest Smith and Rockwell; and adds that the Mormons will not give them up, but fight to the last.

Cast Steel.—The Pittsburgh papers state that the Messrs. Shoenbergers of Pittsburgh, have commenced the manufacture of Cast Steel from American Iron.—Heretofore not much, if any thing, has been done in this country in the manufacture of this article.—*Express.*

Foreign Airs.—The brig Gazelle, which arrived at Salem, on Sunday last, brought a female Chimpanse, (incorrectly called an Ourang-Outang.) It is of small statue, with a black face, resembling a very ugly human being.

The finest quality of wool is sold in Vermont for 23 cts. per pound. Three years ago it sold for 40, 50, and 60 cts. a pound.

Flour—Going Down.—The best flour is now advertised in the Rochester Evening Post, for only $3 75 per barrel. The lowest notch, says the Post, for many a long year at Rochester.

Severe But Just.—Benj. F. Demyer, late postmaster at South Durham, Green Co., has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment for abstracting from the mail, a letter containing $245. The law of the United States is imperative on this subject, and the prisoner received the lightest sentence allowed, there being in his case some mitigating circumstances. The section under which he was sentenced is given in Kinne's abstract of the Criminal Laws of the United States:

"If any person employed in any of the departments of the post office establishment, shall secrete embezzle, or destroy, any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, which he or they shall be entrusted, or which shall have come to his or her possession, and are intended to be conveyed by post, containing any bank note or bank post bill, bill of exchange, warrant of the treasury of the United States, note of assigement of stock in the funds, letters of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, or for selling stock in the funds, or for receiving the interest, etc. Or if any such person, employed as aforesaid, shall steal or take, any of the same out of any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, that shall come into his or her possession, such person shall, on conviction for any such offence, be imprisoned not less than ten years, nor exceeding twenty-one years.—*Act 3d March*, 1825 *Sec.* 21."

This abstract of the criminal law to which we have referred, is published as an appendix to Kinne's Blackstone, third edition. It adds a great deal to the value of a work which is fast finding its way not only into every lawyer's office, but every private library.—*Brother Jonathan.*

Returning Good for Evil.—A gentleman in Norwich, whose garden was entered and plundered on Sunday night, gives notice in the Courier of that city, that if the depredator will call on him any morning during the week, "he shall receive two days supply of fresh vegetables and a copy of the Holy Scriptures, and no questions asked."

Great Ox.—The Empire Ox, raised in Syracuse, New York, by P. N. Rust, is the largest ever known in the United States, and weighs 4,100 pounds.

Notices.

De Ruyter Lyceum.

The next meeting of the Lyceum will occur on Monday evening next at the village School-house, commencing at half-past 6 o'clock. Question for discussion—"Ought the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands to be distributed among the several States according to the present ratio of representation?"

DISPUTANTS—Affirmative, Daniel G. Mitchell. Negative, Jas. D. Tripp.

A. V. BENTLEY, Sec'y.

ALFRED ACADEMY, AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

W. C. Kenyon, Principal.
Miss Caroline B. Maxson, Preceptress.

LECTURERS.

On Phrenology and Physiology.—Drs. J. R. HARTSHORN, and E. RIDER.

On School Teaching.—LUKE G. MAXSON.

On Chemistry and Geology.—W. C. KENYON.

Lectures on other subjects as occasion may require.

This Institution is pleasantly located, in the county of Allegany, thirteen miles South-East of Angelica, and six miles South of Almond. From its retired and quiet situation, it presents a favorable opportunity to parents to place their sons and daughters under a moral influence that will not be counteracted by those with whom they may associate.

The patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed, has been so liberal as to warrant very considerable expenditures in rendering it still more worthy of a more extended *patronage*; and it is hoped that it will, under its present organization, be rendered inferior to no similar Institution in Western New York

The qualification of Common School Teachers will receive particular attention, so as to render them thorough and practical instructors of youth.

The Academic Year,—Is divided into three terms of fifteen weeks each. 1st, Commencing Wednesday 17th August; 2d, 7th December; 3d, 4th April, 1843.

Vacations.—At the expiration of the first and second Terms, one week each; at the expiration of the 3d Term, five weeks.

Tuition.—Varying with Instruction, from $3,50 to $4,75 per term.

Board.—From $1 to $1,25 depending on accommodations. Rooms in the Institution, furnished with Cook Stoves, can be had at a moderate expense.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, Esq., Pres't.
Alfred, July, 1842.

PROPOSALS
For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

MARRIED,

In Fayetville, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. John Smitzer, DELFORD CARPENTER, Esq., and Miss HANNAH PEASLEY, both of De Ruyter.

LIST OF LETTERS.

W. H. Potter, Thomas Sargent, Oran Vincent, (thank you,) W. B. Brand, (much obliged,) J. Randall, (it is done,) Daniel Babcock, (we will write you.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of A. Babcock, $3, cr. Albert Clark, $2, vol. 3, $1, for advertising, of Hamilton Clark, $2, W. Satterlee, $2, Isaac Clawson $2,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Madison County, ss. }

I, ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, do hereby give notice that an election is to be held on *Tuesday succeeding the first Monday* of November next, for the election of the several officers mentioned in a notice received by me from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

Morrisville, Sept. 7, 1842.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, }
Albany, August 31, 1842. }
To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State;

A Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District, to supply a vacancy which will occur by the expiration of the term of service of Joseph Clark, on the last day of December next;

Also, the following county officers, to wit: three Members of Assembly, and one Coroner in the place of Allen Davis, who has removed from the county, and whose term of service would have expired on the last day of December, 1843.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, }
Albany, Sept. 7, 1842. }
To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, a Representative in the twenty-eighth Congress of the United States is to be elected for the twenty-third Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Madison and Oswego.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.
Morrisville, September 9, 1842.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff. 30w7

BOOTS! BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

L. W. BLISS' Window Sash.
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.
Sept. 14, 1842.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is [illegible] dissolved by mutual consent. All [illegible] counts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton [illegible] tlement.
GEO. W. SUTTON.
WM. H. QUINBY.
De Ruyter, Sept. 14, 1842.

Christian Review.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

THE importance of the Christian Review [illegible]

The work is put at the low price of three dollars per annum, in order to bring it within the means of as large a number as possible. Yet [illegible]

[illegible]

GOULD KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers,
59 Washington Street.

N. B. The publishers of any religious paper who shall give the above advertisement [illegible] shall be entitled to a selection of either two of the last four volumes.
Boston, August 10th.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business in [illegible]
[illegible]
De Ruyter, August 3, 1842.

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS [illegible]
De Ruyter, July 1st, 1842.

IN CHANCERY, [illegible] the Vice Chancellor of the 5th Circuit.

William [illegible] and Catharine [illegible]
vs.
Anna Burdick, Jason L. Burdick, Jared Burdick, William R. Burdick, Benjamin F. Burdick, Harmon Burdick, [illegible] Burdick, Sally Ann Smith and William H. Smith.

IN pursuance of a decree or order of this Court made in the above cause and bearing date the 12th day of July, 1842, will be sold at public auction by or under the direction of the subscriber one of the masters of this Court at the House of Wm. C. Gage, in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, on the 23d day of September next at one o'clock, P. M. of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and bounded as follows, beginning on the west line of lot No. 57 [illegible] chains and fifty links from the south west corner of said lot. Thence East one hundred and twenty-eight rods and five feet to lands lately owned by Richard Worth now deceased. Thence south on said Worth's line so far that a line from thence west to the west line of said lot No. 57, and from thence on said line north to the place of beginning as will make just thirty two acres.
Dated August the 4th 1842.
JOHN THOMAS,
Master in Chancery.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and six hundred other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

IMPORTANT WORK!
NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,
Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.
By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., [illegible]

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS [illegible] popular work [illegible]

[illegible]

STOVES.
COLD WINTER IS COMING

L[illegible] J. N. E[illegible] La Fayette [illegible] the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this [illegible] every desirable pattern of [illegible] Plate and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

[illegible] Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this TOWN COUNTY or STATE. Most kinds of Produce [illegible] CASH [illegible] will not be refused in payment for any article in his line of business.

The subscriber [illegible] all kinds of Stove [illegible] Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description which he keeps constantly [illegible] at

LOW PRICES

[illegible] as any other man [illegible] warranted, made [illegible]

Eave Troughs

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

JOB WORK

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS [illegible] tailoring [illegible] 2 doors [illegible]

29 [illegible]

"Hard times and money scarce,"

I[illegible] economy is the [illegible]

GEORGE W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of [illegible] Groceries, Crockery, [illegible] Persons wishing to [illegible] to call as we feel con[illegible] Goods must [illegible]
Sept. 14 GEORGE W. SUTTON.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store
HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to [illegible] Goods CHEAP Oct. 29, 1841.
S. G. WALKER.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either on accounts or notes, are requested to call and settle the same [illegible] and save cost.
De Ruyter, June 29, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable [illegible] on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

POETRY.

For the Register.

Broken Ties.

The broken ties of happier days,
How often do they seem
To come before our mortal gaze
Like a remember'd dream;
Around us, each dissever'd chain
In sparkling ruin lies,
And earthly hand can ne'er again
Unite those broken ties.

The parents of our infant home,
The kindred that we loved,
Far from our arms, perchance they roam,
To distant scenes removed;
Or we have watched their parting breath,
And closed their weary eyes,
And sigh'd to think how sadly death
Can sever human ties.

The friends, the loved ones of our youth,
They, too, are gone or changed,
Or worse than all, their love and truth,
Are darken'd and estranged;
They meet us in the glittering throng,
With cold averted eyes,
And wonder that we weep our wrongs,
And mourn our broken ties.

Oh! who, in such a world as this,
Could bear their lot of pain,
Did not one radiant hope of bliss
Unclouded, yet remain!
That hope the sovereign Lord has given,
Who reigns beyond the skies;
That hope unites our soul to Heaven
By faith's enduring ties.

Each care, each ill of mortal birth
Is sent in pitying love,
To lift the lingering heart from earth,
And seek its flight above;
And every pang that rends the breast,
And every joy that dies,
Tells us to seek a safer rest,
And trust to holier ties.

CONSTANCE.

Miscellaneous Department.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE HEAVENS.

Who has not gazed with admiration upon the starry firmament? And whose heart does not respond to the sentiment of the devout Psalmist, that "the heavens declare the glory of God." Verily, there is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard. The voice is heard by all men. Yet all do not equally understand its import. To the rudest intelligence it probably is not without *some* meaning. It intimates with more or less distinctness the existence of a Divine Being, and fills the imagination with a dim and shadowy conception of his power; while, to the cultivated mind, it not only proclaims the existence of God, but, in the ascertained order, and harmony, and extent of the universe, unfolds the most impressive manifestations of his attributes.

Let us collect together under one view, the conclusions of astronomers upon the *distances* of the fixed stars,—their *arrangement*, and the consequent *vastness* of *the stellar firmament.* It is *absolutely certain* that the diameter of the earth's orbit, equal to about 190,000,000 of miles, would dwindle to a mere point, if seen from the nearest of the fixed stars. Of this fact, there is not, in the judgment of astronomers, the shadow of a doubt. And though we cannot here spread before our readers all the evidence, upon which this conclusion rests, we can assure them that no evidence short of a mathematical demonstration can be stronger. We are sure that every one, who examines the subject, must admit its validity. But the distance, at which the diameter of the earth's orbit would become a mere point, that is to say, less than *one second* of angular space (which is about the least quantity directly and certainly measurable by the best instruments,) cannot be less than 19,200,000,000,000 miles, or such that light moving at the rate of 192,000 miles in a second, must be, at least, three and a half years in coming to us.

From these undoubted facts, the necessary inference is, that the stars are so many suns; and many of them far greater than our own, and shining with an intrinsic splendor, in comparison with which ours would fade into a minute star, scarcely if at all visible to the naked eye. But, have we any means of knowing, it may be asked, what would be the visible magnitude and brightness of our sun, seen from the distance of a star? Two principles of undoubted truth will enable us to form a definite opinion upon this point: first, that the *visible diameter* is inversely as the distance; and secondly, that the *brightness* is inversely as the square of the distance, the sun would have *half* the visible magnitude and *one quarter* the brightness which it now has. Pursuing this principle, we are altogether sure that if our sun were seen at 200,000 times its present distance, which at most would only equal that of the nearest star, its visible magnitude would be reduced to the 200,000th part of one second; and its brightness would equal only the 40,000,000,000th part of its present splendor. We are aware that numbers so vast furnish but a very inadequate means of forming a definite conception, but we have nothing better to take their place. It is ascertained, with a good degree of certainty, by direct measurement, that the solar brightness, diminished in the ratio expressed by those figures, would only equal that of a star of the *second* magnitude. The conclusion, therefore that the stars are, in fact, resplendent suns, is not only admissible, but one which can no longer be resisted.

But the supposition which we have here made with regard to the distance of the stars, is the *least* whhich the facts allow. The stars *may* be—and there are very strong analogical reasons for believing that many of them are—immeasurably beyond the limits here assigned.

Reflect for a moment upon the amazing extent to which we are enabled, with the aid of the telescope, to penetrate the depth of the stellar space, so as to pick up and examine a single star, 192 times further than the remotes which can be seen by the naked eye! or such, that light must occupy more than 12,000 years in coming to us! And does this fix the limit of creation?—Can it be believed that at this distance, inconceivable as it is, we have reached a point beyond which there is *nothing*, and where the wearied energies of creative power could do no more? Have our eyes beheld the *last solitary orb*, situated on the very verge of creation, and looking into the vacuity which stretches onward to absolute infinity beyond it? This we should hardly be prepared to admit, much less to assert, even though our vision could go no further. But we are not in doubt on this point. The spots of diffused nebulous light which are thickly scattered in many parts of the heavens have been examined.—Some of them were resolvable into stars, with the use of the lower powers of the telescope. Others, which the lower powers could not resolve, yielded to the higher. And thus, using powers which varied from 4000 to over 6000, it was found that the higher the power the greater the number of those faintly shining spots which were resolved into distinct stars. It is computed that many of these nebulous clusters must contain at least *twenty thousand stars*, in a space not more than *one-tenth* of that covered by the moon's disc. Then, besides these resolvable clusters, there are very many others, which as yet remain irresolvable. After many efforts to determine the reach of his instrument, Herschel concluded that with its highest powers, "he could descry a cluster of 5000 individuals, were it situated *three hundred thousand times deeper in space than Sirrius probably is.*"—Light from such a cluster must have occupied at least *one million of years in coming to us!* Is this impossible? Does it contradict any known law of the system?—Does it conflict with any analogies which we are able to trace in the physical universe? Startling and incredible as this conclusion may at first appear, no astronomer would have the hardihood to pronounce it impossible. Nay, further; every sound mind would doubtless admit the separate probability of every step in the chain of evidence upon which it depends. It is clearly possible, then, that Herschel, on some clear evening, when the starry firmament was rejoicing in its utmost splendor, may have caught glimpses of light which *ten thousand centuries* had only sufficed to transmit from its remote origin to our system? We say nothing of the bearing of this fact, such allowing it to be, upon the chronology of the creation.—We regard it merely as illustrative of the *vastness* of the material universe. And in what commanding tones does it speak to us of the all pervading presence and the ineffable glory of that Being, who, from his lofty throne, looks down upon this vast domain, this boundless range of worlds, and covers them all with the shadow of his wing!

How impressive are the teachings of science! And how evanescent are the days and years, and ages of man's chronology, compared with the prolonged annals of the skies! And how ennobling is the thought that the being of an hour, whose life is precarious as the tempest's breath, should be able thus by the aid of science to surmount the heavens, wander among the stars, and note those vast cycles by which alone the ages of eternity are shadowed forth! Surely the deep impress of immortality is upon the spirit of man!—*Athenaeum for July.*

THE POETRY OF THE BIBLE.

The Bible is replete with poetry. The Hebrew poets rouse, warm, and transport the mind in strains the sweetest and boldest that bard ever sung; in numbers, the loftiest that imagination ever dictated. No poetry extant equals that which comes to us from the rapt patriarch of Idumea and the inspired prophets of Salem; from the schools of Bethel and Jericho. The Bible is the prototype; the unrivaled model and inspirer of all that is elevated in poetry.—It has been a fountain from which later poets have drawn their richest thoughts, their boldest figures, their grandest imagery.

The Psalms of David are an elegant specimen of poetic literature. The character of their diction and expression is vivid, the thoughts animated, passionate.—They communicate truths which philosophy could never investigate, in a style which uninspired poetry can never equal. The Hebrew literature itself contains nothing more lovely.

Among the prophetic writers, Isaiah stands unrivalled. His language possesses surprising beauties. His triumphal song upon the fall of the Babylonish monarch is replete with imagery, diversified and sublime. The conception is bold, the characters are introduced with wonderful art — Nothing is wanting to defend its claims to perfect beauty. In every excellence of composition it is unequaled by any specimen of Greek or Roman poetry.

The strains of Ezekiel break forth like the gushing of a mighty fountain. He is deep, vehement, tragical. He rouses every energy of the soul; overwhelms the mind by his bold figures, abrupt transitions, fervid expressions. But he who astonished us by his graphic images, possesses, at the same time, the loveliness of the sweetest poet. For invigorating the imagination, for giving energy of thought and boldness of expression, the writings of Ezekiel are unequaled.

At this fountain the most distinguished poets and orators have drank deepest. What but the literature of the Bible has rendered immortal the writings of Milton and Young? or those of Chatham and Burke, the models of modern eloquence; What else has given interest and power to the writings of Jones, Butler, Hall, and Edwards, the admiration of every scholar? It is the literature of the Bible which has sent out a redeeming influence through our whole literary system—an influence which pervades and strengthens the whole public mind.—There is a spirit in the literature of the Bible, before which the lurid fires of impure passion, kindled at the shrine of heathen literature, go out. The whole atmosphere of the Bible is pure and salutary; its clime a region of strong thought, the place for giants mind to thrive in. It is an inexhaustible treasury of truths—

"Truths that have power to make
Our noisy years seem moments in the being
Of eternal silence: truths that wake
To perish never."

Let the Bible be studied in its original, as we study the Iliad of Homer, or the history of Livy, and giants in intellect will rise up, to surpass the loftiest geniuses of past ages. Let the student study the incomparable histories of Moses and Luke, and the sententious writings of Solomon—men of wonderful grasp of mind, of strong massive style, of deep reflection—also the writing of Paul, another name for the perfection of condensed eloquence—the unrivaled poetry of David, Isaiah, Ezekiel, Habakkuk; and he will find such a discipline adapted to indurate his mental constitution; to give it muscle and energy; to gird the intellect with power; and to aid him in concentrating its energies so as to bring vast regions at once to the mind; to comprehend almost the infinite in the finite, as the "cope of heaven is imagined in the dewdrop."—*E. C. Cogswell.*

EARLY FORMATION OF GOOD HABITS.—If a child is neglected till six [illegible] of age, no subsequent education can recover it. If to this age it is brought up in ignorance and dissipation, in all the baseness of brutal habits, in that vacancy of mind which such habits create, it is in vain to reclaim it by teaching it reading and writing. You may teach it what you choose afterwards, but if you have not prevented the formation of bad habits you will teach in vain.

An infant is in a state of perpetual enjoyment from the mere intensity of curiosity. There is no one thing which it does not learn sooner or better than at any other period of life, and without any burthen to itself or the teacher. But learning is not all, nor the principle consideration—moral habits are acquired in these (infant,) schools; and by their means children are kept out of the nurseries of obscurity, vulgarity, vice, and blasphemy.

In the establishment at Westminster, none but children between three and five years are admitted, and there they are kept out of the streets, and taken care of by a paternal, indulgent dame, while their mothers are set at liberty to go out and work.—Whether the children learn less or more, is of little consequence. The moral principle is the great consideration.—*Lord Brougham.*

"HE IS ONLY A MECHANIC!"—How frequently is this remark made by aristocratic upstart, who have nothing to recommend them, save money and impudence, when the name of an honest and intelligent mechanic happens to be mentioned in their presence. They consider it degrading to converse, and contamination to associate with those who do not like themselves possess wealth! even though that wealth was obtained by the most dishonest and rascally means. Nothing is so disgusting to well informed, well bred people, as to hear an ignorant, conceited, puffed up, long haired, brainless, impudent dandy, talk about mechanics as if they were no better than brutes. No true lady or gentleman would be guilty of such littleness. It is only the ignorant, spoiled beauty—the worthless and contemptible soap-lock who would do so. Show us the man or woman who would conceive it to be a disgrace to associate with honest, well-informed mechanics, and we will show you a poor, worthless, ignorant, contemptible creature, useless to themselves and the world, and a disgrace and encumbrance to their friends.

THE DAUGHTER.

The daughter has much in her power. She has youth, vivacity, generally the grace of form, always the charm inseparable from youth, often the irresistible attraction of beauty, and she may have the still more enduring endowment of amiable temper and mental accomplishment. And she may move in the sacred sphere of home as a ministering spirit of peace, and love, and joy.

But it may likewise be otherwise. Because the path of duty to her is comparatively easy, is dictated to her by her affections, is demonstrated to her by every day's experience, it does not follow that she will walk in it. She may prove false to her obligations. And what a desolation does she make in the domestic circle.—How can she wring the hearts of those she is bound by every obligation to love and cherish! Instead of acquiescing with cheerfulness in whatever her lot may be, she may annoy her parents by perpetual reflections and complaints. Instead of taking her share of cares and the toils which are inseparable from a family, she may refuse them all, and choose to spend her time in idleness, or in dress, or company, and consider herself born for a higher lot than ordinary mortals. By the indulgence of a bad temper, instead of being the delight and pride of the domestic circle, she may keep her home in a perpetual broil.—Alas! for that house that is under the tyranny of a termagant. There is no dagger so sharp as the tongue of an insolent, disobedient, ungrateful daughter. If any eyes could weep tears of blood, it would be the eyes of parents, who have brought up a daughter to be their terror, their torment, and their scourge.—*Burnap.*

PRAYING WITH THE UNDERSTANDING.

A few evenings since I was with my children as they were preparing for bed.—They kneeled to offer their evening prayer; and I observed one of my little girls to be very serious and reverential in her manner, while engaged in this exercise of devotion. She rose from her knees and stood by my side a moment without speaking, when she said, 'Mother, is it wicked to alter the Lord's prayer?'

'In what way do you mean, my child?' said I.

'Why mother,' she replied, 'I always repeat the Lord's prayer in the moring and at night, besides a prayer of my own words. In the morning I say it just as it is; but in the evening instead of saying,—'Give us this day our daily bread,' I say 'Give us, O Lord our needful rest.' I think if it is not wicked to alter it I would rather say it so, because when we go to bed we should not say, 'Give us *this day*,' and at night we want *rest*, not bread.'

Is the child who is reading this account, as careful as this little girl was to pray with the spirit and with the understanding also? When he says, 'I pray thee, O Lord, to give me a new heart,' does he think what a great gift he is asking for—that to have a new heart means to have the love of sin taken away, and the love of holiness placed in its stead. Does he think that he prays for these feelings which God is willing and able to give him if he asks for them; and that if God does grant his request, he will be owned for his child, and taken to dwell forever in heaven. Is *this* then a gift to ask for in a careless manner? Will he ask for such a gift with less earnestness than he would ask his earthly father for a new toy?

VALUE OF A GOOD TRADE.—A conjurer and a tailor once happened to converse together. 'Alas!' cries the tailor, 'what an unhappy poor creature am I. If people should ever take it into their heads to live without clothes, I am undone; I have no other trade to have recourse to.' 'Indeed friend, I pity you sincerely,' replied the conjurer; 'but thank heaven, things are not quite so bad with me; for if one trick should fail, I hundred tricks for them yet. However, if at any time you are reduced to beggary, apply to me and I will relieve you.' A famine overspread the land; the tailor made a shift to live, because his customers could not do without clothes—but the poor conjurer with his hundred tricks, could find none that had money to throw away. It was in vain that he promised to eat fire or vomit pins; no single creature would relieve him, till he was at last obliged to beg from the very tailor whose calling he had formerly despised.

CURIOUS APPEARANCE OF THE EARTH.—Clayton recently made successful ascension in a balloon from Columbus, Ohio. Among the remarks of his journal of the aerial trip, we were struck by the following:

From the questions that I am frequently asked, an idea seems to exist with many that æronauts lose sight of the earth when at great heights. This is a mistake; they never do, except when clouds intervene, or night appears. On the contrary, the earth is always like an immense concave map, painted different colors, which designate not the different townships or counties, as the coloring of maps generally do, but the various products of the soil. That the earth, which in reality, is convex, should appear to the æronaut to be concave, may at first seem strange to many, but a moment's reflection will render it clear. His horizon is frequently upwards of a hundred miles from him. Draw a right-angled triangle, and make the base line fifty or sixty times as long as the perpendicular, the hypothenuse and base will then be nearly in the same line. The horizon appears to the æronaut to be on a perfect level with car of the balloon; but the part of the earth directly underneath him seems at a great distance from him, consequently the whole surface of the scene must appear concave.

"A STRAIGHT WAKE."—A few evenings since, at a prayer meeting in Baldwin Place, a gentleman, who had been a mariner, while giving an account of his recent conversion, said, "I have been like a vessel in a storm upon a lee shore; but now that by the grace of God, I have weathered the point of danger and have a plenty of sea room, I intend to make a straight wake."

Beautiful idea! A voyager to immortality, making a straight wake through life's tempestuous sea! A straight wake notwithstanding all the winds, currents, fogs, false lights, and other perils that he meets in his heavenward course! If he execute his purpose, he will do better than many who have made the voyage before him.—He will keep a better look out, better mind his helm, better study his chart, better obey his captain's orders.

Beloved shipmates, bound to the land of rest, are we all making a straight wake?

When Thebes was burnt, Alexander saved only the house of the poet Pindar. When Buffalo was burnt, the British officer saved only the house of an old woman, as a reward for her brave defense of it with a broomstick.

Think before you speak, and it may save you a great deal of thinking after speaking.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS [illegible] FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY. [illegible]

[illegible]

1842.

[illegible]

N. S. HASKELL [illegible]

New York [illegible]

[illegible] 1842.

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.
S. G. WALKER

HAS [illegible] NEW GOODS, [illegible] CHEAP, [illegible] Hardware, &c. [illegible] a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye! Hear ye! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, [illegible] before purchasing elsewhere, [illegible] Hear ye again! [illegible] "Safety Fund" [illegible] S. G. Walker, will please call and [illegible]

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE subscribers are receiving a large assortment of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade, and invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them at the [illegible] store.
SUTTON & QUINBY.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; [illegible] to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and most kinds of [illegible] received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

NO IMPOSITION.
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

How to make money.

I[illegible] of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable [illegible] for accomplishing the desired end is [illegible] "Save Money," which can be [illegible] NEW GOODS, instead of the [illegible] of many shops and many [illegible] ELMORE'S [illegible] NEW GOODS is nearly equal to [illegible] in this village and who is daily [illegible] great bargains to "Fortune's Favorites."
May 8.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and [illegible] much lower than those who advertise [illegible]
May [illegible] J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES [illegible] quality fashionable Hats, [illegible] at the
May [illegible] STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter [illegible] that he has opened a [illegible] S. G. Walker's store [illegible] where he may at all times be [illegible] those who are pleased to favor him [illegible] their garments made as well as [illegible] west of New York City. [illegible] warranted [illegible] New York Spring and Summer [illegible] W. P. GUEST.
[illegible] 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!!!

S[illegible] at the Farmers' Exchange [illegible] in barrels and [illegible] from the best of [illegible] the state.
S. G. WALKER
[illegible] 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

J[illegible] Mortgages, & [illegible]

[illegible] SEGARS.

C[illegible] STONE STORE.

500 [illegible] at the STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible] H. H. Baker, J. J. Spencer
[illegible] Maxson, Greene, Gran
[illegible]
[illegible] Babcock, Silas Bailey, [illegible]
[illegible] L. Scott
[illegible]
[illegible] Samuel E. Lan-
[illegible] E. P. Cran-
[illegible]
[illegible] Wm. G.
[illegible]
[illegible] P. Burdick
[illegible] James Hubbard, Hi-
[illegible]
[illegible] Stillman, William B
[illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible] Jacob D. Bab-

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible] Wm. Maxson.
[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]
[illegible] Estee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible] Clarke
[illegible]—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
[illegible]—Lewis A. Davis
[illegible] Loofbourrow.
[illegible] G. N. Swinney
[illegible] M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

[illegible] Tyler.
[illegible]—Bethel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich. P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

[illegible] Co.—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

[illegible] Co.—James Dunham.

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No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

S. L. Rogers, 2

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.---NO 31.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.——A. H. BURDICK, PRINTER. [WHOLE NO. 135.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

LAST HOURS.

I was surprised to find that the condition of mind in the case of those who were dying, and of those who only *thought* themselves dying, differed very widely. I had supposed that the joy or the grief of death, originated from the fancy of the patient; (one supposing himself very near to great happiness, and the other expecting speedy suffering,) and resulted in pleasure or apprehension. My discoveries seemed to overturn this theory. Why should not the professor of religion who believes himself dying, when he really is not, rejoice as readily as when he *is* departing, if his joy is the offspring of expectation? Why should not the alarm of the scoffer, who believes himself dying and is not, be as uniform and as decisive as when he is in the river, if it comes of fancied evil or cowardly terrors? The same questions I asked myself again and again. I have no doubt but that there is some strange reason connected with our natural disrelish for truth, which causes so many physicians, after seeing such facts so often, never to observe them. During twenty years of observation, I found the state of the soul belonging to the dying was uniformly and materially unlike that of those who only supposed themselves departing. This is best made plain by noting cases which did exist.

There was a man who believed himself converted, and his friends, judging from his walk, hoped with him. He was seized with disease, and believed himself within a few paces of the gate of futurity. He felt no joy, his mind was dark, and his soul clouded. His exercises were painful and the opposite of every enjoyment. He was not dying. He recovered. He had not been in the death-stream. After this he was taken again. He believed himself dying, and he was not mistaken. All was peace, serenity, hope, triumph.

There was a man who mocked at holy things. He became seriously diseased, and supposed himself sinking into the death slumber. He was not frightened. His fortitude and composure was his pride, and the boast of his friends. The undaunted firmness with which he could enter futurity was spoken of exultingly. It was a mistake. He was not in the condition of dissolution. His soul never had been on the line between two worlds. After this he was taken ill again. He supposed as before that he was entering the next state, and he really was; but his soul seemed to feel a different atmosphere. The horrors of these scenes have been often described, and are often seen. I need not endeavor to picture such a departure here. The only difficulty in which I was thrown by such cases was, "Why was he not thus agonized when he thought himself departing? Can it be possible that we can stand so precisely on the dividing line, that the gale from both this and the coming world may blow upon our cheek? Can we have a taste of the exercises of the next territory before we enter it?" When I attempted to account for this on the simple ground of bravery and cowardice, I was met by the two following facts.

First, I have known those (the cases are not unfrequent,) who were brave, who had stood unflinchingly in battle's whirlpool. They had resolved never to disgrace their system of unbelief by a trembling death. They had called to Christians in the tone of resolve, saying, "I can die as coolly as you can." I had seen those die from whom entire firmness might fairly be expected. I had heard groans, even if the teeth were clenched for fear of complaint, such as I never wish to hear again; and I had looked into countenances, such as I hope never to see again.

Second, I had seen cowards die. I had seen those depart who were naturally timid, who expected themselves to meet death with fright and alarm. I had heard such, as it were, sing before Jordan was half-forded. I had seen faces where, pallid as they were, I beheld more celestial triumph than I had ever witnessed any where else. In that voice there was a sweetness, and in that eye there was a glory, which I never could have fancied in the death-spasms, if I had not been near.

The condition of the soul, when the death-stream is entered, is not the same with that which it becomes (oftentimes,) when it is almost passed. The brave man who starts on the ladder across the dark ravine, with eye undaunted, and haughty spirit, changes fearfully, in many cases, when he comes near enough to the curtain to lift it. The Christian who goes down the ladder, pale and disconsolate, (oftentimes,) starts with exultation, and tries to burst into a song when almost across.

Then is the time when many who enter the dark valley cheerless, begin to see something that transports; but some are too low to tell of it, and their friends think they departed under a cloud, when they really did not. It is at this stage of the journey that the enemy of God, who started with look of defiance and words of pride, seems to meet with that which alters his views and expectations, but he cannot tell, for his tongue can no longer move.

My attention was awakened very much by observing the *dying fancies* of the servants of this world, differing with such characteristic singularity from the fancies of the departing Christian. It is no uncommon thing for those who die to believe they see, or hear, or feel, that which appears only fancy to bystanders. Their friends believe that it is the overturning of their intellect. I am not about to enter into the discussion of the question, whether it is, or is not, always fancy. Some have a different view of the case: but inasmuch as in many instances the mind is deranged whilst its habitation is falling into ruins around it; and inasmuch as it is the common belief that it is only imagination of which I am writing, we will look at it under the name of fancy.

The fanciful views of the dying servant of sin, and the devout friends of Christ, were *strangely* distinct as far as my observation extended. One who had been an entire sensualist and mocker at religion, whilst dying, appeared in his senses in all but one thing. "Take that black man from the room," said he. He was answered that there was none in the room. He replied, "There he is standing near the window. His presence is very irksome to me, take him out." After a time, again and again, his call was, "Will no one remove him? There he is, surely some one will take him away!"

I was mentioning to another physician my surprise that he should have been so much distressed if there had been many blacks in the room, for he had been waited on by them day and night for many years; also that the mind had not been diseased in some other respect; when he told me the names of two others, (his patients,) men of similar lives, who were tormented with the same fancy, and in the same way, whilst dying.

A young female, who called the Man of Calvary her greatest friend, was, when dying, in her senses, in all but one particular. "Mother," she would say, pointing in a certain direction, "Do you see those beautiful creatures?" Her mother would answer, "No, there is no one there, my dear." She would reply, "Well, that is strange. I never saw such countenances and such attire. My eye never rested on anything so lovely." Oh, says one, this is all *imagination*, and the *notions* of a *mind collapsing*, wherefore tell of it? My answer is, that I am not about to dispute, or to deny that it is fancy: but the fancies differ in features and in texture. Some in their derangement call out, "Catch me, I am sinking; hold me, I am falling:" others say, "Do you use that music? O, were ever notes so celestial!" This kind of notes, and these classes of *fancies* belonged to different classes of individuals, and *who they were*, was the item which attracted my wonder. Such things are noticed by few, and remembered by almost none; but I am inclined to believe that if notes were kept of such cases, volumes of interest might be formed.

My last remark here, reader, is that we necessarily speak somewhat in the dark of such matters, but you and I will know more shortly. Both of us will see and feel for ourselves, where we cannot be mistaken in the course of a very few months. —*Cause and Cure of Infidelity.*

From the Springfield Gazette.

The Burning up of the World in 1843.

Mr. Miller's wild, fanatical scheme is not to be received, unless,

1. He can prove, that the 2300 days in Daniel mean years; which he cannot prove. The expression in Hebrew is not *days*, but *evening—morning*; and not 'evening *and* morning,' as in Gen. 1; whence some learned men conclude, that the evening and morning are to be taken *separately*, being 2300 in all,—meaning that the evening and morning *sacrifices* should be interrupted, as they were, by Antiochus, 2300 times, or during 1150 days. Professor Stuart and other learned men, however, maintain, that the expression means literal, whole *days*, not years—although he admits, that there is no similar expression in the Bible. He asserts, that the period extends from Aug. 5, 171 before Christ, to Dec. 25, 165 B. C., when Judas Maccabæus *cleansed*, justified, restored, purified the temple—it being 2300 days since Antiochus *began* his aggressions on the priesthood and temple. The first explanation is most probably true; but Mr. Miller must overturn *both*, before his scheme can be received by a lover of truth.

2. Nor unless he can prove, that the 2300 days *begin at the same time* with the 70 weeks or 490 years; which he cannot prove. The chapters in which these two periods are mentioned, were written fifteen years apart from each other; and each chapter finishes its own subject. The visions are distinct visions. Still another vision is mentioned in the 10th chapter. It is absurd to pretend that they begin at the same time.

3. Nor unless he can prove, that the 70 weeks begin in the 7th year of Artaxerxes; which he cannot prove. There were four decrees of Cyrus, Darius, and Artaxerxes, relating to the temple and Jerusalem. Mr. Miller, it seems, fixes on the third decree; but the fourth is more likely to be the one intended in the prophecy. The third decree may be read in Ezra, 7th chapter. It relates to the *temple*. But the 70 weeks (Dan. ix. 25,) are to date from the decree "to restore and to build *Jerusalem*." Now it appears, that Nehemiah (ch. xi. v. 5,) asked leave to *build the city*. Accordingly Artaxerxes issued his decree in his 20th year. This is probably the decree referred to by Daniel; and Mr. Miller's theory is therefore unfounded.

4. Nor unless the 70 weeks end with *the death* of Christ; which cannot be proved. For Daniel says (chap. ix. v. 25,) that from the decree "*unto the Messiah*, the Prince, shall be 7 weeks and 62 weeks," or 69 weeks, or 483 years. If this relates to the birth of Christ, then it was nearly 5 weeks longer to his death, or 33 years added to 483, equal to 516 years. If it relates to his death, then his death was to be 69 weeks after the decree, and not 70.

5. Nor unless Daniel's years mean *solar* years of 365 days; which cannot be proved. At a later period, when the science of astronomy was improved, the Jews intercalated some days, or added a new month; but in the time of Daniel, it is impossible for Mr. M. to show, that the months were not months of 30 days, and the years of 360 days.

6. Nor unless the end, spoken of by Daniel, relates to the end of the world; which he cannot prove. Daniel speaks (ix. 26,) of the *end* of the city and the *end* of the war; neither of these means the end of the world.

7. Nor unless he can prove that to *cleanse* the sanctuary, or Jewish temple (Dan. viii. 14,) means the burning up of the world.

8. Nor unless he can prove that Anti-Christ or Popery is overthrown, and Babylon is fallen, when the Pope is still seated on his throne at Rome.

9. Nor unless he can prove, that the Jews have been converted, and the fullness of the Gentiles brought in, when neither event has taken place.

10. Nor unless he can prove, that Satan has been bound a thousand years, and the great battle of Gog and Magog has been fought. For all these things must precede the burning up of the earth. (Read Rev. chs. xviii. xix. xx.)

In the whole history of fanaticism, there is scarcely anything so wild and unfounded, and destitute of argument, as the scheme of Mr. Miller. His great map or chart, with pictures on it of the Image or Man of the prophetic vision, of rams, and horses, and beasts, and dragons, with long columns of figures, all ending with 1843, is not quite a demonstrative *proof* that the world will be *burnt up* in 1843.

If Mr. Miller has persuaded any Baptist ministers to embrace his theory, as they will be brought to shame next year, we would say beforehand to their people. If your ministers are humble and faithful preachers of the gospel, do not cast them away on account of their weakness of judgment in this particular. It may be a good lesson to them for the future, not to run after a new prophet or preacher of the marvelous.

And as to the good people themselves, who follow the scheme of Mr. Miller—when their delusion in a few months shall come to an *end*, we say to them: 1. Do not then reject the Bible, when you shall find that you have been deceived by a false interpreter, a bold and presumptuous prophet. 2. Do not say that all religion is vain, because you have been deceived. Religion does not consist in believing that the world is to be burnt up in 1843. Read the New Testament, and learn from it the religion of the gospel. 3. If you are possessed with the love of the marvelous—if you *must* fix your eyes on pictures of rams, and dragons, and beasts—and must congregate in a great tent, instead of a convenient meeting-house—and must hear the loud and confident tones of some prophet—without doubt you will be able in 1844 to find a new prophet, equally learned, and wise, and confident, and disinterested with Mr. Miller; some Ann Lee, or Jemima Wilkinson, or Cochran, or Joe Smith, or Matthias, the prophet; or Mr. M. will be able to assure you, that he had made a *mistake* of a few years; and fixing on a new period, you may be able to go on still under his guidance. However it may well be worth a little inquiry by every man of good common sense, whether he will not be wise to content himself with his own faithful preacher, of whatever denomination, instead of running after a wandering modern prophet—such as was never appointed and cannot be approved by the Great Head of the Church.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MELIORATING THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held in this city on the 17th inst., an abstract of their proceedings since their Anniversary in May last, was ordered to be prepared and published.

It has already been mentioned in the Society's Annual Report, that in consequence of difficulties attending the employment of their present funds, a new fund has been opened, having for its object the melioration of the condition of the Jews in any way, and by any course of measures which the circumstances of that people and the exigences of the times might seem to warrant or require, without being confined to the peculiar object contemplated at the original formation of the Society. The monies which may be contributed to this fund, are intended to be employed in the support of a missionary among the Jews in the United States, in occasional temporal aid to deserving Jews in distress, and in the circulation of appropriate tracts and books among them, &c.

An agent was commissioned and sent out by the Board in February last, to make known the plans and intentions of the Society, to solicit contributions from churches and individuals in aid of the proposed fund, and to establish Auxiliary Societies.

An invitation was at the same time sent to a distinguished Jew missionary on the continent of Europe, to act as the Society's missionary in this country; the announcement of which, the Board were pleased to hear, gave great satisfaction to the friends of Israel. Learning, however, soon after, that the circumstances of that gentleman were such as to preclude his acceptance of their offer, they lost no time in addressing themselves to another highly gifted and successful missionary among the Jews on the continent, whose answer they are now daily expecting to receive.

In the meantime their agent, Mr. Matthew A. Berk, has made a report of his proceedings in behalf of the Society, from which the following particulars are extracted.

The objects of this mission were first announced to the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Towne, of Boston, in which one hundred and fifty-two annual subscribers were soon obtained, and the subscriptions transmitted to the Board. The agent also received much encouragement from the Rev. Dr. Jenks, and the Rev. Messrs. Rogers, Adams and Winslow, of Boston. He next visited Salem, where a warm interest was [illegible] Ladies' Jews' Society, [illegible] upwards of one hundred members, was formed, auxiliary to the American Society. From Salem the agent proceeded to Newburyport, where a [illegible] Society had been established [illegible] year.— Here he addressed a large audience, and the next day met with the [illegible] just formed, who [illegible] themselves auxiliary to the American Society for [illegible] years, and determined to appropriate [illegible] collections in aid of our proposed [illegible].— The agent next visited Lowell, Mass. where also a female Society had already been formed. The first anniversary of this Society was celebrated during his stay there, and was very numerously attended. Appropriate and interesting addresses were delivered by clergymen of the Congregational, Episcopal and Baptist denominations, and the objects of the American Society were also made known by the agent. The occasion was altogether one of much interest, and appears to have made a permanent impression in that quarter. [illegible] of four hundred subscribers were in a short time obtained in aid of the Society's [illegible]. The agent next proceeded to Providence, R. I. where the Ladies' Society [illegible] annual meeting, and determined to appropriate their collections in promoting the objects of the Society, and [illegible] was afterwards made up and transmitted to the Board. At Warren, R. I. the agent found a female Society established in St. Mark's church, who had collected a considerable amount of funds, and had resolved to become auxiliary to the American Society for the next three years. At Bristol, R. I., the agent met with a very cordial reception from the Rev. Messrs Fales and Bristed. Great interest was awakened in behalf of Israel in the congregations of these two gentlemen, [illegible] two gentlemen, and two Societies were soon established. The disturbed condition of Rhode Island induced their agent to return to Boston without visiting other parts of the State, as he had contemplated.

In addition to the places above enumerated, Societies have been either formed or are about being formed at Portsmouth, N. H., and Charlestown and Chelsea, Mass.

For the success which has thus attended their first effort to revive the usefulness of the once popular institution which they represent, the Board would express their devout acknowledgements to the God of Israel, whose guardian care they have already so often experienced, amid circumstances of the deepest depression and discouragement, and who is now, they trust, once more opening and enlightening their path before them.

To their Christian brethren and sisters who have so generously responded to their call in behalf of the persecuted remnant of a once favored people, they would return their heartfelt thanks, and they feel emboldened on this occasion to commend the example of so noble a spirit to the imitation of Christians in other parts of the Union. Whatever may have been their doubts before, they cannot now resist the conviction that their plans need only to be effectually made known to the public to ensure the collection of ample means, not only for the support of one, but of two or more missionaries, besides carrying into effect the other benevolent designs they have in view. They are obliged, however, to announce, unexpectedly, the termination of their connection with Mr. Berk, their late agent, whose health has induced him to decline remaining longer in their employ. This circumstance has left them for the moment without the means of personally addressing the Christian public, and of receiving additions to their funds. They are able to announce, however, that arrangements are in progress for the appointment of a suitable agent whose name will be made known at the earliest practicable opportunity.

The Board have also determined that their customary Annual Discourse shall be delivered before the Society on the last Sabbath in November next. The Rev. Professor Bush has been selected for the performance of that duty, and the Rev. Dr. Brownlee, the President of the Society, has consented to act as alternate on the occasion.

Communications may be addressed to the Rev. Dr. Brownlee, President; the Rev. George Bush, Secretary for Domestic Correspondence; or A. M. Burrill, Recording Secretary of the Society, at the city of New York.

THE WILD MEN OF THE JUNGLE.—In the interior of the island of Ceylon there is a tribe of wild men called Veddahs.— When first visited by the Wesleyan missionaries, they seemed to be the lowest specimen of human nature that had been found in all the dark regions of heathenism. [illegible] short of [illegible] the [illegible] They [illegible] —they have never heard of [illegible] They wear scarcely [illegible] no houses. [illegible]

[illegible]

The man carried in one hand a fowl, for [illegible] and with the other led a little [illegible] six years old, who had on his shoulders [illegible] about three [illegible] cocoa [illegible] brass plate, [illegible]

[illegible]

Children's Department.

The Dying Child's Request.—A Fact.

[illegible]

In Dr. [illegible] Exeter Hall in February last, [illegible] a plan which I could not [illegible] prove and admire. It was to form a [illegible] society, in which the names of children, as soon as they could understand, were to be enrolled, and continue until they arrive at their majority. He said, "I believe there are thousands of [illegible] throughout the country, of both sexes, who would be glad to be enrolled for [illegible]." Now, I could not help thinking at the time I read it, that in this respect the poor deluded idolaters here afford a striking example, worthy the imitation of Christians. I scarcely ever remember meeting a procession for idolatrous worship, that there was not a number of children bearing some part of it. On one occasion I met a man and a woman, with three children, on their way to Amoor's temple. I asked them where they were going. They said, "To make pooja," or worship. I asked, "Why?" They said, "Our child had been sick; they did make a vow, and were going to pray." I said, "Why, for such a *little* child?" They smiled and said, "Why not?"

[illegible] He sat [illegible] Henry, what [illegible] read so [illegible] expressed surprise, [illegible] When [illegible] Henry and went [illegible]

MY MOTHER.

[illegible] How little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living—how heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness. But when she is dead and gone, and when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts, when we find how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in our misfortunes, then it is we think of the mother that we have lost. It is true I had always loved mother even in my most heedless days; but I felt how inconsiderate and how ineffectual had been my love. My heart melted, and I retraced the days of infancy, when I was led by a mother's hand, and rocked to sleep in a mother's arms, and was without care or sorrow.—"Oh! my mother," exclaimed I, burying my face in the grass of the grave, "oh, that I was once more by your side, sleeping never to awake again on the cares and troubles of this world."

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, September 28, 1842.

Alvah G. Greene, of Adams, is requested & authorised to act as agent for the Register.

American Board for Foreign Missions.

The Board held its Thirty-third Annual Meeting at Norwich, on the 13th to the 16th ult. More than four hundred members were present. The total receipts for the last year are $318,396,53. Expenditures $261,147,02. The Board is now in debt to the amount of $559,40. During the year there has been a large increase in the contributions to the Board.

Thirteen Missionaries and assistant Missionaries have died, viz: Rev. A. E. Wilson, Rev. George Champion, Rev. C. C. Mitchell, and J. P. Striker, and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Eli Smith, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Powers, Mrs. S. Johnson, Mrs. Munn, and Mrs. Allen.—Twenty-five Missionaries and assistants have been sent out to various stations.

The number of missions, is 26; of stations, 85; of ordained missionaries, 134, seven of whom are physicians. There are 11 physicians not preachers, 13 teachers, 9 printers and bookbinders, and 10 other male and 179 female assistant missionaries. The whole number of laborers from this country, is 356, or twenty-eight less than were reported last year. To these we must add 4 native preachers, and 128 native helpers; a number less than was reported last year, owing to imperfect returns from the missions—and the whole number of laborers sustained through the treasury of the Board, is 488. Eight ordained missionaries, and 4 male and 12 female assistant missionaries, in all 24, have been sent forth during the year.

The number of mission churches is 59, and of church members in regular standing 21,261, of whom 1651 were received the past year.

There are 17 printing establishments, 31 presses, 4 type founderies, and 49 founts of type in the native languages. The printing for the year, was 64,499,767 pages; and the amount of printing from the beginning, is 354,333,077 pages.

Eight of the boarding-schools are denominated seminaries, and these contain 526 boys; the other twenty-two boarding-schools contain 212 boys and 386 girls; making the whole number of boarding scholars 1124. The number of free schools is 618, containing 27,298 pupils.

The missionary spirit is represented as deficient in spiritual vigor and self-devotion, and but few candidates for the ministry have the missionary life in view.

A paper was presented from the Prudential Committee in relation to the marriage of Missionaries. The object is not to discourage Missionaries from marrying, but to suggest that it is not necessary for the Missionary, (as has formerly been supposed) to be married in order to render himself more useful; but on the contrary that in many cases they can be abundantly more useful unmarried. Chancellor Walworth took ground against the measure as impolitic and unwise.

Memorials respecting the relation of the Board to Slavery were presented from various parts of New-England. The three Churches of Medway adopted the memorials unanimously. The memorialists represented Slavery as an evil that ought to be reprobated by all Christians. They ask not the Board to turn aside from its appropriate object—the giving the gospel to the heathen, but that in doing this it should be done by Christian methods only. Therefore it should not solicit, or knowingly receive the gains of oppression at home, as a means of sending the gospel abroad. This sounds like the doctrine of the gospel of Jesus, that his disciples should have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness. If chattelizing man, made in the image of God, and making merchandize of souls is not contrary to godliness, we know not what is. The gospel requires love to all men. Slavery requires love to some and not to others. The Board were asked to take the same ground against Slavery as against Intemperance, Sabbath-breaking, Indian oppression and idolatry.

Extracts from letters of several missionaries were read, showing the want of re-inforcements. The following schedule shows the number wanted at the various stations:—At S. Africa, 3, W. Africa, 3, Ahmednuggur, 3, Madras, 3, Madura, 20, Ceylon, 3, Nestorians, 5, Constantinople, 2, Ind. Arch. 2, China, 4, S. Islands, 12, Cherokees, 2, Choctaws, 2, Pawnees, 2, Sioux, 2; total 68.

De Ruyter Institute.

The fall term of this school opened unusually small. There are probably several reasons for this of an adventitious nature. If all are of this character, we may hope to see the school again filled. There is one reason against which we have spoken, and are inclined to speak, and that is, the indifference or opposition of its former friends. Now we *know* that there is not good occasion for this. Teachers have been, and are now employed, who are every way competent to teach, and those under their tuition are satisfied and even gratified. And we know of no cause that renders this school inferior to others. We therefore say what we have often said, that there is nothing wanting to make the school prosperous, but the co-operation of its friends. This want of co-operation is more than culpable, *it is cruel*, because it leaves the Trustees and a few friends to stem the tide alone—a tide that will increase so long as its friends do not yield it a desirable support. One more thing connected with those who have labored for the school, is unpleasant, viz: after having done all they can, unmerited and unmerciful blame is given them as their reward. But we wish not to be censorious; we will however say, if the school sinks, it will not be by the agency of Trustees and those who have acted, but the blame and *shame* will rest with those who have an equal interest in its prosperity, but have done little or nothing for its support, and with those who, for reasons that were no *reasons* have acted against it. Let the patrons and friends in every place send on scholars and it lives. Let them fail to do it, and it *dies*. Which will you have?

Cooper and his Libels.

J. Fennimore Cooper, the Novelist, has obtained a verdict of $200 against the Editor and Publishers of the Albany Evening Journal for two libels. He laid his damages at $5000. His estimation of his character differs somewhat from that of the jury. Cooper exhibits some human nature in this estimate. Unless Cooper's Novels are of more value than any we have read or heard of, he absolutely does no good in writing them, but inflicts an injury that money in untold sums can never atone for. Believe, and know this, that there is no more withering curse than Novels. We never knew a Novel to make any one better or wiser, but have known them to make fools of many, and, in fact, this is all they accomplish. Those young ladies or gentlemen that have yielded to the influence of these *things*, have driven all correct views of human life and accountability from their hearts, and in their stead placed the wild imaginings of a depraved heart and perverted understanding. If he who plunders property is punished by law, then he who plunders minds is still more worthy of punishment, and in the same ratio as mind is more valuable than property. Novel writers we count the worst pests of community.

The Sabbath in the 13th Century.

It is supposed by many that the Sabbath of the commandment ceased to be observed soon after the resurrection of Christ, and that Seventh-day Baptists are of modern origin. This is an entire mistake. The observation of the seventh-day can be traced from Christ to the year 1203. In the year 1203, William, king of Scotland, called a council of the principal persons of his kingdom, in which it was decreed that Saturday, from the 12th hour at noon, should be holy. Before this the entire day was regarded according to the commandment. How long the practice of observing the seventh-day was continued after this manner is uncertain. But this much is known, that to this day the shop-keepers in Scotland close their shops at noon on the seventh-day. This practice is a relict of the decision of the council.

We are able to trace the history of S. D. Baptists back some two centuries or more; so that we can show that the seventh-day has been observed by Christians from Christ till now, with the exception of a period less than 500 years, and for ourself we have no doubt but the fact can be established that it has been observed without intermission.—Of this, we have no means at present of knowing. But we expect that an examination of some English Library will yet show the fact.

We claim nothing on this account for the Sabbath. If it had not been observed at all from Christ till now, it would by no means alter the fiat of the great Jehovah that fixed the day without limitation, and made it binding on all men, in all times and places.

Pugilism.

A prize fight came off at Hastings on the 17th ult., between Christopher Lilly and Thomas McCoy, two "*bullies*" of New-York, in presence of a large number of spectators. The fight lasted *two hours and forty-three minutes*, and at the 120th round terminated in the death of McCoy, one of the combatants. Never have we read of a more horrid affair, even in savage life.—The duelist and the angry murderer do not exhibit so much depravity as was here shown; nor can we any where find a parallel of cold-blooded and determined hostility. The surviving principal and the seconds have taken themselves away. Two who were engaged in abetting have been taken into custody, and it is hoped the others may not escape the vigilance of the officers of the law.

American Millenarian.

A paper, with the above title, is published semi-monthly by an association of believers in the Pre-Millenial Advent of our Lord, at 138 Fulton st., New York, and 32 Cornhill, Boston. It professes to be a literal interpretation of prophecy. We are not prepared to judge of the work from the specimen No. before us. The subject, however, to which it is devoted, is exciting much interest, and is worthy of careful investigation. Subscription price $1, in advance.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

Journal of Br. Griswold.

August 3. Left for Scott, passing through the villages of Truxton and Homer. Arrived at Scott, and called upon Eld. R. G. Burdick. Had a long interview with Br. Hubbard, the Treasurer of our Missionary Society.

5. Received an invitation from the Presbyterian minister, Rev. Mr. Slye, to give an address before the Moral Reform Society on the evening following the Sabbath. Collected some money. Preached in the evening.

6. Sabbath; preached in the morning and in the afternoon at Scott, to a full and attentive audience. The services were peculiarly solemn. Many were the tears that flowed while I endeavored to press the claims of the gospel, and to which a hearty response was made, by a large contribution. The choir here, also, are deserving of praise for the excellent manner in which they performed that interesting part of worship.—In the evening lectured before the Moral Reform Society at the Presbyterian house, to a large congregation. The cause of moral purity is making rapid progress here, and soon may it sweep every vestage of licentiousness from earth.

7. Rode 25 miles to Truxton, and preached to a full house at 5 o'clock. Here too the Lord was evidently present. The weeping eye, the involuntary sigh, and the expressive countenance, all told how much they felt for a lost and ruined world, and for the evangelizing of which they contributed liberally of their substance.

8. Traveled to Lincklaen, at which place I preached at 5 o'clock. Here also, the cause of God has many a friend, and altho' the weather was unpleasant the assembly was large, and the collection liberal.

10. Left for Verona, passing through Cazenovia, skirted with its beautiful lake on the west; thence to Chittenango, thence to Oneida Castle. At the last place saw a large number of the Oneida tribe of Indians, dressed in rich and elegant, although in Indian, manner. Some of their dresses were of the most costly kind. Alas! their forest and game have disappeared before the white man, but what has he given in return?

12. Called on Elder Lewis, and was very kindly entertained.

13. Sabbath; preached at the first church in Verona in the morning, also again in the evening. Enjoyed the opportunity of celebrating the death of my Redeemer with the church here. A solemn season we had. May it be only a prelude of that meeting which we hope to enjoy in our Savior's mansion above. Found the friends here warm-hearted in the cause of religion at home and abroad.

14. Passed through Jerusalem to Jericho where we stopped to hear a sermon from a first-day minister, to whom I gave a Sabbath Tract. Afternoon I preached at the second church Verona to an overflowing house.—Took up a contribution for my Agency.—This and the first church made a liberal donation.

15. Left for Watson, in Lewis county, passing through Rome, Constableville, Turin, Martinsburgh, crossed the Black River, thence to Watson. This is a newly settled country. Our friends here think it to be a good country. The land is easily brought under cultivation, and pleasant land to work. Crops look well.

17. Preached to our friends at Watson; had a most excellent meeting. Our friends here ought to be borne in mind. Just commencing a settlement any aid that could be rendered them would be thankfully received.

18. Left for Adams, Jefferson Co., passing through Lowville, Copenhagen, Tylersville and Rodman to Adams. At Copenhagen, in company with some gentlemen and ladies, visited the falls on Deer River. The falls are about 100 feet high. The gulph below on the east side is about 150 feet in perpendicular height.

20. Sabbath; preached twice at Adams, having an interval of only 15 minutes, to a large congregation. Our friends here appear to take a deep interest in the cause of Missions, and to which they contributed very liberally. Here is the best country, I think, through which I have as yet passed. It is level, rich and luxuriant.

21. Went to Hounsfield, which lies about 5 miles from Lake Ontario. Here I found the meeting-house crowded full, and if ever I had the assistance of my Savior, I believe I had it then. A large contribution was taken up for the cause of Missions, at which time many of the first-day brethren contributed, as also they have at several other places. Returned with Elder Wm. Green to Adams.

21. Left for Berlin, in Rensselaer county, distant about 180 miles.

27. Sabbath: For the first time I had the pleasure of seeing our aged brother, Eld. Satterlee, whose locks are blossomed for the grave. Preached at his church in the morning.

28. Had a happy meeting with our brother Scott, the faithful missionary of the west. If I mistake not our hearts felt to sympathize together. A delightful interview we had. Afternoon preached at the first-day house in Berlin.

Sept. 4. Sabbath: preached at Petersburgh, followed by Br. Scott. The friends contributed liberally.

During the last month I have secured the following sums. Scott, $11,37; Truxton, $8,33; Emily James, $1; David Colegrove, $1; Mary Colegrove, $1; Lincklaen, $5,37; 1st Verona, $5,25; 2d Verona, $6,37; Adams, $14,16; Hounsfield, $12,80; Berlin, $7,76; Petersburgh, $11-82; J. Whitford, $8,66; Lucius Crandall, $1; Alex. Campbell, $24,62; total, $152-85. Total during my Agency, $522,50.—Expenses of my tour, $47,34.

Thus, through the goodness of my Heavenly Father, I have arrived at the end of my journey in safety. May my heart ever be grateful for his kindness, and may my future life be dedicated to his service. I wish to express my gratitude also to the churches I have visited for the very kind reception manifested, and the liberal donations to the cause of our Redeemer. For the first, and perhaps for the last time, your unworthy brother has been permitted to see you in the flesh, but may the acquaintance which has thus been formed be only a prelude of that delightful association which we shall enjoy in that world where parting is known no more.

SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD, Ag't.

Berlin, Sept. 12, 1842.

P. S. In consequence of a new organization contemplated, the A. S. D. B. Missionary Society wishes to bring its present system to a close. Having been re-appointed to act as an Agent in collecting the dues of the Society, I would say, that I expect to call upon all those who are indebted to the Society during the present winter; and as I am now serving gratis, it is to be hoped that all indebted will be ready to respond when called upon. The Society having repealed the resolution of last year, giving owners of Notes the privilege of calling them in, the local Agent must now hold all Notes in their hands, as the interest on said notes is now to be collected. S. S. G. Ag't.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

By the steamer Great Western which left Bristol on the 3d ult., and reached this city on Saturday evening, we have papers to her day of sailing.

The most important intelligence which she brings, is, that the insurrection in the manufacturing and mining districts, having spent its violence, was subsiding, and the restoration of tranquility was becoming general, though in many of the manufacturing towns the workmen still remained out, yet the quarrel had become one only between masters and men; not partaking in the least degree of a national character.—The cry of the mob was "more wages," and not "the Charter or no work." A number of the deluded men who took a leading part in the recent disturbances had been apprehended, and it was expected that a special commission would be shortly granted for their trial, and that the nominations for it will soon be made. It was expected that in a few days all the hands yet out, would return to their employment.

The Treaty.—The Great Western took out the new Treaty, and she brings the first intelligence in return. The Liverpool Chronicle remarks, that "upon the whole Lord Ashburton has ably and efficiently discharged his duty, and more than realized the expectations which his embassy held out. All the bad blood which the constant discussion and agitation of the points in dispute between the two countries produced, has been removed and a happy union has been formed between Great Britain and her 'magnificent daughter of the West,' which will endure, it is to be hoped, for ages."

Willmer's Newsletter says: "Nothing has, as yet transpired here as to the terms of the treaties, but they are generally supposed to be such as cannot fail to give the utmost satisfaction to the people of both countries, and at all events, the settlement of the long-pending difficulties is regarded as a matter of [illegible] importance. The news gave an impetus to the cotton trade, and little [illegible] is entertained here, but that as soon as American credit shall have been re-established, these treaties will tend much to the extension of the trade and commerce between the two countries."

The Queen and Prince Albert were on a visit to Scotland.

The trial of the [illegible] Bean for attempting to injure the person of the Queen has taken place at the Criminal Court. After a trial which lasted some seven or eight hours, he was found guilty on one of the counts against him, and [illegible] eighteen months' imprisonment in Newgate.

Since the intrusion [illegible] have been taken at Windsor Castle to prevent the ingress of strangers [illegible] man at the only entrance [illegible] from the time the porters leave [illegible] until they return to [illegible] night and the greatest vigilance [illegible]

The Great Western [illegible] when she has performed [illegible] advertised. It is reported that [illegible] has been any thing [illegible] and at the present time [illegible] sum amounting to nearly £[illegible] £15,000 are owing to their bankers.

The [illegible] steam frigate Montezuma has been seized for being [illegible] and destined to assist the Mexicans in the operations against Texas, contrary to the Foreign Enlistment Act.

The American Minister, Edward Everett, had gone to Paris.

The Company of Royal Sappers and Miners have returned from the Niger Expedition—so many of them as [illegible] with their lives. [illegible] the expedition [illegible] done [illegible] the slave trade [illegible] of Her [illegible]

An earthquake [illegible] North Wales.

Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] when [illegible] the Celestial [illegible] it will [illegible] exchange [illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible] Missionaries at [illegible] apprehend [illegible]

The [illegible]

News of the Day.

STORM [illegible]

The storm of [illegible] last was very severe at Westfield [illegible]. The Messenger of that place says:

Between seven and [illegible] increased to a [illegible] by eight it became [illegible] quency of the flashes [illegible] roar of the thunder. Its violence continued to increase until about [illegible] when the prodigious floods of falling water, the rapid and intensely vivid flashes, and the loud crashing peals of thunder, were truly terrific. It seemed as if the Lake [illegible] by some supernatural throw [illegible] upwards and was again seeking its ancient bed. Never did we know it to pour such oceans before, or to thunder in such long continuous roar. For two hours, we can attest,—and some say for three or more hours,—there was not a single cessation in the roar of "Heaven's artillery."

Such was the flood of waters that fell, that the Creek, by twelve o'clock, was swollen to a height greater than was ever before known by the present inhabitants, except possibly in a single instance. Walker's dam, half a mile south of the village, was carried away except about thirty feet; J. Farnsworth, jr., lost the flume to his oil mill; the premises of F. Waters' Shovel and Fork Factory, were considerably injured; the tan yard and cellar of Stephen Rumsey were overflown, and the contents of some 50 vats spoiled or injured; the dam of C. Rumsey was swept off, as was also that of Mr. Cochrane. The bridge across the creek at Mr. Cochrane's was carried off, and one or two more below.

On the main road West, the bridges are nearly all gone, and the fences too, where they crossed the streams. The Western Mail Stage got into the Creek on which is [illegible] mill, and was with difficulty extricated. Luckily there were no passengers, or they would have had a hard time of it. The mail got a thorough soaking, but was not lost. We have not heard from beyond the State line.

The lake shore of Chautauque county, particularly in the neighborhood of Westfield, for some reason or other, seems peculiarly subject to severe thunder storms. There was a terrific one in that neighborhood sometime in the spring.

[illegible]

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

[illegible] our painful and melancholy [illegible] one of the most serious casualties [illegible] the village of Keeseville. Yesterday being general muster [illegible] Infantry, the [illegible] and the [illegible] was that there was a great [illegible] the new suspension foot [illegible] the Ausable, now nearly [illegible] o'clock, some 30 or [illegible] the chain on the [illegible] precipitated near[illegible] the river. The rains of [illegible] swollen the Ausable [illegible] and the force of the waters was almost irresistible. In the [illegible] the strongest swimmer [illegible] resist. The [illegible] might have been [illegible] circumstances [illegible] certainly known that [illegible] are lost, but of [illegible] names, as follows:

[illegible] H [illegible] Keeseville.

[illegible] Keeseville, aged [illegible]

[illegible] aged [illegible] years.

[illegible] Keeseville, aged [illegible]

[illegible] years.

[illegible] aged [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Indians on [illegible] Hill about [illegible] were [illegible] was [illegible] years [illegible] They [illegible] were scattered on [illegible] Holmes' Valley [illegible] them. The Indians [illegible] them a fight and [illegible] family, and [illegible] the whites fired [illegible] Mr. Jas. W [illegible] Holmes' Valley [illegible] gentleman [illegible] The Indians were [illegible]

I give you the tale as it was told to me, but have no doubt of its truth.—*Sentinel.*

[illegible] Carrier Pigeons from Birmingham to Antwerp.—An extraordinary and interesting flight of carrier pigeons, to [illegible] was witnessed in the neighborhood of Birmingham, on Tuesday, the [illegible]. About 300 pigeons, belonging to merchants and other parties at Antwerp were forwarded a few days previously to Mr. Muntz, brother of one of the members for the borough, with a request that he would see them fairly started at six o'clock on the above morning. This request was accordingly complied with, the whole of the pigeons having been started on their journey almost simultaneously, from Mr. Muntz's residence at Handsworth, and after making some gyrations in the air, they took an easterly direction, and favored by a fresh breeze, they were out of sight in a few minutes. Mr. Muntz has since received intelligence of the safe arrival of the whole flock, the first pigeon having reached Antwerp at half past nine o'clock the same morning, followed in rapid succession by the others, in fives and tens; the last pigeon reached its destination at half past ten. Estimating the distance from Birmingham to Antwerp (measuring in a straight line) at 300 miles, and allow-

ing for the difference in time between the two points, the first bird would appear to have travelled at the surprising velocity of ninety miles per hour! It is not the least singular fact connected with the match, that amongst so large a number of pigeons not one should have wandered from its homeward course.

Boston and Cincinnati.—When the Sandusky Railroad is finished, Cincinnati will be within three days of Boston. From Cincinnati to the Lake the distance may be accomplished easily in 16 hours; a magnificent steam packet will then receive the passengers and transport them to Buffalo in 20 hours; and from Buffalo to Boston they will go by railroad, say in 34 hours; the whole distance from Cincinnati to Boston requiring only 70 hours! Does this prediction startle any one? In a very few years it will pass into history, and be regarded as a very common-place fact.—*Philanthropist.*

A Mammoth Steamer.—A contract was made a day or two since between the Troy Steamboat Company and Mr. Brown of New York, for the construction by the latter of a steamer, 810 feet keel and 28 feet beam, to be finished by the first of May next. This steamer will form one of a night line between Troy and New York.—She will be fitted with Lighthall's half-beam engine, and in point of speed and accommodations, surpass any steamer afloat.—*Troy Whig.*

A New Free State.—The people of the Territory of Iowa are about to call a Convention, for the purpose of forming a Constitution, with a view to be admitted into the Union as a sovereign State.

Great Britain and Texas.—Great Britain and Texas have concluded three treaties—of amity, navigation, and commerce—of mediation between Mexico and Texas, for which the latter is to pay £1,000,000 of the debt of the former to Great Britain, if she procure a permanent truce in thirty days, and a permanent peace in six months—and a treaty granting reciprocal right of search for the suppression of the African slave trade.

A splendid Piano, has recently been shipped from Boston for Liverpool. This is said to be the first Piano of American manufacture ever ordered from England.

The Bible.—It was stated at the recent anniversary of the Liverpool Bible Society, that during the existence of the association, fourteen millions of copies had been issued.

A Moderate Fortune.—It is stated that the Rothschilds, of London, have offered to compound their tax, under the new Income Tax of Sir Robert Peel, for the three years, at £24,000. In other words, they are willing to be let off with the payment to tax collector of $40,000 a year. They admit, therefore, if the report be true, that their annual income is at least $1,350,000.

Commerce of New Orleans.—According to Cook & Young's Prices Current, the total value of products of the interior, brought to New Orleans during the twelve months ending the 1st of August, 1842, is estimated at $45,716,000.

Mr. William Webb, near Wilmington, (Del.) has now in operation a mill for the manufacture of Sugar from Corn Stalks, and which it is said has proved thus far eminently successful.

Olden Times of England.—The records of the Corporation of Canterbury publish the expense paid for bringing a heretic from London in 1535, at 14s. 8d.; and for a load and a half of wood to burn him, 2s.; for gunpowder, 1d.; and a stake and staple, 8d. This is one of the records of the "*good old times.*"

The Seneca Treaty, negotiated by Ambrose Spencer at Buffalo, during the summer, has been ratified by the U. S. Senate, and the lands are to be put into market immediately. The Buffalo Advertiser says:

The Senecas cede two of their reservations, the Buffalo and Tonawanda, for a fair consideration for the soil and improvements, and retain two, the Cattaraugus and Chautauque. Those who choose to emigrate to the West, under the provisions of the treaty of 1838, are at liberty to do so.

But it is supposed that the great body of the nation will remain upon and cultivate the two reservations retained, which are sufficient to allow about 200 acres of land to each family.

Thus a large tract of country, of about 70,000 acres of the very best land in Western New York, contiguous to one of the most flourishing cities in the Union, is opened to the industry and enterprise of the white man.

Wiskonsan.—Gov. Doty of Wiskonsan Territory, has issued his proclamation, in pursuance of the organic laws of that Territory, requiring the people to vote at the election to be held on the 4th Monday of the month, for or against the formation of a permanent Government for the State of Wiskonsan.

Death of Lloyd the Defaulter.—The brig Hope arrived at this port on Saturday from Goree on the Coast of Africa, bringing the first intelligence received since the flight of Thomas Lloyd, the defaulting Collector of City Revenues of this city. The brig Hope is the vessel in which Lloyd was supposed to have left the city, and in which he did leave it last May, coming on board after she had got under weigh. He appears to have gone out as supercargo, and is supposed to have been owner of both vessels and cargo. He went in her to the Cape de Verds, thence to Goree on the Coast of Africa, there disposed of her cargo, shipped another, and sailed for this port. When about ten days out, he was attacked by yellow fever, of which he died, and was committed to the deep. The vessel pursued her course, and reached this port on Saturday, the Captain severely sick of the fever. She of course is detained in quarantine for thirty days.—*Tribune.*

Indian Sports.—Nineteen wagons, containing some two or three hundred of the Tuscarora tribe of Indians, came up from Niagara county yesterday afternoon, to meet their brethren of the Seneca tribe, on the reservation near this city, for the purpose of joining in their annual athletic games. These sports, consisting of ball-playing, wrestling, running, leaping, &c., will probably continue for two or three days. We understand that they are to commence at noon to-morrow near the "Sackett Stand."

We believe that although the Senecas have annually held these sports, this is the first occasion for some years in which they have been thus joined by a large delegation from the neighboring tribes.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Silk in Arkansas.—Several weeks ago, we mentioned the success in Arkansas in the cultivation of silk. The enterprise is still in progress. The Editor of the Little Rock Gazette mentions the receipt of 500 skeins manufactured by Mrs. Smith, of Hempstead (? *silk*-stead) county. These skeins are dyed a variety of colors, all very brilliant. The yellow, which is very beautiful, is dyed with *Bois d' Arc*, or *Osage Orange*, a tree indigenious to that State, and particularly the southern part of it. Its texture is very fine and even; and for strength, finish, and brilliancy of colors, it will not suffer by a comparison with most of the foreign silk sold in the stores.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Commerce of New Orleans.—According to Cook & Young's Price Current, the total products of the interior brought to New Orleans, during the twelve months ending 1st Aug. 1842, is estimated at $45,716,000.

The receipts of cotton, during the same time, have amounted to 740,155 bales.

The sugar crop, of last year, about 90,000 hhds.

The receipts of tobacco have amounted to 66,000 hhds., most of them very large.

Of flour, 439,688 bbls. were received.

Of pork, 945 hhds., 244,142 bbls., and 4,501,800 lbs. unpacked have been received.

Of bacon 22,725 casks, and 1,288,000 bbls. in bulk.

Grain—Corn, oats and wheat—240,875 bbls., and 388,180 sacks of corn; 63,281 bbls. and sacks of oats; 134,886 bbls. wheat.

Whiskey—63,335 bbls.
Lead—472,556 pigs.
Molasses—35,000 hhds.
Staves—18,000,000.

Slave Trade.—A letter from Joseph Pease, (one of the noble band who, fifty years ago, began the warfare against the slave trade,) says that then there were two or three millions of the African race in bondage—now there are six or seven millions; that then there were not one hundred thousand annually torn from Africa—now there are four hundred thousand; and he asks his friends, with a sad heart, "what have we accomplished?"

Stealing Negroes.—The Missouri Sentinel, in remarking upon the number of negro slaves stolen, says there is a secret combination, extending from the east bank of the Mississippi through Illinois to Michigan, by means of which slaves are transported clandestinely to any place whither they desire to go.

It is stated that the interest on the debt of the State of Alabama due January 1st, 1843, in London has this day been remitted to that city. This will do something towards the restoration of our nation's character in Europe.

The cloth case, "Broadbent vs. United States," at Philadelphia, was decided on Friday in the United States District Court, in favor of the United States. Another case will come up on the 17th inst. The goods seized in these cases are valued at $175,000.

Distressing Accident.—As the morning train west yesterday morning, approached Schenectady, the engineer discovered a man sitting on the rail, with his head resting on his knees, apparently asleep, but as he was in the shade of the bridge, he was not perceived until the train was within a few feet of him. The engine was immediately reversed, the breaks applied, and the alarm given, but the man could not be aroused to his danger, nor the engine prevented from striking and dragging him forward some two rods, his legs becoming entangled in the machine, and badly broken. He was taken to Schenectady and every attention bestowed upon him; but it was supposed he must die. His name was ascertained to be Ezra Smith, but his residence was not known—supposed to be Utica.—*Argus.*

The extensive rolling mill and nail factory at Harrisburgh, Pa., owned by Messrs. Hunt, were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, causing a loss of $25,000 to $30,000, which was only partially covered by insurance.

Upwards of $400,000 are annually appropriated by our Government, for the purpose of aiding and educating various Indian tribes, agreeable to treaties made with them.

Deserves to be Immortalized.—The fellow who gave twelve and a half cents on Monday, to a man for risking his limbs and life to stop a horse when running away with a chaise.—*Bay State Democrat.*

Norwegians in Wisconsin.—The Chesapeake landed on Monday morning, two hundred and five Norwegian emigrants.—They are all in good health, and are much rejoiced to think they have got to the end of their journey. They will settle in the Norwegian neighborhood in the south part of the county. We learn that about five hundred more will be along during the season.—*Milwaukie Courier.*

Worse than State Stocks.—A recent number of the National Intelligencer contains an advertisement of one Notley Maddex, in which he deplores the loss of five excellent slaves, within the short space of about three months, and for which he offers a reward of $450. Property of this kind seems to have become quite insecure. We recently heard of the flight of fifteen articles in one lot, and others were on their way. An investment in deeds of mercy and justice will be found to be more permanent.—*New-York Evangelist.*

The Great West Coming!—Letters from Buffalo dated 12th inst., advise of the arrival in that port, in the previous 24 hours, rising of 100,000 bushels of wheat. The arrivals were upwards of forty in number. A sale of wheat had been made at Buffalo as low as 60 cents.

The Slave Trade.—In a recent speech, Lord Brougham declared that "the men who supplied nearly all the capital embarked in this traffic, the men whose ingenuity defeated every attempt to put it down, the men under whose auspices it was now flourishing to an unprecedented extent, were British merchants." This statement was not denied in Parliament.

It is said that Queen Victoria has expressed her desire to have forwarded an early copy of the forthcoming work on American Antiquities, by Mr. Stephens, to be elegantly bound for her private library.

Notices.

NOTICE.

There will be a special meeting of the trustees of De Ruyter Institute on the 6th day of Oct. next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Institute, to consider the best measures for sustaining the interests of the Institute.—The wisdom of the board is wanted and every trustee is especially requested to attend.

B. G. STILLMAN, Pres't.
J. R. BUTTS, Secretary.
De Ruyter, September 3, 1842.

ALFRED ACADEMY, AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

W. C. Kenyon, Principal.
Miss Caroline B. Maxson, Preceptress.

LECTURERS.

On Phrenology and Physiology.—Drs. J. R. HARTSHORN, and E. RIDER.

On School Teaching.—LUKE G. MAXSON.

On Chemistry and Geology.—W. C. KENYON.

Lectures on other subjects as occasion may require.

This Institution is pleasantly located, in the county of Allegany, thirteen miles South-East of Angelica, and six miles South of Almond. From its retired and quiet situation, it presents a favorable opportunity to parents to place their sons and daughters under a moral influence that will not be counteracted by those with whom they may associate.

The patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed, has been so liberal as to warrant very considerable expenditures in rendering it still more worthy of a more extended *patronage*; and it is hoped that it will, under its present organization, be rendered inferior to no similar Institution in Western New York.

The qualification of Common School Teachers will receive particular attention, so as to render them thorough and practical instructors of youth.

The Academic Year,—Is divided into three terms of fifteen weeks each. 1st, Commencing Wednesday 17th August; 2d, 7th December; 3d, 4th April, 1843.

Vacations.—At the expiration of the first and second Terms, one week each; at the expiration of the 3d Term, five weeks.

Tuition.—Varying with Instruction, from $3,50 to $4,75 per term.

Board.—From $1 to $1,25 depending on accommodations. Rooms in the Institution, furnished with Cook Stoves, can be had at a moderate expense.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, Esq., Pres't.
Alfred, July, 1842.

PROPOSALS
For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead.) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

MARRIED,

In Genesee, on the 15th inst., by Eld. Z. Campbell, Mr. HORACE COLLINS, and Miss TEMPERANCE E. MAXSON, of the above place.

In the same place by by the same, Mr. JEREMIAH F. BURDICK, of Angelica, and Miss SARDINIA P. HALL, of Genesee.

DIED,

In Lincklaen, on the 18th inst., RONIE ANN, daughter of Edward H. Burdick, aged 2 years, 3 months.

LIST OF LETTERS.

J. Brown, Joseph Goodrich, (we will publish statistics in the minutes.) E. Maxson.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of Ephraim Maxson, $3, cr. Ezra Coon, $2, J. S. Coon, $1, vol. 3, of J. Spicer jr., $6, cr. J. W. Langworthy, Reuben Brown, Isaac C. Burdick $2, each, vol. 3, of A Campbell, $6, cr. Adam Stillman, C. Saunders, Luke Crandall, $2, each, vol. 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

De Ruyter Institute.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal.
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY A. SEVERANCE, Preceptress,
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms, of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each, each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south, and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3.50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5.00
In Drawing,	2.00
In Painting,	2.00
Extras,	.50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.
De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Madison County, ss. }

I, ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, do hereby give notice that an election is to be held on *Tuesday succeeding the first Monday* of November next, for the election of the several officers mentioned in a notice received by me from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

Morrisville, Sept. 7, 1842.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, }
Albany, August 31, 1842. }

To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State;

A Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District, to supply a vacancy which will occur by the expiration of the term of service of Joseph [illegible], on the last day of December next;

Also, the following county officers, to wit: Three Members of Assembly, and one Coroner in the place of Allen Davis, who has removed from the county, and whose term of service would have expired on the last day of December, 1843.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, }
Albany, Sept. 7, 1842. }

To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the next general election [illegible] the Tuesday [illegible] the first Monday of November next, a Representative in the twenty-eighth Congress of the United States [illegible] District, consisting of the counties of Madison and Oswego.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State. Morrisville, September 9, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff. 5w7

Christian Review.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

THE importance of the Christian Review is admitted. It was commenced nearly seven years since in obedience to an urgent and almost spontaneous call from different parts of the [illegible] and in compliance with that call has been [illegible] through six successive volumes [illegible] fort, and considerable sacrifice [illegible] the present volume [illegible] the part of a few individuals. The number of subscribers, however, has gradually increased [illegible]

[illegible]

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN [illegible]

N. B. [illegible]

Boston, August 10.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM [illegible] informing their customers [illegible] Mechanic's Hall [illegible] Cutting done at sight and warranted [illegible]

De Ruyter, August [illegible]

Economy is the [illegible]

JAMES M. LETTS [illegible] customers, and [illegible] removed his Tailoring [illegible] ing occupied by [illegible] he will be ready [illegible] making all manner [illegible] be done in the [illegible] done in the latest [illegible] dies Habits, and [illegible] notice. All work [illegible] be warranted to [illegible]
De Ruyter, [illegible]

L. W. BLISS [illegible] Bliss' & [illegible] Holme's [illegible] consisting of Broad [illegible] Chisels, at F[illegible]
October 4.

☞IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,
Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.
B. ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S.,
M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S.
Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ.
Hanov., Mulh. &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings.

THIS [illegible] the most popular work [illegible] a book most [illegible] the wants of all classes of the [illegible] important objects [illegible]

1st. To [illegible] Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman [illegible] the principles of their respective processes [illegible]

2d. [illegible] Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, [illegible]

[illegible]

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING

[illegible]

Fancy Parlor Stoves.

[illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

[illegible]

LOW PRICES

[illegible]

Eave Troughs

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

JOB WORK

[illegible]

"Hard times and money scarce."

[illegible] Goods must [illegible]

[illegible] W. SUTTON

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

[illegible] Miscellaneous [illegible] Stationery, at the Book Store [illegible]
HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

50 [illegible] BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, at reduced prices [illegible]
NEW YORK CASH STORE.

[illegible] FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to [illegible] CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
S. G. WALKER.

Notice.

[illegible] who are indebted to the subscriber, [illegible] accounts or notes, are requested to [illegible] immediately and save cost.
[illegible] June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOK BINDING.

[illegible] having connected a BINDERY [illegible] establishment, is now ready [illegible] kinds of Binding in a neat and durable [illegible] reasonable terms as at any other establishment [illegible] section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.
[illegible] 1841.

POETRY.

From the New-York Evangelist.

Broken Vows.

"*Jesus turned and looked on him.*"

When silent steal across the soul
  Remembrances of broken vows,
And tears, almost without control,
  Flow, as the guilty spirit bows :—

'Tis then he's caught the Savior's eye!
  He views, with looks of injured love,
The soul for whom he deigned to die
  Ungratefully a traitor prove!

"Oh! had He but in anger glanced!"
  The weeping soul in anguish cries,
"I could have borne that dreadful look;
  But now I yield; my spirit dies.

"No more in promises I'll rest,
  Nor resolutions vainly made:
But, leaning on my Savior's breast,
  I'll ask his love—implore his aid."

MARY.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

At the trial of Lieut. Wilkes now going on, a document was presented which gives the following summary of the labors and exploits of this Expedition. We copy from the Commercial Advertiser:

The voyage of the expedition lasted three years and ten months, from the time of its leaving the Capes of the Chesapeak, until the return of Vincennes to New York. In this voyage the globe was circumnavigated, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans were each crossed three times, and the exploration extend from 16 degrees of North to 67 1-2 of South latitude.

During this time the following work was performed:

Madeira visited, and its mountains measured. The Cape de Verds visited, and the Atlantic, between their longitude and Brazil, examined for shoals and islands, said by former navigators to exist. Rio Janeiro visited. Cape Horn, Terra del Fuego, and Orange harbor visited. Two separate expeditions made toward the South Pole, in one of which Palmer's Land and South Shetland were seen, and in the other the barrier of ice, the ne plus ultra of Cook, visited. The coast of Chili and Peru visited, the harbors of Valparaiso and Calloa surveyed. Clermont Tonnerre, Serle's Island, the Pomatou Groupe, and Tahiti visited. Surveys made of the harbors of Matavai, Papou, Tanou, Papeite. The Peaks of Tahiti ascended and measured. The islands of the Navigator's Groupe surveyed. Sydney visited. An expedition made toward the South Pole, in which a firm barrier of ice, lying aground, was explored from longitude 160 E. to 97 E.—Within this, land was so frequently seen as to leave no doubt of the existence of a vast antarcic continent, the extreme visited points of which are 1400 miles apart.—During the expedition the flag ship was forty days among the ice, and exposed to most formidable hazards; the Peacock, Captain Hudson, was so crushed by the ice, that her stem was ground off to within 1 1-2 inches of the wood ends.—Sydney revisited. New Zeland visited.—Tongataboo visited. The Fejee Islands thoroughly surveyed. The Sandwich Islands visited. A vessel of the squadron despatched to re-survey Upolu; another to complete the exploration of the Pomatou Groupe. The summit of Monwa Loa visited, and many harbors, shoals, &c. of the Sandwich Islands surveyed. The Oregon Territory visited, and its seaboard explored to a considerable depth; the Columbia river and its branches surveyed for a distance of 120 miles from its mouth; numerous harbors and sounds surveyed. The harbor of San Francisco examined, and a part of it surveyed, to supply the defects of existing maps. The Sandwich Islands revisited. The Landrones, Wake's and Bashee Islands. The Phillippines and their capital, Manilla, visited. The Sooloo Sea, and the straits leading to it surveyed, and a treaty made with the Sultan of Sooloo. The squadron then returned by Singapore, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, to the United States.

The surveys have furnished one hundred and eighty charts, which, by the industry of the officers, have reached the United States, nearly ready to be put in the hands of the engraver. All these charts relate to regions either wholly or imperfectly known before, and many of them will be of great value to our commerce. Four hundred views of the entrances of harbors, headlands, and other objects necessarry to the navigator, have been obtained. The length of the pendulum has been measured at six stations, and particularly at the level of the sea near the base, and on the summit of Monwa Loa, an operation which will be of great interest in science. Innumerable observations on the circumstances of terrestrial magnetism have been performed.

The longitude of the places visited has been ascertained by methods promising greater accuracy than those of any former circumnavigator.

Of meteorological observations there is a full and complete record, taken four times a day during the whole voyage, in each of the ships, and at the stations on shore.

In botany, from three to five separate specimens of ten thousand different species have been collected, and one hundred living plants, likely to be valuable, brought to the United States, as well as the seeds of many others. In addition, a numerous collection of drawings of plants has been made. In particular the geographical botany of all the regions visited has been closely attended to.

The collections in geology and mineralogy are large, and a branch of the former science, namely, that of the animals by which the coral reefs and islands have been formed, may be almost said to have been created; while the gentleman to whom this department was intrusted has passed the limit of his prescribed duty in the investigation of the habits and characters of the microscopic crustacea which inhabit the mid ocean. Of these 1100 species have been found and figured.

In philology, vocabularies of all the tribes visited have been compiled, and the structure of many of the languages investigated. The collection of native Africans brought by the slave trade to Rio Janeiro, gave an opportunity wholly unexpected of research into the tongues of that continent: and the almost extinct dialects of Australasia, neglected by the English settlers, have been rescued from oblivion.

The philologist was left in the Oregon Territory, and will probably return overland, bringing with him the vocabularies of the tribes from the Pacific to the Missouri.

Such are the more important of the scientific results of this expedition. Those of less interest are so numerous that we have not space to detail them.

During the four years cruise, visiting natives of the most savage character, cannibals from taste and habit, only four collisions with the natives have taken place.—Two of these were to avenge the murder, for food, of members of the expedition; another to recover a boat whence the crew had been forcibly driven, and the effects it contained; the fourth was for the purpose of taking a chief, who had killed and eaten part of the crew of an American vessel.—On the fifth occasion some natives, who forcibly opposed a landing, after they had parleyed and accepted presents, were driven from the beach, until magnetic experiments could be made, by a charge of small shot from a fowling piece.

"OUR EDITOR."

To the Editor of the Christian Watchman,—

DEAR SIR,—As I dropped into a neighbor's house the other day I took up your last week's paper and my eye fell at once on the complaints of "An Afflicted Parishioner," who is so severely tried with "Our Minister." I do most sincerely sympathize in his trials, for he has evidently suffered grievously. But he is not the only sufferer from such intolerable evils.—I have long groaned under a load of sore trials with our editor. Now I am very quiet and peaceable and never say much about my complaints for fear it may produce difficulty. I have told my neighbors again and again my trials with our editor, and as you were so kind as to allow my fellow sufferer to print his complaints I hope you will allow me to tell my trials also.

1. I *think him very imprudent.* He is sure to be out upon every form of wickedness. He spares neither rich nor poor, friend or foe. He does not seem to care how many enemies he makes. If he thinks he can do any good by it, he will be sure to lay on the lash, come what will.—He has displeased more than one influential man in this way, to my knowledge.—Now is not this culpable imprudence?

2. *He is to lean and thin.* They say it is because he reads and writes so much, and his subscribers pay him so poorly. But the Bible tells us that Daniel grew fat on beans. There must be something wrong about this.—for it is awfully trying when I sit down to read, to imagine that I see his gaunt form and spectacled nose right before me. It is really tormenting. And when I told one of my neighbors what a trial this is to me, he said perhaps it was owing to the workings of my conscience because I had not paid my subscription for the last three years. No such thing.

3. *He is a time serving man.* He does not publish any thing which will displease people. He never was mobbed in his life. Never even had his office torn down, or a press destroyed. And what is horrible, I have known worldly men to speak well of him and even political editors to copy his articles! Ah, I feel as though I ought to lift up my voice like a trumpet at such enormities!

4. *He disregards public opinion.* He has been told repeatedly what the public think of his course. But it does not make the least difference. I talked with him myself two hours and he listened very patiently or at least tried to, but his eyes kept falling on a great pile of letters and papers before him, and finally thanked me and added that public opinion could not be his only guide, but that he must seek to know the will of God by the help of his own judgment and conscience. How impudent!

5. *He has no mind of his own.* I know this is so because he admits articles into his paper which I would not. And he has been known to say that he admits articles which he does not pretend to approve wholly, so as to allow of free discussion! A fine fellow, indeed!

6. *He is too full of controversy.* He often displeases other denominations. There was a wealthy Universalist who got mad with his people and talked of joining our society, but just about that time, as ill luck would have it, our editor said something about future punishment which he did not like, and he declared that if we believed such monstrous, cruel doctrines, he would never come among us. There was a dead loss of ten dollars a year to our society, and our folks were very much displeased about it.

7. *He has a very long face.* This is a serious defect. He hardly smiles at all when people call to see him. How different Mr. Twaddle, the talented editor of the Weathercock. He is all smiles and kind words and is never so uncivil as to point out defects and make alterations in the articles which are sent to him.

8. *He is under the influence of great men.* He dare not do any other way than just as they tell him. He would not dare to say any thing to displease such a man as Dr. Wisdom I'll be bound for all the world. I do not know that I can bring any proof of this just now, but I know it must be so.—At any rate, I heard a minister say so, and that is better than proof.

9. *He is not faithful to expose errors.*—Here are other denominations believing errors and ministers preaching falsehood and he ought to charge it upon them continually. He ought not to be afraid to lay on the lash. The Bible tells us that we shall 'in no wise suffer sin upon our neighbors' and I think there are no sins so dangerous as those of other denominations. I think he ought to cry aloud against them continually but he is so afraid, that it is only now and then he says any thing about them.

10. *He will not do as wise men tell him.* They tell him sometimes how he must do, and he is very thankful for their advice and opinions, says he will weigh them well, but that he cannot promise to follow them implicitly. As though others did not know better than he what he ought to do.

11. *He is very deficient in news.* Particularly he does not have half as many awful catastrophes as suit my taste. Why, I know of papers that have two murders to his one! besides a great many more Indian massacres, battles in Canada line, and earthquakes, in which twenty thousand men were swallowed up. I know that most of them which he rejects, afterwards prove to be hoaxes but then we lose all the comfort of reading them.

12. *He does not have enough revival intelligence.* I want to see in every paper accounts of revivals from all parts of the country. But he does not give them to us. I know he looks over a great pile of papers every week and selects all that he thinks can be relied on, or is worth reading, and I know too that he takes great pains to obtain original accounts from every quarter. But still I am not satisfied. I think he ought to give a large batch every week. This is what we need to stir up our piety and zeal.

13. *He is an awfully severe critic.* He will take up a book, read it through and say just what he thinks about it, no matter how much injury it may do the bookseller. He must certainly be very devoid of charity. The booksellers want their books praised, and therefore it is his business to praise them. But instead of that, I have known him to come right out against them.

14. But lest I should tax your patience too far I will mention only one more grievance, which my indignation hardly finds words to express. *He rejected my article!* This was more than I could bear. I used to think well of him before, but I changed my mind at once. It was most splendidly written, but he thought it was not quite suitable! I tried to frighten him, but he was firm as a rock. Then I told him to "stop my paper," and besides that I would persuade as many of my neighbors to stop as I could. But he with most provoking coolness opened his book and marked "stop" against my name, adding that he hoped I should think better of it. And then to complete my mortification as I could not think of doing without the paper, I was obliged to send for it again in a few weeks and to pay up what was due besides.

I have now given you a slight glance at my troubles, you will see that their name is legion. What can I do? I was telling them the other day to one of my neighbors and he advised me to go the editor with them, for that he was a reasonable, kind and judicious man. And says he to me, "Will not that be doing as you would be done by? Does not the Bible command you first to go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone? And are you not as surely bound to do that to editors as to others?" I felt rather conscience smitten at the time, but I have got over it now, and I am determinded to tell my complaints to every one who will hear them.

AN AFFLICTED SUBSCRIBER.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.—One of the most frequent complaints of literary men is a disorder of the nervous system. Other men of sedentary habits are also liable to them, but in a less degree. The solitary exercise of the mind seems to nearly double the injury which would result from mere confinement. The best cure for almost all affections of the nerves is now generally acknowledged to be physical hardships. Something more is needful than pleasant exercises, which, though it promotes the circulation of the blood and other healthful functions, is not calculated sufficiently to blunt and harden the sensibility, which in nervous people is too acute. There is no disease, however, which meets with so little compassion and sympathy, as a mere nervous disorder. Yet they are the most difficult diseases in the whole catalogue of curable complaints, to be managed either by the physician or the patient. And how numerous are the instances in which the very profession by which the patient earns his livelihood, and which his indigent circumstances will not permit him to relinquish, is the cause of his disease. He must, in this case, either continue an invalid or renounce his only means of obtaining a subsistence.

That equivocal state between actual health and acknowledged disease, which seldom excites alarm, or even compassion for the subject of it, is often the most truly calamitous condition of human life. "I pine," says Dr. Johnson, in one of his letters, "in the solitude of sickness, not bad enough to be pitied, and not well enough to be endured" Such is the feeling of many a patient, who labors under the wretchedness of too much nervous sensibility and too little bodily vigor. Johnson, it is said, was never so great as when he was gloomy. All his writings develope the opulence and gigantic energy of his intelligence; but his private correspondence, more completely than any other recorded production of his pen, unveils the tenderness, and discloses the secret sensibilities of his heart. Had Johnson been a ploughman, his mind would never have exhibited that energy, or betrayed that [illegible] cility, which were [illegible]

[illegible] *Boston Weekly M*[illegible]

A POLAR PLANT OR VEGETABLE COMPASS.—[illegible]

PATRONIZING NEWSPAPERS.—The following from the Pittsburgh [illegible] Journal [illegible]

"The way some people [illegible] is a sin. [illegible]"

PROPERTY LEFT TO CHILDREN.—[illegible] young women as young men. [illegible] rather an evil than a blessing. But we have to point out to parents a better way in which they may dispose of their property. It is to place it in the heads and hearts of their children. There it will abide, and it will truly bless not only one of them, but the race of man generally. Is there one reason that can be urged against this course? If so, let us hear what it is. "We pause for a reply."

Religious Services in the Norwegian Language.—We are informed by a gentleman who who was present, that on Sunday before last a congregation of about one hundred persons, composed of seamen and others from the north of Europe, assembled for divine service upon the deck of the barque Emilie, Captain Ankerson, of Drammen, Norway, lying at pier No. 5 North river. The services were conducted agreeably to the Lutheran church, in the Norwegian language, the worthy Captain officiating, who read sermon selected from the writingss of a distinguished divine of Norway, and distributed hymns printed on slips of paper, which were sung by the congregation. Representatives of the

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Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALTER

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De Ruyter, May 23, 1842

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De Ruyter, May 24, 1842

How to make money.

[illegible]

Drugs and Medicines.

[illegible]

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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BY

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Lester [illegible] Rogers 2d

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 32.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 136

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——*The* SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, OCTOBER 5, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

USES OF TEMPTATION.

To all real Christians, temptations, though grievous in endurance, are blessings in their consequences. They become, as it were, a means of grace. The petition taught us by our Lord, "Lead us not into temptation," was evidently not intended as a request, that we may absolutely be saved from exposure to any solicitation or inducement to transgress. This would be as impossible, in the nature of things, as it would be undesirable in itself. It is a request, that we may not be suffered to encounter temptations which are disproportioned to our strength, and unaided by the grace of God; and so to fall beneath their power.—But if we meet them as the man Christ Jesus met them; if we promptly say to each suggestion, "get thee behind me, Satan;" if new grace will accompany each new trial of our principles, while we are faithful to ourselves; then we should think ourselves happy that we are not left undisturbed, to sink down into spiritual listlessness. Yea, should we not even desire that God would put our graces to the proof; to the end that they may grow, and that we and others, may have evidence, clear and convincing, of their existence and increase. If it is thus, that we are to be brought to the estate of perfect ones in Christ, instead of desponding or growing weary, we should endure hardness, as good soldiers of the cross.

And it is also manifest, that they whose hearts are stayed on God, have no right, in the discharge of Christian duty, to decline a useful course of action, on the ground that it will be attended with temptations.—It will often, and perhaps generally be found, that eminent usefulness exposes to peculiar dangers. And hence some Christians may be found, who excuse themselves from enlarging their sphere of usefulness when opportunities occur, on the ground that they must thus increase their perils.—One refrains from the exercise of an enlarged benevolence, lest he should fall into the sin of ostentation. Another will not employ his talents, on an extensive scale, and in a way to confer the highest benefit on others, lest he should come to love inordinately the praise of men. A third will not attempt to make himself a bright example of holiness to others, lest spiritual pride should be awakened in his heart.—In all such cases, there is a criminal want of moral courage. The Christian has no right, indeed, presumptuously to rush into the way of danger; for if he does, he has no promise that will shield him. But if he goes at the call of duty, he has underneath him the everlasting arms; and thus sustained, he will not, cannot fall.

When the friends of Luther would have dissuaded him from going to Worms in defense of truth, he replied, "I would go, though the devils in my path were as thick as the tiles upon the house-tops." This is the true spirit, when the call of duty is plain. You may not, Christian reader, decline responsibility, lest evil should assail you. Your fears are groundless. As your need is, so shall be your strength. And having faithfully endured, you shall afterward come forth in perfect strength and beauty.

Nor must it be forgotten, that if not successfully resisted, temptations are of course evils, in themselves, and in their consequences. If therefore there are any means, the use of which will serve to insure success in the conflict with them, no doubt can possibly exist, that every child of God is bound to use them. There are such means, and both reason and the Bible point them out. It is one of the plainest principles of common sense, that when dangers threaten, we should stand upon our guard; and that when they come, we should avail ourselves of whatever aid is within our reach. The same things are enjoined upon us in the Scriptures. "Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation;" that is, that ye fall not by its power.—"What I say unto you, I say unto all, watch." "Be sober, be vigilant; for your adversary the devil, goeth about, seeking whom he may devour. Stand, therefore, having your loins girt with truth, and having on the breast-plate of righteousness, and your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace. Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith we shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked. And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." These directions require Christians to be watchful, lest temptations find them unprepared for conflict; to renew their strength by waiting upon God; and to fortify their minds by filling them with the motives and promises of the gospel. In this way, every one should prepare himself to war a godly warfare. Be persuaded, therefore, Christian reader, to watch and pray. You are, and must be, while you live, encompassed with temptations. There is no place of refuge from them, on this side of heaven. It is for you, therefore, to determine, whether, being overcome, they shall raise you to higher glory; or overcoming you, shall sink you to perdition.—You need not fall beneath their power.—The strength of heaven is yours, if you will use it. Oh! then, be faithful. When tossed upon the billows, and wearied and perplexed, remember that a rest remaineth for you, when you shall have borne the heat and burden of the day. They who are gone before you, and are now enjoying its repose, passed on their way thither through all that tries your heart. But what they then endured, is forgotten amid their present joys. And you, too, will not deem your severest trials worth a thought when you shall have reached their blessed estate. You will obtain joy and gladness, and sorrowing and sighing shall flee away forever!—*Rev. R. Palmer.*

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

THAT GLANCE!

"And the Lord turned and *looked* upon Peter." That disciple but recently met the fierce and searching gaze of the Roman soldiers. The keen eye of the malignant Jew had disturbed him. He was troubled also by the penetrating look of the maid that said, "Thou also was with Jesus of Galilee." But there was one present who had forborne, it seems, till now, to notice the fallen disciple. But when he did, one glance was enough. When Peter's eye met that of his Lord, what emotions were awakened!

It was the look of a *friend.* And such a friend! Whose kind and sweet voice was it that summoned him from his nets to be a fisher of men? What mortal had ever been more favored, as for three years he had dwelt under the radiance of the Light of the World? Who gave him a vision of heavenly glory on the Mount of Transfiguration; admitting him into the secret places of the Most High, and under the shadow of the Almighty? Who was he that had pitied him in his moral darkness and guilt, had assuaged his domestic sorrow, had honored him with a chief place among the founders of his glorious kingdom, and was now about to die for him, that earthly good might be crowned with everlasting life? There stood such a benefactor bound, buffeted, despised, denied, and his ears now ringing with the language of that denial, and the awful profanity that gave what was already crimson a more deadly hue. There stood he, an injured friend—how kind a friend, how deeply injured!

That glance! Peter understood it. Words were not necessary. Mingled with rebuke, it was a look of kindness still. A glance from such a being, at such an hour, and on such a man. Could Peter withstand it? Could he brave that glance, and in spite of it, carry out, in hardness of heart, the denial that oath had just confirmed?—No! the unhappy man cannot endure it.—That gaze of the injured friend caused all that friend's kindness to rush upon his mind, while the consciousness of his own ill-treatment of him overwhelmed him with the deepest remorse and misery.

"And he went out." How could he remain in the presence of one so deeply injured? The glance of that eye had kindled a flame in his soul. He must retire. He must seek a place to weep. The deep fountains of his heart are broken up. His fear of man had bewildered his mind—drew a rash denial from his lips, and cursing with it. But that glance has reclaimed him. He is a man, a disciple again.—He was fallen; how deeply fallen! But that anguish, and those tears—they speak for him. He is not a lost man. He was overpowered by the sudden shock of temptation. A powerful onset of Satan bore him away; but those tears dashed Satan's hopes. The broken heart is the fallen man's recovery. Shout, enemy of all righteousness, as you sift him as wheat, and malignantly triumph over his fall!—You'll have other work soon. The prostrate disciple rises, and standing now on firmer ground than ever, your dark empire will find in him an assailant that shall shake many of its walls, and burn many of its gates with fire.

Reader, the Lord looketh unto you. His eye is not the flaming fire of a righteous judge. 'Tis that of mercy and good will. But is there nothing of rebuke in it? As it called before Peter his own character, is there nothing in your's for it to fix your eyes upon? Have you no occasion for tears?

THAT GLANCE! Beware of what it shall see when the Redeemer shall come in the clouds of heaven, and every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him, and all the kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him. PASCAL.

ASKING A BLESSING.—A gentleman in whose office we called a few days since, gave us the following original anecdote of Dr. Payson:—

He was going to one of the towns of Maine for the purpose of attending a minister's meeting, accompanied by a friend, when they had occasion to call at a house on the journey where Dr. Payson was unknown. The family had just sat down to tea, and the lady of the house, in the spirit of genuine hospitality, invited the strangers to partake of the social repast. Dr. Payson at first declined, but being strenuously urged, he kindly consented. As he took his seat he inquired if a blessing had been asked, and being answered in the negative, requested the privilege, which was readily granted, of invoking the benediction of Heaven. This was done with so much fervor, solemnity, and simplicity, that it had the happiest effect. The old lady treated the company with the utmost attention, and as Dr. Payson was about to leave, he said to her, "Madam, you have treated me with much hospitality and kindness, for which I thank you sincerely, but, allow me to ask, how do you treat my Master? That is of infinitely greater consequence that the manner in which you treat me."—He continued in a strain of appropriate exhortation, and having done his duty in the circumstances, proceeded on his journey. This visit was sanctified to the conversion of the lady and her household. The revival continued in the neighborhood, and in a short time a church was built, and the regular ordinances of religion established.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

From the Olive Branch.

Hope.

Oh! why should sadness touch the heart,
Though earth's gay charms should all depart?
Why does the soul so fondly cling
To earth, when earth no joys can bring!

Earth may allure us for awhile,
And we are flatter'd by its smiles,
But if deceived, we pine in grief,
Till bright *hope* comes to our relief.

When tempests toss our feeble bark,
When winds are high and clouds are dark;
Though all around is dark and drear,
Hope still points to a brighter sphere.

So when for *friendship's* voice we sigh,
And think of days that have gone by,
Though *friendship's* tones greet not our ears,
Hope still points on to future years.

Oh! were it not for *hope's* bright ray,
How dark and drear would be life's way;
How full of wo, how full of care,
How oft our hearts would feel despair.

Come smiling *hope*, and rest with me,
And never from my presence flee.
Oh! guide me to the land of rest,
Where joys shall evermore increase.

Millville, 1842. ERA.

THE CHURCH.—Much, yea, more than tongue can tell depends on the character of the church in any given place. On this depends the light that shall shine upon a lost world, the character of their children, and the salvation of unborn thousands.—Every minister should labor to make his church not only pious, but intelligent, consistent and benevolent. One intelligent Christian, I mean one that understands the sacred word, its doctrines, duties and spirit—one such (other things being equal,) is worth four that are ignorant. One consistent Christian is worth ten who are here and there and every where; and no soul can tell by their position or professions to-day where or what they will be to-morrow.

One benevolent, open-hearted soul, who is willing to do it, as well as pray, is worth a host of illiberal, pinching professors, who give evidence to the world, and were it not for the enlarged charity of the present day, would give evidence to the church that they love their property more than Christ or the souls of men.

A CHRISTIAN.—*What was he?*—A creature of God, a subject of his government, a violator of his law, a despiser of the Gospel, a rejecter of the Savior, a griever of the Spirit, an awakened inquirer, a convicted rebel, a penitent sinner.

What is he?—A regenerated creature, a redeemed sinner, a child of God, a brother of Christ, an heir of heaven, kind to his relatives, a lover of his enemies, a friend of his countrymen, a neighbor of the heathen, diligent in business, fervent in spirit, liberal in giving, abundant in good works, anxious for the welfare of souls, content with his situation, faithful to his promises, poor in spirit, meek under injuries, hungering and thirsting after righteousness, pure in heart, a happiness maker, persecuted for the sake of Christ, reviled for his religion.

What will he be?—A sanctified creature, a saved creature, an inhabitant of heaven, a friend of saints, an associate of angels, a companion of Christ, a son of God.—*Watchman of the Valley.*

MAXIMS BY EDWARDS.—The devil tries to destroy the Christian's hope, while truth and conscience disturb the hypocrite's.

There are two kinds of hypocrites,—*legal*, and *evangelical*. The *legal* trust in *works*; the *evangelical* in *great discoveries.*

To walk by faith and not by sight, is to believe in unseen things and not trust in *visible things.* The difference is *not* to be understood as times of spiritual light, and spiritual darkness.

The doubts of Christians do not respect the grace of God, but their *interest* in grace.

Parent's Department.

From the Christian Secretary.

INFLUENCE OF "FIRESIDE AND TABLE CONVERSATIONS."

All Christian Parents should consider themselves as auxiliaries to the church, and to all Societies having as their object the best good of their children, and of society in general. And this consideration on their part should show its operative influence during their familiar "fireside and table conversations." The minister of the Gospel after looking to the Holy Spirit in the first place to give power and efficacy to his message from the desk, next looks to the devoted Father and Mother by the grace of Christ to impress this message upon his children's mind. He looks to them after they have left the earthly sanctuary and gone to their own house, which should be a little sanctuary on the Sabbath, to impress the solemn truths they have heard, upon their children; to make them feel the importance of receiving the truth into their hearts, and of being governed by it in their lives. The minister looks to them to keep up and encourage all solemn thoughts, and to cherish and water by a holy example and christian conversation, any seeds of the gospel which may have been sown in their hearts. O, how cheering and stimulating is it to the minister of the Gospel, amid his many anxieties on account of the spiritual condition of his people—to know that the advice, admonition, counsel and instruction he has given in the pulpit, will all be repeated and impressed upon the youth of his congregation by parents. It animates him, it prompts him to double effort. This is one way to encourage his heart, and strengthen his hands. How easy a thing it is, how delightful and profitable for christian parents, after returning from church, and all their family coming around the table of God's Providence, spread with the tokens of his love, to nourish their bodies, to direct the minds of the children to Him who has made ample provision for their souls, and who has just given them in his sanctuary this bread, of which, if they eat, their souls shall never hunger. Of course, christian parents should seek opportunity every day of making such impressions on the minds of their children, but particularly on the Sabbath day; then there are a thousand holy influences to assist them; there is no business to distract their thoughts, no pleasures of a worldly nature to draw them off. The day is God's own peculiar day; all the services of the day direct to God. But is this always remembered? Let parents answer it! O, how often do professing christian parents and children return home, engage in conversations on all kinds of subjects, laugh, talk, and act as though they had no God, and as though they had never seen his sanctuary, or felt their responsibilities. Some lounge about the house, some walk out in the garden, some take up an amusing or entertaining book, some sleep, and thus the interval between the services is spent. They go again entirely unprepared to church, and return home to pass the evening as the noon. Thus the holy Sabbath becomes a curse instead of a blessing.—And the minister is led to cry out, "who hath believed our report, and unto whom hath the arm of the Lord been revealed?" Now, if christian Parents want to be blessed in their families, and in the church, they must so direct their conversation as to produce so desirable a result.

The *Sabbath School* also looks to this nursery for support—it looks to parents to take an interest in it, to inspire their children with a love for it, and to prepare them during the week for the school on the Sabbath. By their so doing, they actually prepare the minds of the children to receive instruction and benefit by those influences, which may lead to their conversion.

The *Temperance* Society also look to them for assistance and encouragement, and to its claim next to those of the church, they stand indebted. That christian parents can do much to promote the cause of Temperance in their families, there can be no doubt, and that this is a duty incumbent upon them, not only as professors of religion, but also as philanthropists, is equally without a doubt. The temporal and eternal interests of their children demand their influence in this point. If they are ambitious to see them respected, happy, and wealthy, if they are anxious to see them circumspect, godly, and heavenly-minded, let them recommend the cause of Temperance not only by their mere examples, but [illegible] their conversations. Let Temperance occupy a prominent place. For they may be assured that stimulating drinks, call them by what name you choose, tend directly to impair the reasoning faculties, and exert a stupefying effect upon the whole moral man. And as the moral faculties of the soul are blunted and stupefied, all moral obligations to God and man are weakened. The mind and heart look through a perverted medium. Obligations and responsibilities are not felt, and consequently not discharged. If children are taught to believe while very young, that to drink ardent spirits is injurious, disgraceful, and sinful, they grow up with an abhorrence of it;—they are prepared to condemn it;—all their prejudices are against it; and for them to drink liquor, or have any thing to do with it when they arrive at years of discretion, they must go counter to all their early notions upon the subject; they must go counter to the dictates of their consciences, and act directly in the face of what they always considered degraded and ruinous.

Parents are careful to warn their children against those deadly poisons which would destroy their lives, kill their bodies,—but how few trouble themselves to warn them against that delicious, formerly fashionable poison, which gradually, though certainly, if not counteracted, destroys both soul and body; which brings intellectual, moral, immortal man, down to the level of the brute creation; which defeats the great object of his existence on earth, and renders his day of probation, instead of a season of preparation to meet his God in peace, a season for the filling up of the phials of God's wrath and indignation against him. Time will not allow me to dwell on this point.

Let christian parents know and reflect upon it, that not only the institutions above named, but all institutions having as their object the good of immortal man, and the glory of God, demand that influence which may be exerted in their familiar family conversations.

The Missionary, the Bible, the Tract, all benevolent societies look to them for support. Their children are to be the pillars of the church, the managers and members of these various societies, which, under God, are to evangelize and save the world. Let them, therefore, go forth from the family circle and altar, with their hearts charged with a love for these institutions, and with a desire to add their influence in promoting them, and our country and world would soon present a different aspect. The human family would be holier and happier. C. W. R.

Children's Department.

DON'T BE TOO POSITIVE.

There are many young persons who are very positive about things, when they are, after all, mistaken.

'There goes Jerry Smith,' says Philip.

'Where? I don't see him,' says John.

'Why, there, yonder, at the top of the hill.'

'Oh! that ain't Jerry Smith.'

'Why, yes it is.'

'No it ain't—that's Seth Mead.'

'I tell you it's Jerry Smith. [illegible] I'll [illegible] him.'

Such is the dialogue; but pretty soon the boy comes along, and, behold, it is Seth Mead, and not Jerry Smith. 'There!' says John—'now you've got [illegible].'

'Where is the hammer, Peter?' says his father.

'I don't know, sir,' is the reply.

'But you had it last.'

'No, I didn't, sir.'

'Yes you did; you took it yesterday.'

'Oh, yes, I remember—I took it—and I put it in the drawer again, when I got through.'

'Are you sure?'

'Yes, sir.'

'I think you are mistaken—for if you had put it there it would have been there still.'

'I'm certainly sure I put it back there.'

'Well now, my son, I found it out on the grass, where you had been at work. Didn't you leave it there?'

'Oh—yes—I believe I did. Yes, I remember—I did leave it there.'

'Well, now take a lesson from this: don't be so positive, when you are not sure. In two instances you have been mistaken; you first said that you had not taken the hammer out, and you were quite positive; you then said you had put it where you got it, and you were again quite positive. But remember that in both cases you were mistaken. Let this teach you to be more modest and careful in future; and, instead of saying you are sure, say, I think so and so; or, I believe so and so. No person ought ever to say that he is positive of a thing, where there is the least chance of a mistake.'

'Mother,' said Ellen, 'may I go and see Jane Hanson? she asked me to come.'

'When did she ask you?' said the mother.

'Yesterday—yesterday afternoon.'

'Not yesterday, my [illegible].'

'Yes it was yesterday, mother; I saw her on the green [illegible].'

'[illegible], Ellen, it could [illegible] not have been yesterday.'

'Yes it was yesterday—I'm certain it was yesterday; I met her on the green, and she asked me to come. When [illegible], how could I be mistaken? I think it was yesterday.'

'[illegible] Ellen, for I have just [illegible] Mrs. Hanson's, and [illegible] went to [illegible] the seventh [illegible] than [illegible] day [illegible].'

'Oh! well—it must have been the day before yesterday—yes, now I see how it was; [illegible] to yesterday.'

'Well, my child, I am sorry to see you so certain—so positive, when you are really not sure, and when, in point of fact, you are mistaken. Pray be more careful in future. You may go and see Jane; but as you go along, say it over [illegible] you cannot forget it—Don't be too positive.'—*Merry's Magazine.*

From [illegible] Magazine.

THE EAGLE.

The eagle is called the king of birds; he lives amongst rocks and mountains; his eyes are bright and keen, and his wings and claws so strong that he can carry off lambs to his nest for the [illegible]. There have even been [illegible] known [illegible] an eagle carry [illegible]. A woman in the [illegible] of S[illegible] left her child for a short time in a field, [illegible] whence an eagle [illegible] across a lake, and then set it down [illegible] some people [illegible] sleep saw it, and [illegible] the infant's cry, hurried to the spot [illegible] unhurt. The name of the child was N[illegible], but he was afterwards called by a word which in the language of that country means eagle.

The crest of the eagle and child which is borne by the Stanley family is supposed to have been founded upon a story of one of their forefathers, which is thus told in an old book of English history. "Alfred, king of the West Saxons, went out one day a hunting, and passing by a certain wood, heard as he supposed the cry of an infant from the top of a tree; and forthwith diligently inquiring of the huntsmen what that doleful sound could be, commanded one of them to climb the tree; when in the top of it was found an eagle's nest, and lo! therein a pretty sweet-faced infant, wrapped up in a purple mantle, and upon each arm a bracelet of gold, a clear sign that he was born of noble parents. Whereupon the king took charge of him, and caused him to be baptized; and because he was found in a nest, he gave him the name of Nestingum, and in after time, having nobly educated him, he advanced him to the dignity of an earl."

In the parish of St. Ambrose, near New York, in America, two boys, one of seven and the other of five years old, were amusing themselves by trying to reap, while their parents were at dinner. A large eagle soon came sailing over them, and with a sudden swoop attempted to seize the eldest, but happily missed him. The bird, not at all dismayed, alighted at a short distance, and in a few moments repeated his attempt. The bold little fellow, however, defended himself bravely with the sickle, and when the bird rushed upon him, he struck it with all his might. The sickle entered under the left wing, and killed the bird.

The gamekeeper of a Scotch nobleman, when out on the moors, saw an eagle rise from the ground with something which it had seized as its prey; for a time it flew away steadily, when suddenly it began to struggle and flutter, flew upward to a great height, and then ceasing to flap its wings, fell headlong to the ground. The keeper made what haste he could to the spot, and found the eagle quite dead, and a wounded stoat struggling by its side. On examining the body of the eagle, he soon discovered the cause of its fall. The stoat, when in the air, had contrived, according to its custom in attacking rabbits, hares, rats, and other small animals, to open a vein in the eagle, and sucking the blood from it, kept [illegible] the wound which it had made.

Another case is told of an eagle attacking a cat, when a battle took place in the air, and lasted some minutes. The cat, aware, it may be supposed, of her danger, clung with her claws to the eagle, and prevented him from letting her drop. At length, tired of struggling, and hindered by the clinging of the cat, he came down on the ground, where the fight still continued, till both were taken by some lookers-on.—A cat, however, if once within the fair grasp of an eagle on firm ground, has but a poor chance. One, tempted probably by some pieces of raw meat, was seen to make its way through the lattice work of a large hut in which a fine golden eagle had been long kept. In an instant the bird was seen to pounce from his perch, and seize poor puss so firmly and suddenly with his claws, that she was killed in a moment, without seeming to struggle.

Some kinds of eagles are gifted with such wonderful clearness of sight, that from a great height in the air they will distinguish fish swimming in the water, and shooting down as swiftly and speedily as an arrow in its course, will seize the fish in their claws.—*From Rev. Edward Stanley's History of Birds.*

From [illegible] Magazine.

MORNING.

"I laid me down, and slept, and rose up again; for the Lord sustained me."

Whilst it is dark, the birds sleep quietly in the trees, and you, children, sleep quietly in your beds. The same God that keeps the birds safe, keeps you. He gives sleep to all His creatures, whilst He watches over [illegible].

When the sun rises the birds wake up and begin to sing among the branches—[illegible] you must awake from your sleep, [illegible]—the birds welcome the new day with their songs; they seem to praise Him who made [illegible]. When you awake, you should [illegible] be thankful, for God has given [illegible] as well as voices. The birds praise God without knowing Him; you ought to praise Him because you know Him. You should thank Him for your [illegible] night's sleep, and for letting you see the light of another day. The birds are cheerful, because they are without care; they have no fears for the morrow. God feeds them day by day; they take what He gives them, and spread their wings to fly, and stretch their little throats to sing. You are fed daily by God; for He teaches your parents to get food for you. They work for you, and take care of you; and you can live, as the birds do, without care. The birds are gay, because they mean no ill; they bear no malice, they plot no mischief. So you may be gay and merry-hearted, if you have no bad thoughts to [illegible] pride and anger to trouble you.—The birds do not know what will happen to them from day to day, nor do they fret themselves about what is coming—they never think of it. They never think of dying, yet they will die some day. You do not know what will happen to you whilst you live; but you know that some day you will die. And you know that through your life many evils might happen to you, which you could not keep yourself safe from. But you may be as free from care as the birds are, for God takes the care of you upon Himself. You need not [illegible]. You need not think it sad that you must die some day; for God takes care of Christians all their life long, and gives them a better portion after death, if they have lived like Christians here. You need not take care for the morrow, because our Savior Christ has said, "Behold the fowls of the air," &c. Matt. vi.

Christian children may live like the birds of the air—taking their daily food as it is given them, praising God as well as they are able, living among the pleasant trees, and in the fresh air, having light hearts and quiet consciences.

"Who blusheth not to hear the birds every morning how sweetly and solemnly they sing their praises to God, and is so dull himself to do the like!" Ambrose.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, October 5, 1842.

ALONZO H. BURDICK, of this office, will visit, this month, the friends of the paper in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Eastern New York, to settle up the unsettled accounts of the Register, and obtain new subscribers. Will the friends of the press aid him as much as possible?

In the 30th No. (Sept. 21,) in copying an article from the New York Evangelist, the title of the article was made to read, "the duty of comparison." It should read "the duty of *compassion*."

THE SABBATH.—The subscriber having entered upon a course of efforts to aid in promoting the universal observance of the Christian Sabbath, respectfully requests all Editors of papers and periodical publications, to publish from time to time such facts as they may become acquainted with, which illustrate the duty and utility of remembering the Sabbath day and keeping it holy; and the evils of violating it; that the voice of Providence on this subject, as well as that of revelation, may be more distinctly heard, and generally regarded, throughout the community.

JUSTIN EDWARDS.

Andover, Sept. 16, 1842.

We are happy to have it in our power to present some facts on the above subject, which are of vital importance, and without a proper understanding of which, the Christian world will not be brought to a proper observance of the "Christian Sabbath." The first fact we shall mention, "which illustrates the duty and utility of remembering the Sabbath day and keeping it holy," is, that God has commanded it. There can be no higher authority than this. The Sabbath was instituted at the close of creative operations; repeated again at Mount Sinai, and observed by Jesus Christ. It was made for man, and was not confined to any particular people, but was designed for the benefit of all men. This is shown from the fact that the Sabbath was instituted when there was but one man in existence; and also from the language of Jesus Christ: "The Sabbath was made for man." For a definite knowledge of this command of God, we refer to the 4th command of the decalogue, engraved on stone by the finger of God, and recorded in Exodus xx. 8—11.

Fact 2*d.* The majority of the Christian world is in error relative to the day of the *Christian Sabbath*, and are not able to present a "thus saith the Lord" for their practice. Consequently, they are not able to bind the consciences of men. This may be relied on as one of the most prominent reasons why there is no more attention paid to a Sabbath. Those who are at all familiar with the Bible, have learned this, that the *seventh day only*, is spoken of as the Sabbath. Neither is there the slightest allusion made by Christ or his Apostles, to any alteration, abrogation, or superseding of the Sabbath of the commandment. Consequently, when the claims of any other day are set up, it is without any Divine authority, or scripture proof for its support, and in opposition to the claims God has set up for the Sabbath he sanctified and blessed. This being the fact, (and it cannot be gainsayed) there is no wonder at all, that men refuse to observe as holy time, a day that God has never declared so. Until some Divine warrant is shown it is folly, it is impiety to undertake to bind men's consciences, and induce them to conform to any course of conduct that would cause them to neglect that which God has commanded. All efforts that are made to induce men to observe the first day of the week as a Sabbath, to the neglect of the seventh, are directly calculated to diminish esteem for God and his law, and leads to a disregard of a day of rest. Let this fact then be remembered, that a prominent reason why there is so little regard paid to the observance of the Sabbath, is because Christians lay aside the word of God, which says "the seventh day is the Sabbath," and undertake to establish another day in its stead.

The practice of the Christian Church in observing a day which God has not commanded, diminishes or destroys regard for the day he has commanded, in the minds of an immense multitude. Christians are, and should be regarded as being the standard of moral excellence and obedience; therefore, when they disregard the voice of God, others feel justified in doing the same.

Fact 3*d.* God cannot bestow his blessing upon disobedience as upon obedience. The Church can not shine forth in purity, nor enjoy so much of the Divine presence and blessing, when it gets aside any thing God has enjoined upon it, as it will when God's will is done in it perfectly. The Church is in the wilderness, nor can it come out bringing with it the innovations of the man of sin. All the appendages it has gathered in its degeneration and apostacy, must be lopped off. The substitution of the first day for the seventh, is one of those appendages. 'Tis true, God loves his Church now, but he will love it more when it is pure. He blesses it now, but he will bless it more abundantly, when it is obedient to his mandate in all things.

Fact 4*th.* The observance of a day for the Sabbath that can not be sustained by a Divine precept, gives to Antinomianism its strength. If the practice of the Christian Church of disregarding the voice of God, can be shown in one case, then as many as please are at liberty from this example, to disregard the voice of God in other matters, and the Church is bound to keep silence. The train of impiety and sin that follows Sabbath desecration, is long. And it is supposed that a majority of the iniquity that abounds among Christians and others, is attributable to a disregard of the voice of God, which says, remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Now if the Church would dry up in a great measure the fountain of iniquity, whose streams are spreading sin and death, it must purify itself and obey the voice of God. When the Church and Christians can plead innocence and obedience to God, there may then be hope that faithful admonition will be regarded, and the withering rebuke, "Physician heal thyself," no longer paralize their efforts. But so long as the practice of Christians remain as at present, a blush should mantle its face, when it undertakes to induce a regard for a day as sacred, which the great head of the Church has never rendered such; at the same time that it disregards a day God has sanctified and blessed, and declared to be his Sabbath.

Zion the Perfection of Beauty.

A great variety of expressions are used in the Bible to define the glory of the church. The Psalmist speaks of the church as the perfection of Beauty. That it is worthy of this appellation, may be seen by examining its fundamental principles, its object and end. Men in all ages have labored to establish a code of morals by which to govern society. The best ever established has been full of imperfections, and incompetent to answer the design. And the instance can not be found where virtue and equity have prevailed under any code of morals of human inventions. But that code on which the church is built, is perfect in its application to every relation of men. This law of the church was written with the finger of God on tables of stone, and engraven on the heart of every Christian. 'Tis a law founded on the fitness of things—in the relations existing between God and men, and among men. God's ancient church was built on this foundation. The Gospel church is established on the same. The essential principles of both are the same, viz: to love God with all the heart, soul, might, and understanding, and to love his neighbor as himself. This law, as written by God, and explained and enforced by Jesus Christ, has stood the severest criticism, and has been declared perfect in all ages.—The Psalmist declares the law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul. The Apostle James says, "Pure religion, and undefiled before God and the father, is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and keep himself unspotted from the world." This, when examined, is found to mean benevolence to man and holiness before God, or love to man, and love to God; thus precisely corresponding with the law as first given by God. Herein is the glory of the church, that it requires love to God that will secure his favor and blessing, and love to man, that is calculated to promote his happiness. And when the church shall be triumphant God will be reconciled to all men, and all men will be reconciled to each other, thus ushering in a state of perfect blessedness. Such a state, is the perfection of all things desirable, and an institution that can accomplish this may properly be denominated the perfection of beauty.

One object that religion accomplishes, is to make man sensible of his true dignity and responsibility. So far as religion has influence, it raises a man in virtue and integrity. Man, unrestrained by the gospel, is a heathen, and in the ratio that he is influenced by the principles that are the elements of the church, is he removed from heathenism. Deprive him of any religious restraints, or place him in utter ignorance of the gospel and its influences, and he acts out, as a heathen, all the unholy feelings of a depraved, sinful nature. But the grand object of religion is the complete renovation of the nature and ultimate salvation of the soul. Having accomplished these objects, every thing desirable is accomplished, and the church shines forth the perfection of beauty.

It is said to be a gentlemanly trick for persons writing on their own business to *pay their postage*.

For the Register.

Scio, Allegany co., Sept. 18, 1842.

BRO. BAILEY—I take this opportunity to inform you that I moved to Scio last Spring, and have labored with that church, and the Amity church ever since. About three weeks past there appeared to be something of a stir with our church and other christians in the neighborhood, and the Lord has showered us by pouring out his Spirit and giving us the influence of his grace which has revived his people very much in this place. Judgment has begun at the house of God in very deed. Travailing pains have been rolled upon Zion in this place, and children have been born according to his word. We have had night meetings for the most of this month, and within the time we had an appointment for a two days meeting, but it lasted four days. At that time and since I have baptized fourteen, and received into the church twenty-two members; three of whom were first-day keepers, but when they became christians, they thought it best to be Bible christians. There is quite a stir here about the Sabbath. There is one strong Universalist in our place, and he has a son who has become a true christian, and I think he will join our church.

Brother Z. Campbell was with us when we had our four days meeting, and a first-day Baptist minister, and brother Giddings, were also present, and we had a precious season. We hope and pray that the work will still spread.

I was with the church in Friendship last week at a Quarterly Meeting, and there appeared at the close of that meeting to be a good state of feeling in the congregation.

Our meeting was a union meeting, and I invited the first-day Baptists and Methodists in our place, and they took a good part with us. The Baptist minister baptized two in the course of the meeting, and a number more were convicted of sin in that meeting, who have been brought out since, and will join the Baptists.

Dear brother pray for us, that we may contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints, and that the cause of our Divine Master may prosper in our place.

Yours, respectfully,

RAY GREEN.

For the Register.

Great Revival in Portersville, Ct.

MYSTIC, (Portersville P. O.) Ct.
Sept. 11, 1842.

DEAR BROTHER—Permit a stranger to address you concerning the things of the kingdom. God has poured out his Spirit in this village in a wonderful manner.—Four weeks ago this day, Eld. Jabez Swan commenced preaching afternoon and evening. For the first week all that seemed to be accomplished was the chastizing of christians, and a spirit of confession on their part. Sunday morning, one week from the beginning of the meeting, one old *hoper* told her experience, and was baptized. Three more made up their minds on the shore, and followed in baptism on the spot. From that day, Sir, there have been additions to the church by baptism *daily*. Some days 6, sometimes 10, or 20, and one day 30, were baptized. To-day (Sunday) 19 have followed the same example. Total, by immersion 324, in just 3 weeks. Nearly all our villagers are on their way to Canaan. This afternoon occurred a most affecting ceremony. The converts (about 300 in number) assembled in the open air, in the form of a hollow square, [Eld. Swan wants *square* work,] and he gave to them the right hand of fellowship, giving them at the same time the most affecting advice as he passed along the lines. At the same time hundreds of saints and sinners looked on deeply thrilled by this sight, which seemed like the day of Judgment. The Methodist church has received quite a number in accession, and some will join the Congregational church. The most, however, have joined the 2d and 3d Baptist Churches.—The meetings close to-morrow. Eld. Green is about commencing a protracted meeting in the Eld. Whitman Church in Groton.—May the Lord succeed his labors.

Yours, in Christ,

WM. H. POTTER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the British Queen.

The papers are singularly barren of news. Queen Victoria was still touring in Scotland, and nothing of interest seems to have happened, either in Great Britain or on the continent. The papers are busily employed in discussing and quarrelling over past events, especially the doings in Affghanistan.

The disturbances in the manufacturing and mining districts were slowly subsiding—more slowly in the latter than in the former. A considerable number of mills had resumed work, but there were still many standing idle, the employers and operatives not being able to agree upon terms. Many of the miners still hold out.

Multitudes of the parties arrested at various places have been tried, convicted and sentenced to divers grades of punishment. At York there were 150 brought up at once for sentence.

Serious accident to Mr. Carter.—Another accident occurred to Mr. Carter, the rival of Van Amburgh, on Tuesday evening, which has incapacitated him from appearing on the succeeding nights at the English Opera House. In the piece called The Lion King, Mr. Carter had to encounter a lion and other animals confined in a cage. On Tuesday night, on Mr. Carter entering the cage, the lord of the forest made a sudden spring, and before Mr. Carter had time to prevent him, seized him by the hand with his teeth. Mr. Carter, although his hand was being severely lacerated by the animal, commenced striking him with all his might with the butt end of a whip which he held in the other hand.

The audience applauded most vociferously, little thinking that it was a combat in reality. Mr. Carter continued to deal heavy blows on the infuriated animal, who, at the end, took shelter in one corner of the cage. The scene was dropped, and Mr. Carter having bound a handkerchief round his hand, which was much lacerated, left the cage, the animal growling at him as he went out. He was attended to by Mr. Brane, a surgeon. This is the second time Mr. Carter has been bitten by the same animal within the last week. The lion has only been in Mr. Carter's possession about three months, and is between three and four years of age.

News of the Day.

Sentence of the Murderer, John C. Colt.—This culprit has at last been sentenced to be hung. He was called up on Monday, Sept. 26th, and asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. The prisoner said he had prepared a few remarks, which he should like the Court to read.

The paper alluded to the present position of the prisoner, which, it said, was more painful than the struggle of death itself.—But it is a form which he is obliged to pass through before his case can go before the Court of Errors, to which it is to be carried. He speaks of the Jury that tried him being led aside by "prejudice and error," and to have "trampled" on evidence, law, and the Judge's charge. He expected to get the verdict set aside, and to be tried by an impartial jury. Misfortune, not crime, had placed him in his present position, but he was not one of those calmly to submit to the injustice. The paper requested that the Court should spare him the pain of accompanying comments on pronouncing sentence.

Judge Kent made a few remarks exculpating the jury from the unjust charges of the prisoner, and remarking upon their intelligence, candor, and great leniency. "No man ever doubted," the Judge is reported to have said, "that yours was a crime of the greatest magnitude and enormity, and which has left the stain of blood-guiltiness on your soul. It is a crime, too, which has sunk deep into the community. Leaving out of view all those appalling circumstances which followed the commission of that homicide, which I will not distress you or myself by summing up now—leaving out of view the evidence in the case, and all but those gaping wounds themselves, no doubt can exist that the deed was marked by ferocious passion and sanguinary cruelty."

Colt replied that he could assure the Judge, so far as regards his own conscience, he would rather leave his case with God than with man—he never did an act in his life but he would repeat, had it to be gone over again. "I am not the man to be trampled down in my own office, and look tamely on. It was not my intention to kill the man, but he made the assault, and must take the consequences." I am sorry the Court thought proper to make the remark it has. For myself, I had intended to say something more, but not expecting to be sentenced to-day, I am unprepared. I am ready to receive sentence, knowing it can not be avoided.

Judge Kent said, "Sentence will now be pronounced, with expressions of the deep regret entertained by the Court at the reckless and morbid insensibility exhibited in your last speech, and which shows that any further remark will be lost. John C. Colt, the sentence of the Court is, that on the 18th of Nov. next you be hanged till you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."—*Sun report.*

Another Railroad in Market.—It appears, from the Troy papers, that the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, extending from Troy to Ballston Spa, is to be sold at auction on the 17th of next month, under the foreclosure of a mortgage. The Road is to be sold subject to a right of redemption, as provided by an act of the Legislature passed on the 12th of April last.

The Steam Ships.—The London papers have a great deal to say about the disasters of Atlantic steam navigation, which has proved signally unfortunate, they allege to all the companies engaged in it. The West India lines has proved a failure throughout, and is to be given up. The Cunard line can not get on without more help from the Government or a greater reduction of expenditure; and the Great Western Company, has been, on the whole, a losing concern, although the Great Western herself is believed to have been profitable. She will undoubtedly continue to perform her trips as advertised, and perhaps longer; but there seems no reason to doubt that the affairs of the company will be as soon as possible brought to a close.—*Jour. of Com.*

The buckwheat crops throughout the country are said to be of the most promising character.

Mr. Webster and the Treaty.—The assembly at Faneuil Hall, Boston, to greet Mr. Webster and hear a speech from him, was expected to take place on Thursday night; but the day was not definitely fixed, and as Mr. Webster was so much oppressed by a severe cold as to be unable to speak on Thursday, the matter was postponed, or rather, not brought on. Mr. Webster will make a good speech on the occasion, we do not doubt, for he never made any other; but what it will be, we can not exactly foresee. Mr. Webster has taken a sort of Journal of Commerce position, that is, a position of his own, independent of all parties. What he can say which is likely to be echoed by the united voices of the Whigs of Boston, we do not know. He agrees with them on the tariff [illegible] great business of the day [illegible] Tyler, he will not go into [illegible] Tyler [illegible] Mr. Webster has [illegible] President [illegible] as he wished. Mr. Webster [illegible] remained in office when the other members of the cabinet retired. He [illegible] saw no necessity for the [illegible]. He has not changed his [illegible] though he has given [illegible] of his intention to retire from office when the news of the ratification of the treaty lately concluded with Lord Ashburton [illegible] be received, his retirement is not based on any quarrel or disaffection towards Mr. Tyler.

Under such circumstances, it may be difficult for Mr. Webster to command the applause of [illegible]. He has, indeed, by remaining in office, done the country more real service than all the other politicians of the country put together. But what of that? He did it by securing peace, and war only brings [illegible]. There is great reason to believe that Mr. Webster alone could have rendered Lord Ashburton's mission successful. At any rate, he was eminently qualified for the task, and he managed it with consummate wisdom. In anticipation of the negotiation, he repaired to Massachusetts and Maine, and first of all settled the fundamental point that the negotiation was not to be made a party question. He thus brought both parties [illegible] procured the commissioners [illegible] equally from both. [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. MC——, [illegible] where the Hon. Henry [illegible] other lawyers were present. A great [illegible] of crosses being [illegible] MC——, who was extravagantly [illegible] vegetables, helped himself [illegible] largely [illegible] with his fingers, with peculiar [illegible] of manner. Mr. Erskine was struck with the idea that he resembled Nebuchadnezzar in his state of [illegible] ved to give him a hit for the [illegible]ness of his taste and manner of eating: he wittily addressed him with "Dr. MC——, ye bring me in mind of the great king Nebuchadnezzar;" and the company were beginning to titter at the [illegible] allusion, when the reverend vegetable [illegible] replied—"Ay, do I mind ye o' Nebuchadnezzar? That'll be because I'm eating amang the brutes!"

Wheat Crop.—A good deal of wheat in western New York has been thrashed and brought to market; and we are warranted in saying that the crop, though of a fine [illegible] and in general in good order, has [illegible] the early expectations [illegible] by one-quarter, in many cases [illegible] less. Much of the wheat likewise, which has been brought to Rochester, has evidently been damaged by being cut in too green a state and afterwards not sufficiently ripened or dried. This is a very serious matter. Early cut wheat will undoubtedly make more and sweeter flour than that which stands too long, and will yield more weight of crop, but this presupposes that this is not cut too early, and in the next place, that it is most thoroughly made in the sheaf or stock. In some places the wheat suffered from rust, and in reference to the inquiry respecting the use of rusted straw, one of the best farmers in the State expresses his experience that cattle will not eat much of it, and his convictions that what they do eat will injure them.—*New Genesee Farmer for Sept.*

Our citizens who are about going to New-York, should stop at Albany and visit the American Aloe, now blooming at the Patroon's greenhouse. It is a splendid sight, and can only be seen once in two generations. A gentleman in Albany writes that "the flower stem is 22 feet high, looking like an immense candelabrum, with 28 lateral flower branches, containing in the whole 28 stems, with at least 2600 flowers. When it is remembered that another opportunity to behold this wonder of nature may not occur, and that the proceeds of this exhibition are devoted to that laudable charity the Orphan Asylum, every one is furnished with a sufficient inducement for the examination of this rare exotic, which has been in the VAN RENSSELAER family upwards of 80 years. It will continue improving in appearance for a week to come."—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Nauvoo.—It was commenced by the Mormons, being then a small village of twenty houses, in November, 1839, and such has been its rapid growth that it now contains a population of 10,000 souls, and the number is rapidly increasing. It is 200 miles above St. Louis, upon the Mississippi river, at the head of the Desmoines rapids. They have two extensive steam saw mills, a large steam flouring mill—a tool factory, on a handsome scale—a foundry—and a company of considerable wealth from Staffordshire, England, who are establishing the manufacture of the English China ware. They have many extensive public buildings in the course of construction, besides the [illegible], and there is a very large [illegible] houses and stores in process of construction.—[illegible] Republican.

[illegible].—A revolution certainly, [illegible] peaceable one—a revolution [illegible] when such men as Baldwin and [illegible] are made Attorney-Generals for [illegible] East and West! It will be remembered that Robert Baldwin, a well-known [illegible] resigned his situation as [illegible] government of the illiberal policy of the then administration—and [illegible] kept out of Parliament [illegible].

The fact that such men are now placed [illegible] the Canadian councils [illegible] "the throne"—[illegible] of liberal principles [illegible] Governments can [illegible] Continent in these enlightened days.

We also learn from Canada that the Seat of Government temporarily fixed at Kingston, will soon be transferred to some place not yet designated in the Lower Province, or "Canada East," as it is now termed.—[illegible] Post.

[illegible].—The late Richard [illegible], Esq. of Norfolk county, the Norfolk Herald says, recently bequeathed the following legacies to the undernamed institutions, viz:—

The American Bible Society,	$1000
American Tract Society, N. Y.	1000
[illegible] Baptist American and Foreign Bible Society, [illegible] Philadelphia	1000
[illegible] General Convention of Baptists [illegible] Foreign Missions,	1000
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], we do [illegible] the family [illegible] yellow fever as [illegible] merely spas[illegible] our ears yester[illegible] this morning. It is [illegible] Mr. McCor[illegible] at the same [illegible] same grave on Sunday! [illegible] Sunday, about [illegible] yellow fever—his wife [illegible] the same afternoon, [illegible]. They were [illegible] we have [illegible].—N. O. Pic.

The Camels.—The experiment to carry a [illegible] ship over the bar at Nantucket, after [illegible] failures, caused by misconstruction of the machines, or inexperience [illegible], has been successful, whereat the citizens of Nantucket are greatly re[illegible] them writes to the Boston [illegible] as follows:

"Three cheers for Nantucket! Not for [illegible] political party, (of that [illegible]) but for her victory over the elements. Yes, three cheers for Nantucket! She is [illegible] what has never [illegible] in America, but what, we trust will now be accomplished in every place like ours, where nature has shut out all large vessels by a sandy bar.

She has built a floating dock, which has [illegible] taken a large ship within its embrace, and carried her over her shoal bar [illegible] water. In other words, the much [illegible] "Camels" have proved successful. They have just taken the fine ship [illegible] to sea, and our citizens are re[illegible] at this glorious era in our commercial history. For the first time, a ship has [illegible] our wharves! For the first time, has a ship cleared from this place directly for the Pacific!

[illegible] ugly bar to our progress is now surmounted, and our ships will be able to come in directly to our wharves, and when they are ready again, proceed directly to sea.—N. Y. Commercial.

Slaves Missing.—The southwestern papers made loud complaints of the rapid increase of what they call "negro stealing." They say there is a secret combination, extending from the east bank of the Mississippi through Illinois to Michigan, by means of which slaves are transported, clandestinely, to any place whither they desire to go. It is probably nothing but an experiment on the part of the slaves, from curiosity, to *try* whether they *can* "take care of themselves."

The yellow fever appears to have been on the increase at New Orleans, on the 15th inst. There were ten deaths from it at the three hospitals on that day.

It is said that the Dublin University has conferred the degree of LL. D. on two persons only, since 1815. Edward Everett, was honored with one—the Rev. Henry Cooke, of Belfast, Ireland, received the other.

Another Prize Fight.—Incredible as it may seem, there has been at least another Prize Fight, while the public feeling is yet chilled by the shocking murder of McCoy; under the nose of the N. Y. Police, and that *on Sunday*, on the peaceful Sabbath of the country! The particulars are thus stated by a morning paper:

MORE PRIZE FIGHTING—*Worse and Worse.*—To such a pitch has the spirit of ruffianism and wickedness reached in this beautifully governed community, that our bullies and blackguards are not content alone with setting at defiance the laws and shocking the decent portion of the public by their bloody and murderous fights, but they must, forsooth, to add to the infamy of their outrages, select the Sabbath for their beastly infractions of public decency and morals.—The blood spilt and misery produced by their hellish proceedings on Tuesday the 13th inst., appear to have produced no other effect upon them than to whet their appetites for more blood, and for the wider spread of ruin and desolation. In this spirit, two more pugilistic encounters were arranged to take place *on Sunday* last, on a spot of ground in 27th street, one to follow the other. The parties and their associates accordingly repaired to the ground at an early hour last Sunday, and commenced their infamous sport. The ring was formed, and two of the pitted combatants commenced their encounter, and had prosecuted it to the 31st round before the police reached the spot, put an end to the disgraceful proceedings, and dispersed the assembled mob. Whether any arrests were made or not, we are not informed. If the police did their whole duty on the premises, our reports from that department will show the fact. The second fight, of course, did not take place according to the arrangements; but whether it was consummated elsewhere through the day, or stands over to another opportunity, we are unadvised.—*Sun.*

Joseph Murphy, one of the abettors of McCoy's murder, surrendered last Saturday, by advice of his counsel, Price, and has been admitted to bail in $10,000.

Country McCleesky was arrested up the North River, at Caldwell's, by officer Bowyer.

"Yankee Sullivan," one of the principal getters up of the late brutal fight, and an active participant in the murder of McCoy, was arrested in New Jersey, on Monday last, and committed to prison. We trust he will not escape the punishment due to his crime.

The Common Council on Monday passed a resolution, offering a reward of $200 for information that would lead to the conviction of any of the principals in the fight, and $50 for each of the accessories.

The tobacco crop in Missouri, for the present year, is estimated at about 25,000 hhds rated at about a million of dollars.—Missouri promises to be the greatest tobacco-growing State in the Union, and that in a short time, too.

A Convention of silk-growers will be held in Northampton, Mass., on Wednesday of next week, to collect and embody facts in relation to the business, to be presented to Congress at the next session.

Fish from Lake Superior, received by the Western Railroad, are for sale in Boston market. There are three kinds, called Ssiskawit, Trout, and White Fish.

A flat boat arrived at New-Orleans on the 12th having on board twenty-seven hundred live alligators.

The Ohio river is at a stand at Cincinnati with enough water for the largest boats. There was 7 feet, on the 14th, in the Canal Louisville.

The Sangamo Journal states that Joe Smith and O. P. Rockwell are now out laws, they having escaped from the officers of Justice.

The city of Washington is 11 square miles in extent, covering an area of 7,134 acres. Not less than 2,604 acres were in the streets in public squares, covering 541 acres, were reserved to the United States. The running length of the streets laid out was 721 miles—those streets being equal to an average of 100 feet wide. Not only were the 17 squares, covering 541 acres, reserved for the use of the United States, but of the 20,372 building lots, one-half were given to the United States, and all the property held by the Government in the city, is free from taxation.

A free negro man, named Brown, who was charged by a negro woman with having in conjunction with another negro, murdered a white man in the woods, in the suburbs of the city, in June last, and having thrown the body into Chouteau's Pond, where it was found, was tried on Saturday, and convicted of murder in the first degree.—*St Louis Republican.*

Still more of the Prize Fight.—Officer A. M. C. Smith this morning arrived from Philadelphia with George Kensitt, the trainer of the unfortunate McCoy, and Lewis W. Halsey, the time keeper at the late fatal fight between Lilly and McCoy, in custody.

Kensitt was one of the seconds in the fight between Sullivan and Bell, which took place at Hart's Island. They were both fully committed.

Nothing more has been heard of the arrest of Sullivan, and the rumor that he had been arrested in New Jersey is now supposed to have been unfounded.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Seal.—I went out in a punt, and at a distance of not more than twenty yards positively drove a ball into the throat of an old seal that rose to look at us; notwithstanding which he dived and got away. We brought one young seal on board to day alive and unhurt, by my particular request. He lay very quiet on deck, opening and closing his curious nostrils (which, when expanded, were nearly round, but closed firmly into a narrow slit,) and occasionally lifting his dark eyes as if with wonder at the strange things around him. His fur being quite dry and clean was as white as wool—short, and close, and thick, composed of strong hair standing out perpendicular everywhere, except on his face and his flippers, or paws. On being patted on the head he drew it in, making his face perpendicular to his body, knitted his brows, shut up his eyes and nostrils, and he then presented a very droll appearance, having a comical countenance in a circular bush-wig. With his head extended, however and his eyes open, he was really a very pretty creature, looking so warm and round and comfortable. When teased, although quite young he was fierce, biting and scratching at everything about him; but on being patted and stroked he immediately became quiet. These animals might certainly be tamed if properly managed. The men and the dog, however, teased this one till he became exhausted and dying, and I passed my knife into his heart to put a stop to it at once.

Tragical and Nearly Fatal Occurrence!—A Double Escape!—Powerful and Desperate Effect of Love.—To-day, about noon, the sudden report of a pistol, attended by the shrieks of females, was heard in the vicinity of our office, followed in an instant by the appearence of a woman leaping from a balcony, in the second story of a house, on Commerce, between Little and Wide Water streets, occupied as a boarding house for seafaring persons, by a widow lady, named Mary Ann Anderson. The facts connected with the case are substantially as follows:

It seems that an Italian, named Michael Francis, recently sailmaker of the revenue cutter Taney, had for some time, entertained a strong attachment of Mrs. A., with whom he had been a boarder for several years. She had repeatedly rejected his addresses; Francis had, several times, declared that she should never marry any other man than himself, and so jealously apprehensive was he that she might become the wife of another, that of late he was seldom absent an hour from the house.

This morning he again renewed the declaration of his attachment, and Mrs. Anderson firmly expressed to him her determination never to become his wife. He was then pacing the room in an agitated manner; Mrs. A. was seated in a corner, near the window, engaged in sewing; opposite, but a few feet distant, sat her niece, and beside Mrs. A. was a vacant chair.—Francis suddenly seated himself near Mrs. Anderson, and said; "Mary An!"—at the same instant presenting at her head a small rifle barrel pocket pistol, he fired. * *

The sound of her name, uttered in a tone somewhat unusual, caused her to raise her head quickly, when the ball passed immediately in front of her and lodged in the wall, whence it was extracted with a part of the wadding attached, and was since shown to us. The sudden movement of her head, from the cause stated, alone saved Mrs. A. from inevitable destruction. She sprang from her seat, and rushing into the balcony, threw herself, at once, into the street below, a height of about fifteen feet.

Mean while, the young lady, the niece of Mrs. Anderson, who was an eye witness of the whole scene, dreadfully alarmed, ran into the balcony and called for help.—Francis threatened her with instant death, if she made an outcry. He then threw himself on the floor, presenting the empty pistol at his head, in which situation he was found when the crowd, alarmed by the cries of the females, entered the house.

He had, it seems, obtained the pistol mentioned, from the trunk of a fellow boarder, and had another loaded in an adjoining room, with which he designed (it is supposed) to take his own life after killing Mrs. Anderson, but was prevented getting it, by the person who was then in that room, who, it appears, was either intentionally by Francis, or otherwise accidentally, fastened up there.

Francis was immediately committed to jail.—*Norfolk Phoenix.*

Arrest of Sullivan.—In yesterday's Morning Post, we mentioned the arrest of Sullivan. The younger Hays and Stanton were his captors. He has been since the death of McCoy, cruizing about the shore of Staten Island, during the day in a small boat, and returning to the city at night.—The officers were informed of it, and yesterday they proceeded to Shrewsbury in a small steamboat, and on their return a little boat was seen off Fort Richmond in which were Sullivan, Ford and another man.—They were pursued ashore, where Sullivan, after a chase, was captured. Ford and the other escaped into the woods and will doubtless be captured.

Sullivan solemnly asseverated that he had not seen Lilly since the night after the murder, when he slept with him in this city, and that he does not know where Lilly is. Sullivan had some $350 in gold about him when he arrived at the Police Office.—*Morning Post.*

A First Spree.—"Never was drunk but once in my life," said a chap once in my hearing; never mean to be again. The street seemed to be very steep, and lifted my legs at every step as if I was getting up stairs. Several cart wheels were making convolutions in my brain, and at one time I fancied my head was a large carving and turning establishment, the lathes of which I was keeping in motion with my own feet. I couldn't conceive what was the reason that the town had turned into such an enormous hill; and what made it worse was that it seemed all the time growing higher, and threatened to pitch over on me. Stop, stop, thought I, and I'll head this odd hill yet, or at least it shan't head me. So I turned round to go down and get at the bottom; but hang me if the town didn't turn round me, heading me all the time, and presenting the high bluff in front of me. Well, sure enough, the ground soon flew up and struck me in the forehead; and, as soon as the stars cleared away, I commenced climbing with my hands and knees. The next thing I saw was a big brick house coming full split around the corner! and I believe it run right over me, for I don't remember any more."—*Picayune.*

Notices.

NOTICE.

There will be a special meeting of the trustees of De Ruyter Institute on the 6th day of Oct. next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Institute, to consider the best measures for sustaining the interests of the Institute.—The wisdom of the board is wanted and every trustee is especially requested to attend.

B. G. STILLMAN, Pres't.
J. R. BUTTS, Secretary.
De Ruyter, September 28, 1842.

ALFRED ACADEMY,
AND
TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

W. C. Kenyon, Principal.
Miss Caroline B. Maxson, Preceptress.

LECTURERS.

On Phrenology and Physiology.—Drs. J. R. HARTSHORN, and E. RIDER.

On School Teaching.—LUKE G. MAXSON.

On Chemistry and Geology.—W. C. KENYON.

Lectures on other subjects as occasion may require.

This Institution is pleasantly located, in the county of Allegany, thirteen miles South-East of Angelica, and six miles South of Almond. From its retired and quiet situation, it presents a favorable opportunity to parents to place their sons and daughters under a moral influence that will not be counteracted by those with whom they may associate.

The patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed, has been so liberal as to warrant very considerable expenditures in rendering it still more worthy of a more extended *patronage;* and it is hoped that it will, under its present organization, be rendered inferior to no similar Institution in Western New York

The qualification of Common School Teachers will receive particular attention, so as to render them thorough and practical instructors of youth.

The Academic Year,—Is divided into three terms of fifteen weeks each. 1st, Commencing Wednesday 17th August; 2d, 7th December; 3d, 4th April, 1843.

Vacations.—At the expiration of the first and second Terms, one week each; at the expiration of the 3d Term, five weeks.

Tuition.—Varying with Instruction, from $3,50 to $4,75 per term.

Board.—From $1 to $1,25 depending on accommodations. Rooms in the Institution, furnished with Cook Stoves, can be had at a moderate expense.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, Esq., Pres't.
Alfred, July, 1842.

PROPOSALS
For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

MARRIED,

In Lincklaen, on the 28th ult., by Rev. S. M. Burdick, Mr. GEORGE JUSTUS, and Miss MARY ANN GRAVES, all of Lincklean.

On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. JACOB GOODELL, of Cherry Valley, and Miss DRUSILLA P. BURDICK, of Lincklaen.

On the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL R. STILLMAN, of De Ruyter, and Miss SARAH S. AMES, of Lincklaen.

In Petersburgh, Rensalaer co., N. Y. on the 8th inst., by Eld. W. B. Maxson, Mr ZACHEUS R. BABCOCK, and Miss LAURA MAXSON, all of Petersburgh.

DIED,

In this village, on the 1st inst., FRANK, son of S. G. Walker, aged 13 months.

In Persia, Cattaraugus co., on the 21st of Sept., Mr. JAMES CRANDALL, of Brookfield, aged [illegible] He went to Persia to visit his friends, while on the way was taken sick and survived only about [illegible] days after he arrived. He had been a member of the S. D. B. Church for more than fifty years. His death was peaceful, though from home, and we trust he has gone to reap the fruits of [illegible]

OBITUARY.

In Brookfield, on the 19th ult., of an inflammation of the bowels, CHARLOTTE B., daughter of Kenyon and Mary Crandall, aged 20 years.

Miss Crandall embraced religion and became a member of the 3d S. D. Baptist Church in Brookfield, in January 1838, and by her orderly walk gave strong consolation to the friends that He who had redeemed her had taken her to himself, though from the violence of her disease, reason was hurled from her throne, never more to return to its empire in the tenement of clay, so early in the disease, and the mind left so shattered that she could not converse intelligibly on any subject, having a very imperfect, if any view of her approaching dissolution, thus calling in thunder tones to the young to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth," to prepare in the morning of life to meet their God in judgment, lest when disease shall seize upon their mortal bodies it shall as in the case of our young friend, thrust reason out from its empire, leaving a body racked with pain, and no avenue through which a glimmering ray of hope may pass to sooth the anguish of surviving friends.

L.

LIST OF LETTERS.

J. G. Maxson, John R. Hartshorn, (last week,) Maxson Greene, E. Shelton, [illegible] Williams, James E. Cartwright.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.

Of P. Maxson, $1, cr. H. Smith vol. 2 and 3. [illegible] E. Curtis, $2, cr. E. Rogers. Of Ethan Rogers $2, cr. Davis Stillman vol. 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY A. SEVERANCE, Preceptress,
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3,50
In the Languages and higher English branches.	5.00
In Drawing,	2.00
In Painting,	2.00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

Election Notice.

[illegible]

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, Albany, Sept. 7, 1842. [illegible]

ISAAC BROWN, [illegible]

Christian Review.

[illegible]

GOULD KENDALL & LINCOLN, [illegible]
59 Washington Street.

N. B. [illegible] be entitled to a selection [illegible] volumes.

Boston, August [illegible]

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in "Mechanic's Hall," in rooms adjoining the "Register Office," in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "Craft" in this "*village or county*," and at prices that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH.
J. V. DUNHAM.
De Ruyter, August 3, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Salisbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

IMPORTANT WORK

[illegible]

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

[illegible]

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

[illegible]

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING

[illegible]

Fancy Parlor Stoves.

[illegible]

BRASS AND TIN WARE

[illegible]

LOW PRICES

[illegible]

Eave Troughs

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

JOB WORK.

[illegible] La Fayette Block [illegible] 1841. 34tf

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS [illegible] his tailoring establishment [illegible] 2 doors north of [illegible] Apr. 16th 1842.

20 [illegible] STONE STORE.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of [illegible] Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases [illegible] we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give [illegible] satisfaction.

Sept. 14. GEORGE W. SUTTON.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
S. G. WALKER.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle [illegible] and save cost.
De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

POETRY.

From the Washingtonian and Genius.

Lines.

Written on seeing a young Lady, an intimate friend, partake of the sparkling wine—that "destroyer of souls."

Dash from thy lips that sparkling glass!
As thou wouldst spurn the blackest sin;
Though nought its beauty can surpass,
Yet dire destruction lurks within.

Oh! dash away that liquid flame!
Nor let it taint thy youthful breath;
For in it lurk the seeds of shame
And anguish, poverty and death.

What, though the wine-cup, sparkling bright,
Can quiet all thy rising fears;
'Twill prove thy soul's eternal blight,
And whelm the in remorse and tears.

O! could that glowing wine-cup tell
The woes its liquid fires has wrought,
'Twould but unfold the scenes of hell,
With darkest shades of horror fraught.

'Twould tell the wreck of god-like mind;
Life's fondest joys to ruin driven—
Of anguish deepest most refined—
The loss of peace—of life—of HEAVEN!

Then dash away that sparkling glass!
As thou would'st spurn the blackest sin.
Though nought its beauty can surpass,
Yet dire destruction lurks within.

Bolivar, Ohio, July 27, 1842. W.

Miscellaneous Department.

WESTERN FARMING—WHEAT AND WOOL.

The west is truly a great country. No where else are things done on so great a scale, or when done, is so little said or thought about them. We do not wonder the dwellers on the banks of the father of rivers, and its tributaries, are proud of their country; for there is not another on the face of the globe, that can support such a popalution from the products of the soil, as that. There is a vast deal of true yankee ingenuity too in the west, that is rapidly overcoming some of the natural difficulties of position; and by the more complete adaptation of their immense resources, rendering themselves more truly independent, and by the applications of science to objects comparatively, of little value, securing some of the necessaries as well as luxuries of life. Thus superior wax candles are made from fields of the castor oil bean; and the western herds of swine have not only driven whales out of the great valley, but are fast following them over the Alleganies. Clothed in silk, feeding on short horns and the finest of wheat, and lighted with elaine, truly the prospect of the west is enviable.

There are some farmers at the west, and the number is increasing, who have farms, and who cultivate them too, in a style worthy of the country in which they live. Go to the farm of the Messrs. Sullivants, near Columbus, and see on the beautiful river flats from twelve to fifteen hundred acres of corn, while their fine flocks are covering a thousand hills; or visit the Illinois prairie farms, such as is the one described below, and you can form some conception of western farming.

Eighteen miles above Peoria, Mr. Jas. Underhill has a farm of twenty-three hundred acres, part of which only is under crops at the present time, but will soon be reclaimed and cultivated. It lies on the Illinois river, on the La Salle prairie, and a short description must be interesting.—The first field of this farm you reach in ascending the river from Peoria, is one of five hundred acres; three hundred acres of which are in wheat, and two hundred in corn and oats. The wheat is estimated to yield as an average, only 20 bushels per acre, the land having been reclaimed and ploughed for the first time last year; the mass of vegetable matter not being sufficiently decomposed in that time to give a full crop. This field is fenced with a rail worm fence, eight rails high. This fence cost about $1,200. The second field, which is separated by a road from the first, contains two hundred acres enclosed with a good substantial board fence, costing $1,265. This field contained wheat, rye, oats, and corn, all excellent. The wheat was most beautiful, and was estimated at thirty-five bushels per acre. The third field, which lies to the north of the second, and which is now being broken up and in corn, will contain sixteen hundred acres, all within one fence. Mr. Underhill is intending to put eight hundred acres to wheat this fall; and as much of it will be ground a second time cropped, should the season be favorable, a great crop may reasonably be anticipated; probably not less than 20,000 bushels. The breaking up of the prairie, costs Mr. U. $2,50 per acre, by contract; and the wheat the past season, has sold at Peoria, for 75 cents per bushel. The prices of the new crop must be lower.

Mr. Underhill has built this season, two large barns on the bank of the river, each 30 by 50 feet, from which his grain can be transferred at once to steamboats without handling. In the breaking up, and fencing his farm, Mr. Underhill had a house 14 by 20 feet constructed, and mouted on wheels, which is drawn from place to place on the prairie, by the oxen of the establishment, as the convenience of the party of laborers may dictate. This house affords good lodging room, a dining hall, place of deposite for implements, &c. It has undoubtedly contributed much to the health of the laborers. Mr Underhill's farm has a straight line of fence on one side of three miles in length. The foregoing facts, gathered from the Peoria Press, show what an opening the west affords for men of capital and enterprise, disposed to engage in the culture of the soil.

We find it stated in the Buffalo Com. Advertiser, that a gentleman in that vicinity, having a prairie farm of some 500 acres, purchased 2000 sheep, which he placed upon it, under the care of two faithful men as shepherds. They have succeeded admirably. The sheep have kept in the best of health, have been in excellent condition at all times, and the proprietor, as the first fruits of the undertaking, has just received 6,000 lbs. of wool of good quality, and which in the Buffalo market was worth 30 cents per lb. This, with the natural increase of the flock, must be a handsome profit on the capital invested, and obtained with very little trouble or risk. The transportation of the wool from Ill. to Buffalo, was about one cent per lb. The great difficulty which has existed in the west to the keeping of sheep, has been the wolves, the prairie wolves in particular: but the settlement and improvement of the country will remove this obstacle, which now, indeed is easily overcome by a shepherd and his dogs. There are many men in this and the eastern states, owners of western lands, which are now lying a dead weight on their hands, who we think might take a useful hint from the above. Sheep may be purchased at a price merely nominal at the present time, and driven the whole distance experience shows, with little losss. Once on the prairies, daily attendance and supervision is all that is necessary, and the cost of this can be well afforded, where the flock is large.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD GOD.

Noah Webster, the celebrated American Lexicographer and philologist, wrote a volume of Essays in the year 1780, in which among other subjects discussed, there is a dissertation "on the influence of language on opinions and of opinions on language." The design of the Essay is to show how far truth and accuracy of thinking are concerned in a clear understanding of *words*. As an illustration, he introduces the word God, is merely the old Saxon adjective, god, now spelt and pronounced good. The German Gott, is from the same root. The words God and good, therefore, are synonymous. The derivation of the word leads us to the notions which our ancestors entertained of the Supreme Being, supposing him to be the principle, or author of good, they called him by way of eminence God, or the Good. By long use and progress of knowledge, the word is become the name of the Great Creator, and we have added to it ideas of other attributes, as justice, power, immutability, &c. Had our heathen ancestors entertained different ideas of the Deity; had they for instance, supposed justice to have been his leading attribute, if I may use the term, they would have called him the just, and this appellation, by being uniformly appropriated to a certain invisible events would in time have lost the article THE, and JUST would have become the NAME of the Deity. Such is the influence of opinion in the formation of language."

The theory of Dr. Webster is not more beautiful than true. Goodnesss comprehends the whole divine character, there is nothing in God, which is not good. Good, therefore, or God, which is the same word, is the appropriate name of the Deity. To call him the Just, the Wise, the Merciful, the Eternal, the Almighty, expresses only one attribute out of many; while the Good the whole. God is just, but his justice is not in conflict with goodness under a certain modification; as the parent is good when he corrects his stubborn child, and the government in punishing seditious subjects; even should the correction and punishment result in no good to the individuals upon whom they are inflicted, the goodness of the parent and government remain unimpeached; indeed to withhold the correction and punishment, would be regarded by all, save the culprits, as the most marked violation of goodness—as absolutely wrong. Goodness is amiable; but not more so than justice; both seek the same end; both are directed by the same principle; and the mercy of God is not worthy of more complacency than his holiness; both must be love, and be eqally loved, before God can be truly loved.

This view of the character of God and the harmony of the divine attributes, is sustained both by the experience of awakened sinners and the representations of the scriptures. Before the convicted sinner finds peace for his troubled spirit, he is obliged "to consent to the law, that it is holy, just, and good;" he must see the justice of God in his condemnation, as well as his mercy in the provision made for his salvation. In the Revelation, the wicked are represented as "calling upon the rocks and the mountains to fall upon them, and cover them from the face of him who sitteth upon the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb." The wrath, or justice of the Savior, therefore, is not incompatible with the lamb-like, or merciful attributes of his character; he who is gentle as a lamb, inflicts wrath, or punishment, as a judge. The redeemed also are represented as exclaiming, when the impenitent are removed to their eternal prison-house, "True and righteous are all thy ways, O thou King of saints;" and as crying, "Alleluia! the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, when the smoke of their torment ascendeth up for ever."

Universalism would call God the Merciful, but not Just; it would call him the Good provided goodness could be separated from holiness. But he is called God, because he is both merciful and just, and justice is only a modification of goodness. The great error of Universalism, is its denial of the divine holiness and justice; and the question of the salvation of those who embrace it, turns upon another; whether they can be saved who approve the divine mercy, but abhor the divine justice; who worship for their God a creature of the imagination, a mere figment of fancy, instead of the God of the Bible.

THE QUARREL OF THE BEASTS ABOUT RANK.

IN FOUR FABLES.

I.

There once arose a hot quarrel among the beasts, about rank. "To settle it, let us go to man for counsel," said the Horse; "he is not a party in the quarrel, and can be impartial." "But has he sufficient understanding?" squeaked the Mole. "He needs the highest capacity to discover our perfections, which are often deeply hidden." "That is very wisely suggested," said the Hamster. "Yes," cried the Hedgehog, "I shall never believe Man has penetration enough." "Silence!" commanded the Horse. "It is well known, that he, who has least confidence in the goodnes of his cause, is ever readiest to doubt the sagacity of his judge."

II.

Man appeared as judge. "A word with you," cried the majestic Lion, "before you declare judgment. By what rule, Man, will you determine our worth?" "By what rule?" answered Man, "undoubtedly according to the degree in which you may be more or less useful to me." "Excellent!" replied the indignant Lion. "In that case, how far should I stand below the Ass? Man, you cannot be our judge. Leave the assembly."

III.

Man withdrew. "There," cried the scornful Mole, and the Hamster and the Hedgehog assented, "You see! Horse.—The Lion too, thinks Man cannot be our judge. The Lion thinks as we do." "But on better grounds than you!" said the Lion, casting upon them a contemptuous look.

IV.

The Lion continued: "In my view, this quarrel about rank is a wretched business. I care not whether you regard me as the first in rank, or as the last. It is sufficient for me that I know myself!" and then he walked out of the assembly. He was followed by the wise Elephant, the bold Tiger, the serious Bear, the sensible Fox, the noble Horse, and in short, all who felt, or thought they felt their own worth.

Those who departed last, and murmured most at the breaking up of the assembly, were the Ape and the Ass.

THE SCOTCHMAN'S ADVICE TO HIS DAUGHTER, ON LEAVING HOME FOR A BOARDING SCHOOL.—Now, Daughter, ye hae just four things to learn in Edinburgh: ye hae to learn to manage your head, your hands, your feet, and your heart. Your head will require a little redding up, baith outside and inside. It's no the bobs and curls, the ribbons and the rose knots, the gildet kames, and the toppings o'weel-sleekit-up hair, that are to stand the test for life; and yet these are a'becoming in their places. But there is something else required. Ye maun learn to think for yoursel, and act for yoursel, for you canna always have your mother and me to think and act for you. Ye maun learn to calculate and weigh, not only your own actions, but your motives of action, as well as the actions and apparent motives of those with whom you have to deal; and stick aye by that, my child, of which you are sure never to be ashamed, either in this world, or in the one that's to come.

If ever ye be spared to be a wife, there will be mair depend on your head than your hands; but yet you are nae the waur o'being able to cook your family a neat dinner, and make yoursel a new gown at orra time, or a frock to a bit wee ane.

But now for the heart, daughter; that is what requires the maist care, and the maist watching ower of all, and there's nought else that I am sae unqualified to gie advice in. Keep it aye free o'malice, rancour and deceit; and as to the forming of ony improper connections, or youthful partialities, it is sae dangerous at your time o' life, that no advice nor guardianship can countervail. I maun therefore leave it entirely to your own discretion and good sense.

I might have mentioned the management of the tongue, as another and separate point of attention; but it is a mere maching, and acts in subordination to the head and the heart; and if these are kept in proper order, the other winna rin far wrang. But dinna be ower the matter tual about catching the snappy English pronunciation. It looks rather affected in a country girl to be always snapping at the English, and at the same time popping in an auld Scot's phrase that she learned in the nursery, for it is impossible to get quit o' them. But mind aye this, my child—that good sense is well-faured and becoming, in whatever dialect it be spoken; and ane's mother-tongue suits always the lips of either a bonny lass or an auld carl the best.—*Ettrick Shepherd.*

THE BEECH TREE.—My attention has lately been called to the question whether the Beech tree, *Fagus sylvatica*, is ever struck with lightning; and after an extended inquiry and examination, I am brought to the conclusion, that for this reason as yet unexplained and unaccounted for, this tree has always escaped the effects of the atmospheric electricity. This fact has been noticed for more than a hundred years both in Europe and this country, and yet it is not so generally known as it should be; at least, very little improvement sems to have been made of it. In an address delivered by Dr. S. L. Mitchell, in 1826, before the New York Horticultural Society, there is a letter from Dr. Becton, of Tennessee, in which the writer says:

"Neither tradition, nor more authentic history, give any account of injury having been sustained by a beech tree, from the effects of electricity. So notorious is that fact, that in Tennessee, it is considered almost an impossibility to be struck by lightning, if protection be sought under the branches of a beech tree." "Other trees may be surrounded by these and shivered to splinters, while the beech remains entire and unhurt." Dr. Mitchell adds, "improvement might and ought to be made of this fact, by planting and rearing beeches near and around the dwelling houses and barns of our farmers, for the immunity of cattle as well as human beings from the violence of lightning. Let a *beech grove*, as easy to rear as a plantation of *butternuts*, accompany every inhabited spot, and let solitary beech trees arise here and there over every farm and plantation." How often do we read of some flock of sheep, some two or three horses or cattle, or men, being killed by lightning, who had taken shelter under some oak, maple or hickory tree! And yet few farmers suffer a beech tre to stand, notwithstanding it is as shady and ornamental as the maple. "Wood man, spare that tree." H. A. P.

Buffalo, Aug. 1842.

PENMANSHIP.

It is a very desirable thing for a young man, who has [illegible] livelihood to get, to acquire a good hand as a writer. In the changes of mercantile life, a clerkship is sometimes a good resort; and he who can keep neatly a set of books, has at his command, in ordinary circumstances, the means of support. Some regard it as a matter of little importance how they write; and every printer has opportunities to know that the number of abominable penmen is not small. But verily, a graceful pen, wielded only as a copyist, will furnish one with bread; and one who holds such a pen may almost be said to have a trade—not a laborious one either—to which he may have recourse when he fails in trade, or cannot make a fortune by speculation.—Our advice to all boys is, that they learn to write a good hand—a legible, smooth hand, without flourish, round and bold, such as was in fashion a quarter of century ago, for aught we can tell, as our memory of a time so distant is not very distinct. They never will regret taking the trouble to make this acquisition. When they write for the press, the gratitude of compositors shall be their's, and their copy held in honorable remembrance throughout the office; and although many other strings to their bow may be broken, this one may enable them to hit the mark, i. e., a good hand will procure something to eat and drink, the wherewithal to be clothed, and a lodging.

Speaking of hand-writing, it is a little remarkable that, even when taught in the same school, no two persons write exactly alike. The theory has been started that a man's character may be known by his penmanship,—and there is something in the theory. We have often thought of it when looking over a large collection of autographs. Most decidedly different and distinctly individual is every name. There is the timid stroke and the bold stroke, the careless and the careful, the sentimental and the logical, the prosaic and the poetic, the commercial and the literary; and the imagination can easily read traits of mind and heart in the cut of every letter. Moreover there is sex in writing. Ladies seldom write like gentlemen. Of a hundred pieces of penmanship, it were easy to pick out the males and the females: so there is character in writing. Let every body try to have a fair character, to be represented by a fair hand.—*Newburyport Herald.*

THE SCOTCH.

The general character of the people of Scotland is well known. The physical features of the country are a fit emblem of the robust and unyielding spirit of the population. No community in Europe has presented a more determined front to every kind of foreign influence, especially such as has threatened to soften the characteristic sternness of national manners, or mitigate the rigor of Calvinism. In every department of study and of action this strong peculiarity has showed itself. We find ample proofs on the battle field and in the halls of science. The General Assembly alone furnishes evidence of the truth; for it will sooner incur the hazard of driving from her ranks a large body of her ablest champions, than yield one iota of that which, in her opinion, makes the kirk the glory of all lands—the most illustrious of ecclesiastical institutions. All the ports of the country are next to closed against novelties in respect of morals and manners: and while the poor Irish in tens of thousands are advancing in temperance reformation, the Scotch more stiffly adhere to their former habits, hating innovation whether in the shape of new-fangled notions, or extraneous lights. We have heard them described as men of sturdiness to mingle strong drink, equally as they are to construct systems of mental philosophy.

When right or when wrong, there is something about the Scotch people that commands respect; for they present a distinct and permanent national character, which is as often perhaps, illustrated on the one side as on the other. Many too, are the associations which find a welcome in the heart of the stranger, belonging to the land of the mountain and flood. And beyond this, great and glorious are the achievements which sustain the name Caledonia. Need we allude (keeping more especially within the sphere indicated by the running title of our paper) to the hero-reformer, the Rutherfords, the Erskines, Gillespies—to two of the triumvirate of British historians—to the never-dying names in intellectual science—or to the sons of song?—*Lond. Month. Rev.*

ABSURDITIES.—It is very absurd for a person to suppose that in this world we will meet with no injustice.

It is absurd to think that all beautiful women will make good wives.

It is absurd to expect decency of a fool, or brains of a dandy.

It is absurd to think of passing through life without adversities, or that lobsters will not turn red after being boiled.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, containing the best mode of culture adopted in France, England, Germany, and Flanders; full practical instructions to guide the small cultivator, the farmer, the director, and the large proprietor in the improvement of an estate; the general principle of agriculture, and the culture of all the useful plants; the training of domestic animals, and the veterinary art; the description of various arts relating to agriculture; rural implements and buildings; the management and improvement of vines, fruit trees, [illegible] forests, [illegible]; the economy, organization, and direction of a rural establishment [illegible] figures, [illegible]

An Extract [illegible] of Rural Economy, [illegible] Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, [illegible] Agriculture [illegible] of M. T. [illegible] Translated from the French, with Notes [illegible] the United States of America, by [illegible] Whiting, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Western Reserve College, Translator of La Fontaine's Fables, etc.

Agriculture is the foundation of all human arts—the art for which man was made, and the perfection of which is his chief happiness and glory as the lord of this planet. Of this art, all other arts and sciences are but [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Young Man. A[illegible] 120.

Of the qualifications of the translator it may be said that [illegible]

[illegible]

1842

[illegible] S. S. HASKELL [illegible] New York.

New York, June 1, 1842.

[illegible] to one copy of the work. 16w15

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not cheaper than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion. Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

NO IMPOSITION.
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two [illegible]

May 30. J. N. ELMORE

4 [illegible] fashionable Hats, [illegible] at the

May 30. STONE STORE

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE [illegible] from the Citizens of De Ruyter [illegible] that he has opened a [illegible] of S. G. Walker's store [illegible] where he may at all times be [illegible] to favor him [illegible] their garments made as well as [illegible] west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 19th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE

[illegible]

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Alfred—Silas Potter, A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred [illegible] R. [illegible], Maxson Greene, Oran [illegible] P. M.
B[illegible]—[illegible]
B[illegible]—[illegible] Silas Bailey, Adin [illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] I. Scott.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] Maxson
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[illegible]—[illegible] Hardin.
New [illegible]—[illegible] Stillman.
[illegible]—[illegible] Truman.
[illegible]—Charles M. Lewis
[illegible]—[illegible] Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
[illegible]—[illegible] Clark Rogers
[illegible]—[illegible] Whitford
Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
[illegible]—[illegible] Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hi[illegible] Babcock.
[illegible]—Abel Ward
[illegible]—[illegible] T. Greene.
[illegible]—[illegible] Burdick.
[illegible]—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
[illegible]—[illegible] Williams
[illegible]—[illegible]
West [illegible]—[illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible]—[illegible] Campbell.
[illegible]—[illegible] Jacob D. Bab[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible]—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
[illegible]—[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—W. B. [illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] P. [illegible] Azor Estee.
[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]—[illegible] B. Brown
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] Maxson
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] W. [illegible]

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—[illegible] H. Bond
[illegible]—[illegible] B. Bond
New Salem—Jephtah F. Randolph
Lowmont—Joseph Jeffrey
Luther's Run—Asa Bee

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
[illegible]—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney
Kingsville—Julius M. Todd

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co.—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Tremont, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

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L J Rogers ad

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.---NO 33.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 137.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——*The* SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*——FOURTH COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, OCTOBER 12, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Notes on Wiskonsan.

BY JOHN R HARTSHORN, M. D.

DEAR SIR :—I have just returned from the West on a tour to Wiskonsan. As there have been various, and apparently contradictory reports concerning that country ; at the suggestion and request of a number of individuals, to give a description of its aspect, soil, productions, and prospects, through the medium of your valuable paper, I have taken my pen to discharge the task, with as much brevity as justice and perspicuity will admit. I traveled about four hundred miles in the territory, chiefly in the counties of Milwaukie, Racine, Walworth, Dane, Rock and Jefferson. The surface on the whole is not level, nor is it very uneven, sufficiently so however to give it a picturesque and romantic appearance. In some parts, there are mounds or elevations with corresponding sinks or circular depressions. In some places, on the margin of the rivers, the bluffs are rather high, having a gradual declivity terminating in table lands, which extend a considerable distance. In other situations, from inland elevations the ground gradually declines to the water courses ; but as a general thing, the lands in the vicinity of streams of water, are more broken and uneven than in other parts of the territory.—These bluffs are mostly in the form of cones, pyramids or parallel ridges, with a general elevation from 10 to 40 feet, presenting an easy acclivity from the surrounding country to the summits. The surface of the country generally is beautifully undulating, with little or none of it, unsusceptible of cultivation. The soil, rich and fertile, consists of a black vegetable mould, intermixed with calcareous and sandy loam, and all covered with a luxurious sward of natural or indigenious grass. The depth of soil varies. In the vicinity of lake Michigan, it is from two to three feet, under which, is a layer of blue clay or limestone, closely imbeded to a considerable depth. About Rock river, it is generally from 3 to 5 feet, having an under layer composed of clay, sand and carbonate of lime, forming a tenacious compound or paste, which will ever prevent it from losing its strength by leaching, and render it capable of enduring a long drought, by retaining the water near its surface. In ploughing the natural sward a very strong team is required ; which, when subdued, is cultivated with the greatest facility. The average crops of fall and spring wheat are from 25 to 30 bushels an acre ; Indian corn from 50 to 60 ; oats from 45 to 60. Many farmers of undoubted veracity, informed me that their farms had yielded 40 bushels of wheat and 80 of corn to the acre. This grain can be raised for several years in succession, on the same piece of ground, without sensibly diminishing its fertalizing powers. The common white and yellow flint, and the dent, are the varieties of corn chiefly raised. Every species of culinary plants common to this country, grows most luxuriantly. The soil is well adapted for rearing the choicest fruits and fruit-bearing shrubs ; strawberries, raspberries, goosberries, blackberries, wild plumbs, crab-apples, and even wild grapes, whose rich and purple clusters hang with gorgeous and tempting display.

The timber is principally oak of every variety, intermixed with more or less of every species of wood common in the northern States. Marshes are scattered through most portions of the territory; not generally very large, nor so wet and soft as to be impassible. One deep ditch through the middle, or often one simple furrow made by the plough, would be sufficient to render them not only subservient to the uses of the husbandman, but of inexhaustible fertility. The farmers, not having yet cultivated much timothy or clover, depend upon them for supplies of hay ; an acre furnishing 2 or 3 tons.

The country is not generally well supplied with perennial springs of water, but that of good quality and in great abundance can in most cases, be obtained by digging from 10 to 75 feet. No where have I ever seen such a multiplicity of small lakes, as are to be found in that region ; being scattered throughout almost every town. Their waters are mostly clear, their bottoms sandy ; they being formed from springs, or connected by rivulets gliding lazily around from lake to lake.

The timber is rather scattering and of a dwarfish growth, except on the margin of rivers, where it is sometimes heavy. About one third of the surface is prairie, on which as well as on the woodlands generally, cattle and horses can find exhaustless supplies of fine grass. The prairies are not generally so extensive as those in Illinois and some other parts of the U. S. ; but are interspersed with groves, and points of woodland, which are admirably proportioned to each other, for the wants and conveniences of the inhabitants. A few are large ; the forest outlines resembling in the far perspective, the dim shore of the ocean, with its deep vistas and distant headlands, like harbors and capes.

No where do we find high hills or ridges of mountains ; no where do we see the river tumbling its crested foam over precipitous ledges of massy and cragged rocks; but the purling stream meandering slowly along, to convey its limped waters to their bed of rest. The prairie admired for its gently undulating features and unrivaled landscape beauty ; and the still more undulating woodland, with all varieties of herbage and diversified flowers, fair as the roses of Sharon, and beautiful as the lilies in the valley of the Temple of Solomon, present pictures that would enrapture even the dullest imagination. As regards the climate, so far as I have been able to learn, the thermometer does not range so widely, nor are the winters so cold, as in the same latitude in the Eastern States.

Being a physician, and having learned that many, who, in this state, were toiling and struggling without hope and without progress, were building up for themselves competence, independence, and a patrimony for their children, I very naturally inquired about the success of my profession there, but was informed by a number of physicians, that it is alarmingly healthy for the interest of the medical man. Lung diseases are rare. Persons afflicted with the asthma, have experienced a material palliation, or complete removal of that distressing and inveterate disease. Horses taken there with the heaves, soon manifest no symptoms of the previous disease. There may be a liability and predisposition to bilious diseases, ague &c., on the wet lands of marshes and water courses. In a short time, cultivation will cut off the sources of noxious exhalations, and the air will be equally salubrious and free from miasme.

The inhabitants are characterized for their industry, frugality and intelligence. They are mostly from this State and New England, whose republican principles and sterling habits, fellowship no drones or aristocratic indolence ; the sentiment being early instilled into their minds, that no pleasures are so sweet as those earned by effort, and no possession so valuable as that gained by toil. They enjoy life better in improving their farms, erecting their buildings, making their fences, cultivating their gardens, and preparing their luxuriant soil for a rich and plenteous harvest, than in slandering an unfortunate neighbor, gossiping about other people's business, or haunting the gambling house or the bacchanalian's grog-shop. They are not behind the age in moral and benevolent enterprizes, but the various associations into which they have cheerfully entered, and the ability with which they are conducted, are proof, not only of their intellectual acumen, but of their noble patriotism and general philanthropy.

Madison, the capital of the territory, is romantically situated on a beautiful elevation between two lakes, in Dane county, about 40 miles west of Rock river. We called at the Government house, entered the council-chamber, where the heartless and contempible Vineyard, with a murderous intent, and fatal shot, ushered into the world of spirits, his fellow brother Charles C. Arndt. I can but believe, that the trial of this ruffian and murderer, on November next, will consign him to deserved punishment, and save the courts of justice, from the imputation of partiality or bribery, and the capitol from the appellation of " slaughter house."

We then visited Astalon, or the ancient city. Ere we arrived, the setting sun, and our weary limbs, called for a night's repose. Here we suffered not a little in consequence of bad company, consisting of swarms of restless and insatiable musketoes, which would give us little sleep to our eyes, or slumber to our eyelids. By the bye, these animals are quite prolific in some parts of Wiskonsan. In the morning we resumed our journey, not much pleased with our night's rest ; soon found a region of country about 15 miles in extent, of an aspect so disgusting, and an atmosphere so enervating, as almost to discourage civilized man from settling within its precincts. Our enemy the gnats, soon received a reinforcement of horse-flies, darning-needles and massangers, which formed a phalanx, if not more dangerous and appalling, more ferocious and tormenting than our common enemy in the marshes and everglades of Florida ; and in the mean time traveling over miserable pole bridges, near half a mile in length, and surrounded by swamps almost unbounded by the natural eye, and unfathomable by my hickory cane. Being liberated from these contemptible marauders' dark domain, we at length reached Astalon, renowned for its indubitable traces of a once flourishing and populous city. A wall running parallel with Rock river 80 rods, and extending from each extremity to the stream, embraces about 50 acres of land in the form of a parallelogram. I have a specimen of the material with which the wall is made, being composed mostly of clay like our common brick, with indentations on the sides, apparently the impressions of straw which might have entered into the combination of the uniting substances. There are from 40 to 50 mounds in the vicinity of this antique city, some of immense size, where it is supposed the dead were buried who fell in battle.—Mounds are also found in other parts of the territory ; sometimes in the form of various animals, as the buffalo, horse, crocadile, &c.

Are these the works of human art ? Are they not substantial proof of a race of men of enterprizing habits, and of a far more civilized age than the aborigines ? Have human bones, entombed as these are, retained their form and solidity 500 or a 1000 years ? What city was fortified by this wall ? What people built these mounds ? What is the history of this immense number of military heroes, of whom perhaps more were slain, than ever fell in any single battle of Alexander, Cæsar or Bonaparte? These questions, let the antiquarian decide. Even now as I looked around me, I could but compare the present with the past. The city and its inhabitants had passed away, and their mouldering records alone remained ; yet on whatever side I turned my eyes, myriads of happy beings crowned my vision. " The air, the earth, the waters, teemed with delightful existence."

A beautiful country was spread out in enchanting prospect. Flowers of every variegated hue unfolded their nectar cups to a genial sun, and mingling with the heads of the thick prairie grass, waved in the soft summer breeze. The wild deer was sporting over the enameled meadows in an exuberance of delight. The winged tribes were trying their pinions in the air. Their sportive motions, their wanton gambols, their gratuitous activity and continued change of place, indicated their possession of abundant happiness. The cow, the horse, the ox and every domestic animal, manifested pleasure and alacrity in their movements.

The people, conscious that emigration had bettered their condition, seemed contented with their western clime, and rich in the anticipation of future wealth, health and happiness.

I have heard that in some regions, hamlets and cities have sprung up as if by magic ; but in no case have I seen the assertion so apparently true, as when applied to this territory. I was astonished at the infant efforts of this young giant of the west.

When I referred back a single leaf in the calender of time, reviewing the past, and contemplating the ominous present, as unfolding the developements of the future, the vivid thought flashed upon my mind, which Coleridge has expressed with so much grandeur, " a nation of 100,000,000 of freemen, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, living under the laws of Alfred, and speaking the language of Milton and Shakespeare." When the reader reflects that these fertile plains were a few years since, the hunting grounds of the savages, the Indian lodge skirting the banks of every river, the lynx, the wolf and the panther, remaining undisturbed in their lairs ; where now hamlets and peopled towns have sprung up, as if by the power of the enchanter's wand; where commerce and manufactures flourish ; where literature and the arts are diffusing their invigorating influence and industry in all the ramifications of business, is developing the resources of wealth and prosperity ; surely we must believe in the prophetic declaration, that " westward the star of empire takes its way," and that its fulfilment is rapidly advancing.

Alfred, Sept. 1842.

Religious Department.

I MUST DIE.

In the giddy whirl of the world, men too little pause to reflect that they are mortal. On and on they delve and toil, strive and contend, criminating and recriminating, throwing their whole souls into the vortex of the world, as if it and its objects were worthy to absorb their whole being. Painful object of contemplation ! A few more passing seasons, and all who are engaged in the exciting and maddening strife of the world, will, one after another, have silently dropped into the bosom of the earth, no more to be seen of men, soon to be remembered no more on earth. How unimportant then to the disembodied spirit, will appear the trifles which to-day are so much magnified, and which by partial, interested and selfish views, are clothed with so much consequence. *I must die !* This short sentence, frequently uttered and pondered upon, would go far to moderate asperity of feeling, to eradicate enmity from the heart, to cool the ardor of worldly pursuits, to abate strife and jarring discord. I must die ! Let us in imagination overleap the bounds of earth, and placing ourselves on some far off point in the eternal world, look back upon the scenes in which we have mingled, which have absorbed so much of our thoughts and our feelings, and which have so frequently aroused and lashed into fierce excitement our passions. How do these things now appear ? How does this great world, with all its glitter and its tinsel, its honors and its applause, appear ?—Absolutely worthless and insignificant, not deserving a thought or a wish. But there we *must* stand at no distant period, and thus surveying this empty passing scene, in memory's magic glass, shall put a proper estimate upon its comparatively unimportant concerns. It is the part of wisdom to view these things *now*, somewhat as they will *then* appear. And such a contemplation, while it will serve to blunt the sorrows, lighten the cares, and ease the burdens of this life, will tend to magnify eternal realities. I must die ! Yes, this handful of earth of which I am now so careful, and for whose decoration, ease and comfort, I expend so much, will be so loathsome as to be hidden carefully from the sight of men, and will soon mingle with the clods of the valley. Well will it then be, if the spirit is not so loathsome and defiled with sin, as to be for ever excluded from the presence of a pure, and holy, and sinless God. I must die ! Yes, and I must appear at the judgment, and there my *motives* and my *true character* will be read and known of all. Think of this, reader !—Ponder often upon it, and if you are wise you will think, act, and feel, far otherwise than do the men of the world.

I must die !

" But the monitory strain,
Oft repeated in our ears,
Seems to sound too much in vain,
Wins no notice, wakes no fears.
Pleasure's call attention wins,
Hear it often as we may ;
New as ever seem our sins,
Though committed every day.

Death and judgment. heaven and hell,
These alone so often heard,
No more move us than the bell,
When some stranger is interr'd.
Oh, then, ere the turf or tomb
Cover us from every eye,
Spirit of instruction come,
Make us learn that WE MUST DIE !"

[*W. R. Cabinet.*

From the New-York Evangelist.

"I CAN MAKE SOME USE OF IT."

I was much interested in a stroll I recently took through a ship-yard. A noble ship was on the stocks, a proud monument of the industry and skill of the architect and his assistants. A master carpenter, with great kindness and politeness, explained everything relating to the work which particularly drew my curiosity. Gazing about upon the great variety of pieces of timber that filled the yard, my attention was particularly arrested by one that was crooked, gnarled, and every way a most unseemly article, and I queried with the carpenter concerning what use he could make of it. He remarked that many pieces of timber, which, when hewn in the distant forest, were designed for particular purposes, were found totally unfit for them when the use of them was actually called for. They must be rejected, and others selected in their places. " But," he added, " there is no stick that comes here, but *I can make some use of it.*"

These last words have been often ringing in my ears. I look about me in the world, and behold it, like a ship-yard, filled with the materials which the Supreme Architect is using in carrying out his great designs. The noblest fabric that can be conceived, is rising under his hand. The " lively stones" of this spiritual building are immortal minds. In great numbers, in these days of the Spirit's power, are these minds found ready and willing materials for the great work. And as the Divine Architect assigns them their respective places, they rejoice in the distinguished honor to which they are advanced. Because " beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion, the city of the Great King.—And men shall walk about Zion, and go round about her, and tell the towers thereof, and mark well her bulwarks, and consider her palaces, and tell it to the generation following."

But there are materials, which, from the perversity of their character, fall not in with the great design of the Architect. He would make them as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace, and they might shine as living stones and brilliant ornaments in his Eternal Temple.—But they yield not to the hand of the workman. The hammer and the polishing iron is applied in vain. All the methods of infinite grace and love fail of rendering them fit for any use in Zion Her palaces and towers must go up without them. Her beauty and strength must come from other quarters.

But the Supreme Architect *can make some use of them.* If their perversity defeats the original design, he can accomplish other purposes by them. If they cannot be so worked into that splendid building, the church of the living God, as to take part in her glory, yet shall they be turned to some valuable account by Him who can bring order out of confusion, and who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. If their perversity defeats his *merciful* designs, yet may they be made use of to glorify his *justice*. If they, by their holiness, will not adorn his moral government, they shall show its firmness and strength by enduring its righteous indignation. The Supreme Architect will be glorified. If his materials will not accomplish one object, they shall another. If they will not shine as the brightness of the firmament and as the stars for ever and ever, they shall nevertheless render important service, by showing to the universe what a just award of shame and suffering the offended Monarch lays upon the rebellious. The tenants of the eternal prison of despair, do not sustain the divine government in the same way with the obedient and happy subjects of it. Yet they do sustain it. As examples of the determination of that government to vindicate its own honor, they sustain it. Unwilling aid do they indeed render, yet most important. They would pull it down and triumph in its ruins. But no ; they must support it. God will make some use of them ; a most valuable use of them. Rebellious as they may choose to be, they cannot escape the Architect's skill and power to employ them in sustaining the glory of his eternal government.

PASCAL.

THE WOODMAN'S DAUGHTER.

Being overtaken by a storm one summer's evening, I observed a feeble light glimmering through the casement of a cottage, toward which I bent my steps. I knocked at the door, and was welcomed in; but immediately perceived that the inhabitants were oppressed with grief. 'I fear,' addressing myself to the father, 'that you are in trouble ?'

'O, yes sir, our hearts are all bursting : for death is coming to bear off our little Jemima. She is up stairs, sir, where she has now been these eight days, and her mother has not left her night and day. She is one of the sweetest girls a father ever loved.'

'But death,' I remarked, 'does not come by chance.'

'O no, sir: 'The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away ; blessed be the name of the Lord ;' but it is hard work to part.'

'Walk up, sir,' said the father, 'and see her before she dies; but she is so changed.'

I entered her room, and soon perceived that death had cast his fatal shadow on her countenance, which still retained its beautiful form. Addressing myself to the child, I said 'do you think you shall die ?'

'Yes sir.'

'And if you die, where do you expect to go ?'

'To heaven.'

'What makes you think you shall go to heaven ?'

'Jesus Christ has said, 'Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' '

'What do you understand by coming to Jesus Christ ?'

'Believing in him, and loving him.'

'Did you always believe in him, and love him ?'

'No sir ; not till he inclined me ; for, if we love him, it is because he first loved us.'

'Then, you can leave father and mother, and all, to go to heaven ?'

'Yes, sir ; I have no wish to live on earth when I have the prospect of living a nobler and happier life in glory.'

The surgeon, who had been anxiously expected for several hours, now arrived.—'Do you think,' said the heart-struck mother, 'the child is dying ?' This question, though familiar to the humane man, was not heard without an evident expression of grief.

'While there is life,' he replied, 'there is hope ; but I would not advise you to be too sanguine in your expectations.'

We now walked down stairs ; the surgeon left, but I could not leave. 'Will you, sir,' said the father, 'go to prayer with us ? If it were not for prayer, and the hope which the Gospel inspires, my heart would break.' With this request I complied : and, while praying to the God of all grace, that the little child might be favored with the light of his countenance in her passage through the valley of the shadow of death, I heard the mother's shriek, which convinced me that she was gone. All wept aloud ; the children started up, wringing their hands, and calling 'Jemima, Jemima, don't leave us !' and the mother, with a softened melancholy of countenance, appeared among us, saying with a faltering tongue, '*She exclaimed as I was raising her up on the pillow, I am going to glory !' and fell back in my arms, and died.*'—(London) *Teacher's Offering.*

THE WAY TO MAKE A POOR PASTOR.—1. Be very careless and irregular in attending church. Never go, except when you can manufacture no good excuse to stay at home.

2. When at church, be either asleep or staring about. Do not listen to the sermon.

3. When you go home, complain of the sermon as light and chaffy, or dry and uninteresting.

4. Treat your pastor with a cold and uninviting civility, and then complain of him because he does not visit you.

5. Neglect to pray for a blessing upon him and his labors, and then complain of him because the church does not prosper.

6. Be always finding fault with your pastor, and yet regret that he is not more popular with the people.

7. Be very lukewarm and worldly-minded, and yet complain of him for the want of zeal.

8. Neglect to provide for his necessary wants, and yet complain of him because he wants a salary.

Do all these things, and you will have a poor pastor.

AN INFIDEL'S TESTIMONY.—I passed the Sabbath with a man from ———, who said he had read every infidel work that he could find, had then a chest full of them—had taken Abner Kneeland's paper for 10 years. While in ———, he fitted up a room at the expense of $15 for Abner to lecture in, and gave him $50 for one evening's services. He had also in the meantime, been one of six to sustain Mr. ——, a Universalist. But he says he could never see what infidels could place in the room of the Bible. His mind never was at rest. He now says, that he is satisfied that the Bible is the word of God, and nothing but experimental religion can make a man happy here or hereafter. He wished me to tell men inclined to scepticism, wherever I went, " that one who labored hard till almost 40 years old, to find a resting place on that system, has given it up."

BE FAITHFUL.—How often do men shrink from the performance of duty, to avoid opposition and to secure the respect of wicked men. But this is the very way to lose respect. Men may affect to deride or despise the humble, faithful Christian ; but in their hearts they approve his course. They expect faithfulness of *him*, and will really despise him if he proves a traitor. Sinners often tell what they would do if they were Christians. In this they state their ideas of what a Christian should be, and for being which they really respect, though they oppose him. To neglect duty is no way to secure any man's esteem.—*Oberlin Evan.*

HEART SERVICE.—It is not an intellectual service that reaches and pleases the heart of God. Worldly men may be pleased with a prayer that displays a great intellect, and little or no heart. But it is the pouring out of the desires of a warm heart, be the language what it may—it is the language of love, that interests the heart of God, and brings the needed blessing to the soul.—*Ib.*

PRAYER.—Prayer draws all the Christian graces into its focus. It draws charity, followed by her lovely train, her forbearance with faults, her forgiveness of injuries, her pity for errors, her compassion for want. It draws repentance with her holy sorrows, her pious resolutions, her self-distrust ; it attracts faith, with her elevated eye—hope, with her grasped anchor—beneficence, with her open hand—zeal, looking far and wide to serve—humility with introverted eye, looking at home. Prayer, by quickening these graces in the heart, warms them into life, fits them for service, and dismisses each to its appropriate practice. Cordial prayer is mental virtue ; Christian virtue is spiritual action ; the mould into which genuine prayer casts the soul, is not effaced by the suspension of the act, but retains some touches of the impression till the act is repeated.—*Hannah More.*

HENRY MARTYN.—" Of the Bible, he could ever affirm, 'thy word is very pure, therefore thy servant loveth it.' Large portions of it did he commit to memory, repeating them during his solitary walks ; and so deep was his veneration for the word of God that when a suspicion arose in his mind that any other book he might be studying was about to gain an undue influence over his affections, he *instantly* layed it aside, nor would he name it, till he had felt and realized the paramount excellence of the divine oracles. He could not rest satisfied till all those lesser lights which were beginning to dazzle him, disappeared before the effulgence of the scriptures.'—*Memoirs of Henry Martyn.*

THE LAST COMMAND.—'Go,' said He, and He was standing but one step from the throne of heaven—'Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.'—'Go, and you shall move under the shield of omnipotence.' 'Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world.' Thus taking the whole responsibility of success on Himself, his last act was to bless and dismiss them to their work—and the last impression He left on their minds was, that they held in trust the conveyance of the gospel to all mankind.—*Great Commission.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, October 12, 1842.

ALONZO H. BURDICK, of this office, will visit, this month, the friends of the paper in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Eastern New York, to settle up the unsettled accounts of the Register, and obtain new subscribers. Will the friends of the press aid him as much as possible?

Basis of Confidence.

A hope of salvation well founded, is, most of all to be desired. Such a hope as nothing can shake or destroy, such as will stand the test of adversity, of affliction and persecution—such as will shine brighter as it brings its possessor nearer his promised inheritance, and such as will be like an anchor to the soul as it passes the dark valley of death, and comes up to the judgment. All others will be as the hope of the hypocrite.—"as the giving up of the Ghost."

The basis of a good hope is laid in the word of God, and not elsewhere; and is defined in the language of Jesus Christ in this and numerous other passages of scripture, of like import, viz: "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." Faith, then, in the Lord Jesus Christ, is the foundation of a hope that shall be like an anchor to the soul. A faith that does not embrace the whole gospel as taught by Jesus Christ, in all its bearings, is no faith. The Savior knew what limits to give, how much it was necessary to restrain, how much to require and what encouragement to give, and having fixed these according to the councils of his own will, they become the measure of the Christian's duty, and define the limits of a justifying and saving faith.

The soul and essence of the gospel is love. What evidence is there of love, without obedience? "Jesus answered and said unto him, if a man love me, he will keep my words." And again, "He that loveth me not, keepeth not my sayings."—In the same spirit with this, is the language of the apostle James.—"For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works, is dead also." Hence we come to this conclusion, that obedience to one and all things required by God in his word, is the only infallible evidence of the existence and exercise of a saving faith in Jesus Christ. And this is the only sure ground of confidence in God. Nothing is clearer, than that agreement is necessary to union; "Can two walk together except they be agreed?" Hence, he that would be united to God and his son Jesus Christ, must be in agreement with them. And as it is God's right to reign, he has fixed the terms of agreement, and left it with man to obey and be in union, or disobey and be in opposition. God first exhibited the terms on which he could be in union with man, and engraved them with his own hand on tables of stone, thereby signifying that these terms were as lasting as a rock, and would never pass away. Obedience to this code of laws or terms of union with God, secured to the soul the everlasting favor of God. Let no one suppose from this, that we preach salvation by the law. We do not say that salvation is of the law, but that obedience to the law of God, is the *evidence* that the soul is in agreement with God, and thereby in a salvable state. It is not in accordance with the plan of God's government, to save men in their sins. How then can those who will not obey God's law, hope for union with him, and ultimate salvation?—Jesus Christ, when he made his appearance into the world, renewed and enforced the same law, as in Matt. v. 17—18.—"Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets. I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one title shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfiled." And in Mark xii. 29—34, Jesus after summing up the law into the two grand principles of love to God with all the heart, soul, mind and strength, and impartial love to men, informed the scribe who gave his consent to this, that he was not far from the kingdom of God. In Matt. vii. 21, Jesus says, "Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my father which is in heaven." The above, with numerous other passages of like import, coupled with the oft repeated language of the Savior, showing the necessity of faith in his name, settles the question beyond a cavil, that the only ground of confidence in God and hope of salvation, is in exercising love to God and faith in Christ, which will secure obedience to the divine will in all things.

Having thus seen the ground of the Christian's hope, the mind is led to compare the ground of confidence on which men rest, with that which God gives.—What a picture presents itself. Men of almost all habits and dispositions, are hoping for heaven. Of the vast multitude who live after the flesh, and give unrestrained license to their corrupt, unsanctified nature, there is scarcely one that does not indulge a hope of salvation. And to such an alarming extent has sin depraved the heart, that men have set bounds to the Almighty, and erected new standards of salvation. Of these, are

1. Those who teach, that as Christ has died for all men, so all will be saved, regardless of the course of life they pursue. A more fatal, and yet artful scheme, satan could not devise. It is laid right to meet the carnal heart. Consequently, multitudes embrace it with all eagerness, as a sort of security for salvation and full license to indulge in every sinful desire. Let the language of Jesus Christ, in John v. 28—29, be heard on this question. "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming, in which all that are in their graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, to the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil, to the resurrection of damnation." The plan of salvation in the gospel, and this one embraced by men, are as dissimilar as two things can be. Let men take heed how they are found fighting against God. Agreement with him alone secures salvation.

2. Another thing similar to this is the doctrine that teaches a deviation from God's word. A specimen of this is found in the language of Naaman, the Leper, when the prophet Elisha directed him to "Go wash in Jordan seven times," and his flesh should come again to him, and he should be clean. He was wroth, and said, "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" Also in the language of Lot when directed to escape to the mountain, "Oh, not so my Lord! Behold now this city is near to flee unto, and it is a little one: Oh! let me escape thither, (*is* it not a little one,) and my soul shall live." Similar courses of conduct may be found now among those who profess love to God. And when men can not be bold enough to profess determined opposition to God, they can plead for an extenuation like Lot, and to satisfy themselves, can separate the spirit from the letter of God's word, or offer like Saul, as a substitute for obedience, a sacrifice of things forbidden, or not required, or, like Annanias and Sapphira, offer one half of the price to God. Now let this be remembered that God is pleased with obedience, but is displeased with all disobedience, substitutes, alterations, or deviations from what he has commanded.

"De Ruyter Institute going to stop!"

Don't be frightened, reader, it is not so. It is only the story of some evil-minded persons got up to injure the school. There is no intention on the part of the Trustees and friends of the school to have it stop as long as the stones of which it is made remain one upon another. We simply call attention to this now, because the above and some other stories equally false, have been circulated, much to the detriment of the school, and many who had made arrangements to come here, have been deterred on this account. We ask *this*, that no one will receive flying stories for fact, and that they will not allow themselves to be prejudiced without hearing both sides of the story. Now we say *this*, and we are prepared at any time to meet it, that notwithstanding the thousand stories set afloat, that the school has had a good reputation with all who KNOW IT, and well-disposed students have made as good advancement in study, and have been as well satisfied as they could be in any school.—We most cordially invite students to attend this school, and we pledge our reputation that as many as are disposed to learn, and could learn any where, can do it successfully here. We invite parents to send their children here, and assure them that all good attention to their manners, and habits, and mental culture that it is the duty of teachers to give, will not be wanting.

The Church in Preston have made the following response to the proposition for a voluntary support of a Missionary at the West, during the ensuing year. Let as many others as are disposed to favor and aid in the work, make prompt returns. If other Churches come any where near the pattern here set, the desired object will be immediately accomplished. The Church in Preston express it as their opinion that the Missionary should be confined to a smaller field than Br. Scott was, and that the brethren where he should labor, be called on to bear as much of the expense as their circumstances would allow. These suggestions, however, they leave for the direction of the Committee.

At a meeting of the Seventh-Day Baptist Society, in the town of Preston, held at their house, for the purpose of considering the propriety and importance of sustaining one or more Missionaries in the Western States,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Society that the S. D. B. Denomination should sustain one or more Missionaries in the Western States the ensuing year.

Resolved, That we will aid in carrying on the purposes of the above resolution.

Resolved, That we approve of the labors of Br. J. L. Scott as a Missionary, and would heartily recommend him to the patronage of the Denomination, and that his labors be secured for the ensuing year.

We have subscribed for the above purpose $18,50, to be paid by the 1st of June next.

VARNUM HULL, Pre's.
J. J. MAXSON, Sec'y.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute at a recent meeting, voted to request the Ministers of the S. D. Baptist Denomination to act as Agents of said Institution. With pleasure we present them this resolution, and request them as best they may, to lend their influence for this school. And when we make this request, we are sure that it is not made in vain. The vote was unanimous; and it is the unanimous wish of all who desire the prosperity of this school, that those who have an influence should exert it. To no class could we appeal with more confidence than to those who are now requested to act. And no class understands better the advantages of right culture of the mind than those who minister in holy things.—And none will appreciate more the good that will result to our societies from having all its members well educated than they.—We, therefore, request them, as they wish to see intelligence abound, and our youth enjoy the advantages others enjoy, to lend us their influence to fill up the walls of this edifice with scholars. To you we make our appeal, because from the relation you sustain you come in contact with all individuals, and are more likely to have influence than others. And we feel confident that should you labor as you may in this sphere, that you would be rendering a lasting good both to the Institute, and to those placed under its advantages. May we not look to you for support and encouragement? May we not look to your influence to send scholars here? To our own societies must we look mainly for support. The expense was chiefly borne by them, and the primary object was to benefit them. And shall it be said now that so much expense has been incurred in vain, and that those who at first manifested a laudable zeal, have now no interest in the matter? There are young persons enough in our societies who need the advantages of the school, to yield it an adequate support. Why are they not here? May we not hope that our ministers will do what they are able, to place them here.

We publish below the plan for a Missionary Association proposed at the General Conference, and also the report on the state of religion.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Constitution which shall be the basis of a Domestic Missionary Society, would respectfully report the following:—

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This body shall be known by the name of the Seventh-Day Baptist Missionary Association, and its object shall be the dissemination of the Gospel in America.

Article 2. Any person contributing ten dollars annually to the funds of the Association shall be a member. Societies, Churches, or Associations, may become auxiliary by contributing to the funds, and shall be entitled to one representative for every ten dollars. Each subscriber of fifty dollars at one time shall be a member for life.

Article 3. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and five Directors, who together shall constitute an Executive Board to transact business, and shall be elected annually. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

Article 4. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Association. In his absence, one of the Vice Presidents may preside. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Association, and, under the direction of the Board, prepare their Annual Report. The Recording Secretary shall keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the Association, and the Board, and deliver them to his successor in office. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds, keep a faithful account of all receipts and expenditures, report annually, hold his books open to the examination of the Board, and transmit to his successor in office all funds in his possession. The Executive Board shall appoint all Missionaries, select their fields of labor, fix their salaries, give them instruction, and transact generally such business as may be necessary to secure the designs of the Association.

Article 5. This Association shall hold its meetings annually, at the place of meeting of the General Conference, during the same week, and on such day of the week as shall have been designated at its preceeding meeting.

Article 6. The Board shall hold stated meetings as often as once in three months, and special meetings as occasion may require, at the call of any two of its members through the Recording Secretary.

Article 7. This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the Association by a vote of three fourths of the members present.

The Committee report, that in review of the past year, we have much to rejoice our hearts—much that should call forth devout gratitude to the Author of our mercies—much that should stimulate us to more vigorous action. Our Eastern and Central Associations have been signally blessed with outpourings of God's Holy Spirt to the conversion of sinners, and the reviving of the saints, which has been manifested by our increase of holiness, and in ardent and active desires for the advancement of truth in the earth. A deep interest, which has led on to action, has also prevailed in the Eastern Association relative to the obligation resting on it concerning God's holy Sabbath. The Western Association says—"In looking over our beloved Zion we find, (with few exceptions,) a general coldness and apathy prevail, and that we are admonished to humble ourselves at the foot of the cross, and in faith to call upon the great Head of the Church to revive his work." The South Western Association express an "ardent desire to stand fast in the truth, and to see the work of the Lord prosper. Yet there is not apparent that lively zeal and holy fervor that should characterize the followers of the Lamb; and we have need to humble ourselves before God, hoping he will exalt us in due time." From the communications of our Missionary in the West, it appears that our feeble efforts to extend the cause of our Redeemer have been greatly blessed, which ought not only to call forth thanksgiving and praise to our God, but should incite us to more vigorous efforts in the future to publish salvation to a dying world. The communication of the Traveling Agent of our Missionary Society, shows that a great increase of Christian liberality for the spread of the Gospel is apparent. In conclusion, your Committee would say, that in their opinion the spirit of religion and personal holiness is on the advance, although far below the standard required by the Bible; and they would respectfully recommend, that our benevolent institutions be still prosecuted with vigor and perseverance.

WM. B. MAXSON, Ch'n.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Atlas.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The steamship Columbia, which left Liverpool on the 20th, arrived at Boston yesterday morning at half past 5 o'clock.

We are indebted to Harnden & Co's Express for a copy of the European, from which we make the following summary of news by this arrival:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news of the ratification of the late treaty and the passage of the tariff bill was much commented upon. The treaty gives general satisfaction, and by some, immediate and great benefit to British trade was anticipated from the tariff.

Money was tolerably plenty, but much caution exercised in letting it, on account of heavy failures, past and anticipated, in the corn trade.

FRANCE.

It would appear that the secret societies in Paris are still meditating insane projects. On Sunday the 10th, several Sectionnaries went out to St. Maur, a village five miles distant from that capital, to make a trial of a new infernal machine. They placed it under one of the arches of the bridge, and having set fire to it by means of a long match, it produced a tremendous explosion, but its destructive effects did not come up to their expectations. Several of the party were arrested on Monday.

THE EAST.

According to the Gazette du Midi, of the 18th inst. the Russians had experienced another check in Circassia. The insurgents surprised at night and cut to pieces a body of about 10,000 men, encamped under the walls of Marga, and made themselves masters of that fortress, which they entered together with the fugitives. Nearly the whole of the troops in the camp were put to the sword, and a number of officers were made prisoners.

The Syrian question is settled. The Porte has recommended that Lebanon shall be divided into two districts, and that the Maronites shall be governed by a Christian Prince of the Sheab family, and the Druses by one of their own Sheikhs, to be elected by themselves. Both these governors to be placed under the control of the Turkish Pasha of Acre or Damascus. The great European powers are expected to agree to this arrangement.

News of the Day.

The Cattaraugus Co. Freeman says that on Sunday evening, the 18th instant, a terrible thunder storm passed over the village at Lodi. A man and his wife by the name of Babcock, were struck by lightning after they had retired to rest. The latter was killed, but Mr. B. was resusciated by the free application of cold water. The streams in that vicinity, and at the east and west, were unusually swollen. In Sardinia, the Woollen Factory dam, the Grist-mill dam, the Saw-mill dam, and Furnace, were all swept away by the flood early on Tuesday morning. The extent of the damage we have not ascertained.

We learn, also, that the heavy shower of Sunday evening resulted in the destruction of a number of bridges, and considerable other damage in Chautauque county.

Hemp.—Among the agricultural resources of Missouri, that of Hemp is far from being the least important. Mr. John Lay, of St. Louis, has succeeded in rotting it by steam. The process occupies eight hours, and Hemp, when so rotten, is said to be superior to that rotted in the old way.

The Florida Indian.—We learn (says the St. Augustine News) from an authentic source, that young Octiachee, who is understood to have commanded the band of Indians that committed the murders near the Ocilla, noticed in our paper some weeks since, has been at the Cedar Keys on a visit of negociation with the commanding officer, and that he declares himself entirely ready and willing to come into the arrangement for a cessation of hostilities, entered into with Gen. Worth, by his father and the other chiefs; and he is actively engaged in preparing to move his people to the point designated for their temporary occupancy South. He says he cannot go over the Mississippi himself, but that he will cordially favor the removal of his party there.

The reason (which is certainly a very good one, especially as it is true,) that he assigns against his own emigration, is his having killed one of the Arkansas delegation who was sent to talk with him; for he knows that should he place himself within the power of the relatives of the murdered individual, he must inevitably become a sacrifice to their revenge. It is said that Sam Jones and the Prophet are somewhat similarly situated, having each in his turn put to death an individual sent to them by the commanding officer with pacific messages. This fact sufficiently accounts for the stubbornness with which they persist in desiring to remain in Florida, after almost the entire body of their nation has been taken off. We trust the difficulty in these cases may soon be overcome—the plans of their late commander consummated, and the war finally closed.

Wealth of Massachusetts.—The whole property of Massachusetts, says the Boston Times, amounts according to the last valuation, to three hundred millions in round numbers; population in round numbers 700,000, being $429 nearly for every individual, or $2,145 for every family of five persons. The county of Suffolk, in which is the city of Boston, and which contains 95,773 persons, is valued at 110,010,000; while Essex, with a population of 94,987, is valued at only $31,592,082. Hampshire with 30,897 inhabitants is valued at $7,298,351; and Barnstable, with 32,584 inhabitants contains property of the value of $4,896,083. The difference between Suffolk and the other counties is very great.

Singular and Fatal Occurrence.—The Wiskonsan Gleaner, published at Sawville, states that on the 4th inst. a most singular and fatal accident occurred to a Miss Josephine Moorhouse of that village. It appears that she had called upon a young dentist to have a tooth extracted. As soon as he had applied the 'turnkey' to the tooth, he gave it a very sudden and violent twist, which instead of extracting the tooth dislocated her neck. Medical aid was immediately called in, but it was of no avail. The vital spark had fled. Considerable excitement existed in the village against the dentist, who had prudently left the place by the advice of his friends.

Force of Habit.—Girard's old porter still clings to the tenantless walls of that old building. Twenty-nine years has he been a constant attendent there both under the old United States Bank, Mr Girard, and more recently the Girard Bank. Having been retained under all these various institutions, and become a part even of the fixtures there, he still clings to it, and nothing can alienate him from its cold walls. Day and night he may be found at his post, either sweeping the marble steps of that institution, or sitting in a contemplative mood in the little adjoining lodge. Poor man, what revulsions in his trade.—*Philadelphia Eve. Cour.*

Sudden fall of Stock.—On Tuesday last, says the Concord N. H. Statesman, as a drove of fifty head of cattle were crossing the toll bridge at Hooksett, it broke down, and the whole herd fell among the rocks in the bed of the river. Ten were killed and wounded, and the rest were able to be driven hence to the place of execution.

Important from Texas.—We have been favored (says the N. Y. Tribune) with the following extract from a private letter containing highly important Texas intelligence. We are assured, on the best authority, that the statement is undoubtedly true, as the letter is from an authentic source. It bears date some hours later than our latest New Orleans paper:—

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 26.
10 o'clock, A. M.

The Merchant has just arrived from Galveston, and reports great destruction of property in that place from storm—two churches destroyed, great damage to the shipping, several houses blown down, and heavy losses of other property.

Also, *San Antonio taken by 1,300 Mexicans under General Wall.* The Circuit Court at that place was in session when taken; the judge and officers of the court were made prisoners at the same time.

A. M. N.

Mysterious Disappearance.—Capt. William W. Peters left his residence in this city on Friday afternoon for the Cohoes, intending to return the same evening. A tavern keeper at the Cohoes states that he left his house on Friday evening with the intention as he said, of finding a boat bound to Troy. Since then nothing has been heard from him. His family are apprehensive that he has either been murdered, or else accidentally drowned. He had a considerable sum of money with him when he left home. Any information with regard to him will be thankfully received at his late residence No. 24 Jacob street.

Capt. Peters may be recognized by the following description by his wife, which is [illegible]. He was about 35 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, thin, dark brown hair, light blue eyes, a small [illegible] upper lip [illegible] teeth, [illegible] whiskers [illegible] under the chin, and the letters W. P. on the [illegible]. He had on a [illegible] dress coat, [illegible] silk velvet vest, black broadcloth [illegible], new [illegible] boots, black fur hat, [illegible] and a bombazine stock. In his pockets, a silver watch with silver chain, [illegible] and a small pocket rule. He was in a feeble state of health—had, about two weeks previous, been very sick—since that, by spells, seemed to be partially deranged.

☞ Other papers will please copy the above.—*Troy Whig.*

Melancholy Affray at Louisville.—We yesterday, on the strength of a report by the steamboat passengers stated, that in an affray, Mr. Bliss, one of the Editors of the *Louisville Journal*, had been mortally wounded by Mr. Pope of the *Sun*.

The Journal of Wednesday, whilst the Sun of that day is silent on the subject, gives the cause of the quarrel.

—*Mr. Henry C. Pope*, at a meeting of the Democrats, [illegible], when intoxicated, made a speech in which he reflected severely on [illegible] and Mr. Bliss [illegible] present, wrote [illegible] report of the speech and it was published in the Journal as a communication. Upon this Mr. G. Huey Pope the editor of the Sun, wrote a note requesting the name of the person who had made the report of Mr. H. C. Pope's speech. Mr. Bliss, [illegible] Mr. Prentice the [illegible] provided Mr. G. Pope would make no use of it in the Sun. After Mr. G. Pope had been notified of this, [illegible] Mr. Pope [illegible] Mr. Prentice [illegible] Mr. Bliss's name in his place, and the name was given by Mr. Prentice. Mr. Bliss was thereupon informed that his name had been given up, and warned by Mr. Prentice to be on his guard.

The next evening Mr. G. Pope met Mr. Bliss in front of Washington Hall, when some words passed and the latter was shot down.

The Journal refrains from any statement of what the words were, or whether Mr. Bliss gave any provocation for the rash act of his antagonist, on account of the impropriety of saying any thing to prejudice either party till an examination of witnesses [illegible].

Mr. G. Huey Pope in his first note to Mr. Prentice [illegible] to claim the name, on account of being the next friend of Mr. H. C. Pope, who, he said, was enfeebled by sickness and insanity.

Within a day or two the whole details will doubtless reach us, in an authentic form.

The editors of the Journal and persons who are well acquainted with Mr. Bliss, represent him as a mild, gentle, inoffensive and benevolent man, endowed with talents of a high order. His wound was supposed by the Journal to be mortal.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

The Treaty.—We hail as a serious and permanent boon to this country and the United States, the termination of Lord Ashburton's mission to America, furnishing, as it has done, a peaceful settlement of a variety of questions—some immediately menacing, and all ministering an ever-ready occasion of mischief at any time when the British and American governments found themselves hostilely disposed.

The questions waiting solution were those respecting the disputed boundary, the slave-trade, the Creole, the Caroline, the arrest of McLeod, and the rights of impressment and visitation at sea—a pretty formidable catalogue. The five first Lord Ashburton has disposed of. The last he has omitted, and perhaps wisely, as unmanageable.

We do not hesitate to say that the present settlement is far better, as indeed almost any thing must have been better, than the late precarious state of things—a state of things, which, while leaving a *casus belli* unsettled, allowed the United States quietly to concentrate their strength and strike at any moment at which they might find us embarrassed by disturbances or disaffection in Canada. We have had one lesson on this subject, and one lesson is enough. So far at least we cannot be wrong in congratulating ourselves on the issue of Lord Ashburton's mission.—*London Times.*

A brutal murder was committed on the 19th inst, at a camp meeting four miles from Ballston Spa. The facts are these: A man named McKnight, was caught in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket, named Jones, when he turned, drew a knife, and stabbed Jones in the abdomen. He survived but a few hours. The murderer was arrested, and secured in prison.

"The Welch Calvinistic Methodists" are reported to have 25 churches in this country. The sect is very numerous in the mountains of Wales. Their church formula resembles the Presbyterian Confession of Faith.

The yellow fever at New Orleans appears to be increasing. On the 19th the number of patients admitted to the Charity Hospital during the week ending the 17th, being 66, of whom 24 died. The weather had been favorable.

Nearly all the mills, factories, &c. in and about Pittsburgh are making preparations for a fresh start.

During the past week, there have been frosts in various parts of the Middle States. Indeed, there has not been a month this year, in which there has not been frost in some part of the country or other.

The guns at several of the U. S. forts, which were put in position a few months ago, with reference to a possible occasion to use them, have been ordered to be dismounted.

At Philadelphia on the 28th inst. a fight took place between two fire companies, which caused the inhabitants to close their houses in consequence of the vollies of stones and brickbats which the combatants were flinging at each other. Several persons were severely hurt.

The erection of the Astor Library building in Lafayette Place and Astor Place N. Y., has been commenced. It is to be 45 feet by 60.

Rev. A. Verren.—This gentleman has been recently tried in the city of N. Y., for perjury. Mr. Verren is pastor of the French Protestant Episcopal church in Franklin st. Charges of improper conduct were brought against him two or three years ago by several foreigners, some of whom had been members of his church, and two, we believe, members of the vestry. They were indicted for conspiracy, found guilty and imprisoned. Their terms of imprisonment have expired, and now they charge him with perjury on the former trial. The charge is directed particularly to four letters which on the former trial he denied, on oath, that he had written. The case went to the jury on the 29th ult. who returned, after an absence of three-fourths of an hour, a verdict of *Not Guilty*. Bishop Onderdonk, in behalf of a large number of clergymen attending the Episcopal Convention, addressed Mr. V. a letter of congratulation for his acquittal, and of confidence in, and sympathy for him.

Married.—In Holden, Aug. 17, by Rev. Wm. Paice, Mr. Beriah W. Hyde, and Miss Harriet S. Partridge, both of Holden.

Beriah set *himself* a snare,
To catch a *Partridge* young and fair:—
And caught her as she run to *Hyde*:
Now may their lives be long and good,
And may they have a *little brood*,
To be their hope, their joy, and pride.

Diversity of mind.—There are now 800,000,000 of human beings on the earth. There have been more than 1,000,000 times that number in the world and as many more yet to exist; and there never have been, are not now, nor will there ever be any two of that innumerable multitude exactly alike.

Performance of a Locomotive.—William Norris, of Philadelphia, built a locomotive called Simon Snyder. It recently hauled, on an inclined plane, fifty-five cars, loaded with coal, weighing, exclusive of engine and tender, 682 200 lbs., or 305 gross tons, of 2,240 lbs. The engine weighs, with water and fuel, nine tons; cylinder, ten and a half inches in diameter, eighteen inch stroke. This is the heaviest load ever hauled by an engine of equal weight in this country.

The Great Western.—A card from Mr. Irwin, Agent for this favorite steamer, is published in the Journal of Commerce, stating that "the statements which have appeared in English and American newspapers, that the steamship 'Great Western' was about to be withdrawn from the trade between England and New York, which she has hitherto so successfully prosecuted, are *incorrect* and *entirely unauthorized*. Her trips will be continued in conformity with her public advertisements, and, it may be fairly expected, with accustomed success and accuracy."

Determination to learn an honest trade.—A singular case came before the Police court yesterday. In the forenoon, an English lad, 18 years of age, who gave his name as James Burns, went into a store in Washington street with a roll of diaper cloth under his arm, and asked the keeper of the store if he knew the cloth. The gentleman replied that he knew it to be his, and asked him how he came by it. He answered that he had taken it from the door about two hours before, and had been walking up and down the street, with the hope of being detected, and sent to the House of Correction, where he understood he would have a chance to learn a trade; and he begged, as a favor, that he might be given up to a constable. The gentleman then sent him with a clerk to constable Clapp's office.

To Mr. Clapp, he made the following statement:

"I am a weaver, and have arrived very lately in this country with my mother, having been out of employ at home. On account of the low wages in England, it took me two years to lay up eight pounds towards paying our passage over. In New York I was advised to go to Lowell, and I have been up there, but could get no work. One objection to taking me into the factory is, that I have, as you may see, the 'king's evil' on both sides of my neck. Now, I have some idea of shoe making, and I am told that I can learn that trade in the house of correction, and I thought by stealing the cloth I could get sent there, and by that means get a trade at which I could work by myself, and support my mother. I have no home, no friends, and no money."

Under these circumstances, and after much consultation, a complaint was entered against him, upon his own statement, as a vagrant, and he was sentenced for six months. One object and hope in disposing of him was, that his disease might be cured in the establishment.—*Boston Post.*

How Employed.—The number of persons in the United States engaged in mining is 16,950

Agriculture,	3,719,951
Commerce,	117,606
Manufactures and Trades,	791,739
Navigation of the Ocean,	56,021
Do. of Canals, Lakes and Rivers,	32,976
Learned Professions and Engineers,	65,255
Pensioners,	20,798

With regard to agriculture, the States which are most prominent, are New York, which employs 455,954; Pennsylvania, 257,533; Virginia, 318,771; North Carolina, 217,095; South Carolina, 198,363; Georgia, 209,373; Tennessee, 227,739; Kentucky, 197, 738; Ohio, 272,579.

Indians in Florida.—We alluded briefly in our last Sentinel to the result of the scout. Since then we have understood that, in addition to the capture of the squaw and her child, much plunder was taken; and a band of some sixteen Indians was hotly pursued and near being captured. Among the plunder was a considerable quantity of lead.

We have heard, upon very good authority, that some of the Indians routed in the first scout, on going into Cedar Keys were supplied with new rifles, ammunition, &c., by the commanding officer at that post. If so, he deserves the severest censure. We trust this matter will be looked to.—*Tallahasse Sentinel.*

A Sight.—The Boston Transcript says: "The country on the Missouri above L'Eauaui-court, is nearly bare of timber. The river bottoms are narow, and the ground generally high bluff prairies. This open bare country, is at times, as far as the eye extends, in every direction, blackened with buffalo. It has been estimated that fifteen or twenty thousand may sometimes be seen at a glance."

Pilfering Fruit.—The following is extracted from a paper in the transactions of the New York State Agriculture Society, by David Thomas, Esq. Let us tell the truth to the shame, and hereafter maintain a conscience void of offense.

"Unfortunately for the moral character of our population, fruit is too generally considered lawful plunder. The culturist is allowed to have a full and exclusive right to his corn and potatoes; it would be infamy to steal them; but no exclusive right to his fruit, if they can get it. Thousands of honorable exceptions to this charge indeed may be found, but it is not the less true that a great part of our population is tainted, and deserves to branded with reproach.

"The native fruit of a thinly populated country, growing without culture, and free to all, has doubtless had its share in producing this laxity of morals. 'I had rather have a hundred Irishmen around me than one Yankee,' was the declaration of a sufferer, whose fruit had beeen plundered near the Erie canal, when that grand work was in progress. Europeans are generally more exempiary on this point than Americans—shame on us! When Prof. Stowe was in Prussia, where the roads are lined with fruit trees by order of the Government, he observed a wisp of straw attached to particular trees to protect the fruit—a sufficient guard; but he suggested to the coachman that in America it might only prove an invitation to plunder. 'Have you no schools?' was the significant reply.

"Yes, we have schools but how many where the child is taught respect to his neighbor's property? Too often he acquires literature and vice at the same time. The State of New York is famous for her schools and her prisons—The latter to supply the defects of the former system, which they do, however, very imperfectly. Better let the mandate go forth that the morality of the Bible shall be one of the chief objects of instruction. TEACH HER CHILDREN TO BE HONEST."

We are surprised to learn, as we do by the Jersey City Advertiser, that there is in that orderly place "a well known rendezvous of prize fighters, where, for a length of time past, New York ruffianism has resorted for practice and training, and where Lilly is said to have been trained; and Hoboken is distinguished as the training ground of McCoy." Both these places are within the jurisdiction of the Hudson County Courts now in session, and Grand Jury can scarcely fail, under the charge of the Chief Justice, to investigate the case.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

Romanism approaching the Church of England.—An article from a Romish priest, published in the Dublin University Magazine, recommends the abolition of celibacy as one of the most direct means of assimilating the Church of Rome and that of England. He deprecates the sinful results of celibacy in the Clergy, and attributes to these the indignation which the Almighty has often poured out on nations professing the Catholic faith. There can be no doubt that he has attacked one of the greatest abominations invented by Rome.

Liberated Africans.—When slaves are captured by the English cruisers, instead of being restored to their own country, families and friends, they are shipped off to the British colonies, there to be employed as laborers. Upwards of 3,000 have recently been shipped from the rendezvous at St. Helena, not one of them to the countries from which they came, but to Demerara, Berbice, Jamaica, Trinidad, and the Cape of Good Hope. There may be difficulties which do not occur to us, in the way of restoring these unfortunate beings to their homes and friends, if not, it would seem but a stunted philanthropy which rescues them from being carried into Cuba, and then sends them to Berbice or Demerara. Cuba is by far the most healthy and inviting country to live in, and whether it would not be better to be a slave in that island, rather than half a slave in some British charnel-house, is a question concerning which there might be different opinions. We have no wish to detract from the credit due to England for her persevering efforts to suppress the slave-trade. She is far in advance of all other nations in this work of humanity, and we only desire that she should make it such in fact, and not a scheme for benefiting her colonies.—*Jour. Com.*

Opium.—Opium, as much used as a medicine to allay pain and occasion sleep, is the juice obtained from the urpine seed vessels of species of white poppy. In many parts of Asia Minor whole fields are sown with its seeds as ours is with corn. When the heads are nearly ripe, they are wounded on one side with a sharp instrument, and a white liquor flows out, which the heat of the sun hardens upon them; this is opium. It is collected the next day, when fresh wouds are made on the opposite side of the seed-vessel; but what comes from the first incision is decidedly the best. When the opium is collected, it is moistened with a small quantity of water or honey, and worked on a board until it has the consistency of pitch, when it is formed into cakes or rolls for sale.

Notices.

NOTICE.

At the next meeting of the De Ruyter Lyceum, which will occur on Monday evening, 17th inst., the following question will be discussed.

"Ought a Slave-holder to be eligible to the office of President of the United States?"

Disputants. Aff.—Ira Gage Barnes. Neg.—A. V. Bentley.

JEREMIAH GAGE, Pres't.
E. P. BLY, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

DIED,

In Alfred, Sept. 15th, of Bowel Complaint, CAROLINE ELIZABETH, only child of Leonard S. Woolworth, aged 1 year 2 months and 16 days.

LIST OF LETTERS.

J. Goodrich. H. Frances.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of Elias Frink, $2, cr. Geo. Frink, vol 3, of Dea. C. Rogers, $1, cr. Miss P. Beardsley, of J. Goodrich, $2, cr. James Weed, of H. Frances, $2, cr. Miss D Kingman.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter Sept. 30, 1842.

Avery, Lafayette	Gardner, Dwight
Allis, Israel	Gates, Mrs.
Byram, Joann K. 2	Gage, Eli A.
Burdick, Sophrona	Gage, Jeremiah
Burdick, Thomas	Gifford, Edwin
Burdick, Annis	Hitchcock, Augustus
Brush, Mariah L.	Hoag, Caleb Senior
Brown, Samuel L.	Kinyon, Jonathan
Breed, Benjamin	Larabee, Amasa
Boyce, Wm. C.	Marvott, James
Barbour, Alpheus	Neil, Simeon Jr.
Chase, Caroline M. 2	Peterson Mary Ann
Colegrove, Eli S.	Severance, Mary
Cartwright, Hannah Jr.	

M. SPEAR, P. M.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!
A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.

A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C Brownlee, D. D., and is only one out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its innate value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

A very liberal offer!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

⁂ Persons inclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them

Also, in press, another *important, valuable,* and *cheap work*, in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 33m6

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal.
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY A. SEVERANCE, Preceptress.
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3,50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5,00
In Drawing,	2,00
In Painting,	2,00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.
Sept. 14, 1842.

Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Madison Couty, ss.

I, ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, do hereby give notice that an election is to be held on *Tuesday succeeding the first Monday* of November next, for the election of the several officers mentioned in a notice received by me from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

Morrisville, Sept. 7, 1842
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, Albany, August 31, 1842.

To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State;

A Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District, to supply a vacancy which will occur by the expiration of the term of service of Joseph Clark, on the last day of December next;

Also, the following county officers, to wit: three Members of Assembly, and one Coroner in the place of Allen Davis, who has removed from the county, and whose term of service would have expired on the last day of December, 1843.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, Albany, Sept. 7, 1842.

To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

Sir. Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, a Representative in the twenty-eighth Congress of the United States is to be elected for the twenty-third Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Madison and Oswego.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.
Morrisville, September 9, 1842.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff. 30w7

Christian Review.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

THE importance of the Christian Review is admitted. It was commenced nearly seven years since in obedience to an urgent and almost spontaneous call from different parts of the land, and in compliance with that call, has been sustained through six successive volumes only by special effort, and considerable sacrifice (previous to the present volume) on the part of a few individuals. The number of subscribers, however, has gradually increased, so as to inspire the hope that ultimately, the list would become such as to place it above "want," and on a basis that should insure its perpetuity; and with proper exertions on the part of its friends, it is believed such a result might easily be accomplished.

The work is put at the low price of *three dollars per annum*, in order to bring it within the means of as large a number as possible. Yet, many who are able, and who would be benefitted by its perusal, are not now subscribers, and need, it is thought, only to be reminded of the facts to become so

The work occupies a high position among the religious quarterlies of the country, and in the estimation of intelligent men of *all Christian denominations*, is contributing a good share of the religious periodical literature of the age. To the Baptist denomination, in particular, it is an auxiliary in defence and illustration of the truth, with which it is believed, we cannot afford to dispense. And, since the committee and the publishers have resolved, never again to make an appeal for pecuniary aid, but to discontinue its publication whenever the subscriptions cease to be sufficient to sustain it, it becomes every well-wisher of the Review to exert himself *now* in its behalf.

☞ The publishers having a number of the past volumes on hand, propose, in order to interest some who may be desirous of possessing it, yet feel unable to *subscribe*, to exert their influence to obtain new subscribers, and by so doing not only secure it for themselves, but, by increasing its circulation, extend its usefulness, and help also in insuring its perpetuity—to offer a PREMIUM for new subscribers, as follows.

☞ Any person obtaining TWENTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS and remitting the publishers *sixty dollars*, shall be entitled to a *complete set of the Review in seven volumes*, the subscription price of which is, TWENTY ONE DOLLARS!

⁂ For FIFTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS the last five volumes will be given—subscription price FIFTEEN DOLLARS!

⁂ For TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, the last two volumes, subscription price, SIX DOLLARS!

For FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS, either of the last three volumes, subscription price, THREE DOLLARS!

It is hoped that this very liberal premium, may induce many of the friends of the Review to make a renewed effort in its behalf, and thus not only [illegible] benefit themselves, but aid the great object the Review is intended to sustain

SUBSCRIBERS are reminded of the terms of subscription, "*three dollars per annum* [illegible] Have you paid your subscr[illegible] much needed.

GOULD KENDALL & L[illegible]
59 W[illegible]

N. B. The publishers [illegible] shall give the above advert[illegible] their columns (and send a c[illegible] be entitled to a selection of [illegible] volumes.

Boston, August 10th.

What is [illegible]

RANDOLPH & DUN[illegible] informing their cu[illegible] erally, that they contin[illegible] "Mechanic's Hall," in [illegible] ter Office," in all its varie[illegible] will be happy to wait on [illegible] notice. Thankful for the [illegible] stowed on this establishment, [illegible] all work entrusted to them s[illegible] *style* not surpassed by any of the [illegible] "*village or county*;" and at *prices* [illegible] their customers, and tend to that "Economy" [illegible] has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.

De Ruyter, August 3, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash.
L. Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

☞ IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their PRINCIPLES AND PRACTISE.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D. F. R. S., M. G. S.,
M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S.
Philad., S. Pa. Soc. N. Germ.
Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community*. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on *Intellectual Culture*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51:12

STOVES.

COLD WINTER IS COMING

JOHN N. ANNAS,

LATE of the firm of "Elmore Annas & Ayer," has moved into the new building adjoining the *Stone Store of John N. Elmore (La Fayette Block)* where he is receiving the largest and best assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this market, comprising every desirable pattern of Cooking, Hall, Box, Plate, and

Fancy Parlor Stoves,

Which he offers, Wholesale & Retail, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in this *TOWN COUNTY or STATE*. Most kinds of Produce old Cast-Iron, and *CASH*, even, will not be refused in payment for any article in his line o business.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Stove Furniture, Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper,

BRASS AND TIN WARE

Of every description, which he keeps constantly on hand, and offers at as

LOW PRICES

Either at wholesale or retail, as any other manufacturer in the State. All wares warranted, made of GOOD materials, and not *LEAKY*.

Eave Troughs

Made and put up to order. Also,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale a full assortment of Westmoreland Climax Stoves and Cauldron Kettles.

JOB WORK

[illegible] on short notice, and for reasonabl [illegible] N. B. Purchasers wishing to buy wil [illegible] Centre Store, *La Fayette* Block *Street.*

[illegible] 15, 1841. 34tf

REMOVAL.

[illegible]TTS, has removed his tailoring [illegible] Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors [illegible] Hotel. April 6th 1842.

[illegible] wanted at the STONE STORE.

[illegible]es *and money scarce*,"

[illegible] complaint, and economy is the ob[illegible] [illegible]TTON has just opened a large [illegible] Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, [illegible] Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to [illegible] are invited to call, as we feel con[illegible] *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must [illegible] satisfaction.

[illegible] 14. GEORGE W. SUTTON.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
S. G. WALKER.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.
De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.
JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

POETRY.

Life's Changes.

BY WILLIAM J. BACON.

Bright rose the morning star of life
  On youth's unclouded day,
Ere pride or passion's baneful strife
  Had led the the heart astray.

And bright the glowing sun which shed.
  In manhood's golden prime,
Its genial blessings round the head,
  To light "the march of time."

But ah! that sun is overcast;
  Dark clouds those skies deform;
Behind me shrieks the whirlwind's blast,
  Before howls winter's storm.

The evening star of hope once bright,
  Hath set in deepest gloom;
Ah! what remaineth now to light
  The pathway to the tomb!

God of that life, thy light impart
  To cheer this downward way;
And on the dark an cheerless heart,
  Pour out celestial day.

And when at length this weary life.
  Its fitful dream shall cease,
In memory close the the parting strife,
  And at the last end be peace.

[*A Sick Room's Recreations.*

Miscellaneous Department.

VENICE.

The canals of Venice are very clean for canals, but still they are canals, smelling now and then of bilge water. There is a rise and fall of tide here of about three feet, but no current. It is singular that hero, at the head of the Adriatic, there should be a visible ebb and flood, and none on the shores of the Mediterranean itself. A long island or bar of sand, called the Lido, runs across the head of this narrow sea, about three miles below Venice, leaving a passage between each end of it and the main land. The sea runs in by these passages or mouths, forming a lagoon behind this island of considerable extent, but very shallow, not above eighteen feet in the deepest of the navigable channels; so that the difference between ebb and flood, not perceptible on the shores of the wide and deep Mediterranean (which, in general is very deep all round, and close to the Italian shores) is shown here by lying dry and covering the mud banks in this shallow lagoon. Venice is built upon the little islets in this little sea, covering them so entirely with her buildings that she may be truly described as a city springing from the waters. No natural land is to be seen; all is water or wall. It is possible that some individuals here may be strangers to the ordinary appearances of animal and vegetable life in the country—may never have seen growing corn, nor heard the lark singing, and know not what the country means. Whoever regrets the decay of Venice—the extinction of her independence as a state —regrets the advance of society from barbarism to civilization. The republic of Venice was a huge compound of all the evil principles of a social condition collected together under an oligarchy. Despotism, intolerance, mutual distrust among those wielding the power, disregard of the people, cruelty, secrecy, terrorism, all the extreme evils of bad government, were united here. It has passed away, and even the relicts of its former greatness are rapidly decaying—the palaces, quays, bridges. In some future age the traveler may be inquiring, where stood Venice?—The port of this queen of the seas has at present in it two foreign brigs, a government guard-ship, and some small craft.—The appearance of Venice is probably more novel and impressive now than in her best days. When her port was crowded with vessels, her canals with lighters coeveying goods, her quays with merchandize, she may have been very like some parts of Amsterdam, or other great commercial cities penetrated by canals. In her present state she is unique, because it is not the movement of a sea-port or commercial town upon her waters, but the ordinary communications of her own inhabitants with each other. Shipping and trade are not seen in it. The coasting trade of Venice, however, in small craft is not inconsiderable. The very supply of 115,000 people, a strong garrison, a naval depot, and a host of public functionaries employed in the civil government of the district, with every article, even to the fresh water they use, must employ many market boats and small craft. Foreign trade at all times has only been forced into this channel; and its present course, by which consumers in this part of Europe receive their supplies 'thro' Trieste a port nearer to them and to the producers, with more convenience and saving of time for the shipping, is undoubtedly more natural and advantageous. We see with regret the decay of ancient power and magnificence; but where these were founded on monopoly and oppression, and when we see the supply of the necessaries and comforts of life better, cheaper, and more widely diffused through society by the downfall of this grandeur and power, we may dry our eyes and be consoled The extinction of Venice, and the transfer of her territory to Austria, however iniquitous in principle and execution, has been of advantage to the inhabitants of the old Venetian states. A government strong like the Austrian can afford to be impartial; favors no one class in systematic, uncontrolled oppression; and where one ruling class had uncontrolled power, as the nobility had in the Venetian state, raises in reality the condition of the other class, subjecting all to equal and known law, and giving security and protection to every man against petty authority. Abuses from power lodged in the hands of incompetent, arrogant, or stupid, but still responsible functionaries, are more tolerable and curable than those of a powerful irresponsible class of nobility without a king.—*Laing's Notes.*

JERUSALEM.

Vast as is the period, and singular as are the changes of Europe history since the christian era, Judea still continues to be the most interesting portion of the world. Among other purposes, it may be for the purpose of fixing the general eye upon this extraordinary land, that it has been periodically visited by a more striking succession of great public calamities than perhaps any other region. With less to attract an invader than any other conspicuous land of the East, it has been constantly exposed to invasion. Its ruin by the Romans in the first century did not prevent its being assailed by almost every barbarian, who, in turn, assumed the precarious sovereignty of the neighboring Asia. After ages of obscure misery, a new terror came in the Saracen invasion, which under Amrou, on the conquest of Damascus, rolled on Palestine. A siege of four months, which we may well conceive to have abounded in horrors, gave Jerusalem into the hands of the Kaliph Omar. On the death of Omar, who died by the usual fate of Eastern princes--the dagger—the country was left to the still heavier misgovernment of the moslem viceroys—a race of men essentially barbarian, and commutating for their crimes by their zeal in Proselyteism. The people, of course, were doubly tormented.

A new scourge fell upon them in the invasion of the Crusaders, at the beginning of the twelfth century, followed by a long succession of bitter hostilities and public weakness. After almost a century of this wretchedness, another invasion from the Desert put Jerusalem into the hands of its old oppressor, the Saracen, and in 1187, the famous Saladin, expelling the last of the Christian sovereigns, took possession of Palestine. After another century of tumult and severe suffering, occasioned by the disputes of the Saracen princes, it was visited by a still more formidable evil in the shape of the Turks, then wholly uncivilized—a nation in all the rudeness and violence of mountaineer life, and spreading blood and fire through western Asia. From this date (1317) it remained under the dominion of the Ottoman, until its conquest, a few years ago, by that most extraordinary of all Mussulmans, the Pacha of Egypt—a dreary period of 500 years, under the most desolating goverment of the world.—It is equally impossible to read the scriptural references to the future condition of Palestine, without discovering a crowd of the plainest and most powerful indications that it shall yet exhibit a totally different aspect from that of its present state. Enthusiasm, or even the natural interest which we feel in this memorable nation, may color the feature to us to brightly; but unless language of the most solemn kind, uttered on the most solemn occasions, and by men divinely commissioned for its utterance, is wholly unmeaning, we must yet look to some powerful, unquestionable, and splendid display of Providence in favor of the people of Israel.

The remarkable determination of Europe politics towards Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, within these few years; the not less unexpected change of manners and customs, which seemed to defy all change; and the new life infused into the stagnant goverments of Asia, even by their being flung into the whirl of European interests, look not unlike signs of the times. It may be no dream, to imagine in these phenomena the proofs of some memorable change in the interior of things—some preparatives for that great providential restoration, of which Jerusalem will yet be the scene, if not the centre; and the Israelite himself, the especial agent of those high transactions, which shall make Christianity the religion of all lands, restore the dismantled beauty of all earth, and make man—what he was created to be—only "a little lower than the angels."

The statistics of the Jewish population are among the most singular circumstances of this most singular of all people.—Under all their calamities and dispersions, they seemed to have remained at nearly the same amount as in the days of David and solomon, never much more in prosperity, never much less after ages of suffering. Nothing like this has occurred in the history of any other race; Europe in general having doubled in its population during the last hundted years, and England nearly trippled hers within the last half century; the proportion of America being still more rapid, and the world crowding in a constantly increasing ratio. Yet the Jews seem to stand still in this vast and general movement? The population of Judea in its most palmy days, probably did not exceed, if it reached, four millions.—The numbers who entered Palestine from the wilderness were evidently not much more than three; and the census, according to the German statistics, who were generally considered to be exact, is now nearly the same as that of the people under Moses—about three millions. They are thus distributed:

In Europe, 1,916,000, of which about 658,000 are in Poland and Russia, and 453,000 are in Austria.

In Asia, 738,000, of which 300,000 are in Asiatic Turkey.

In Africa, 504,000, of which 300,000 are in Morocco.

In America, North and south, 57,000.

If we add to these about 15,000 Samaritans, the calculation in round numbers will be about 3,180,000.

This was the the report in 1825—the number probably remain the same. This extraordinary fixedness in the midst of almost universal increase, is doubtless not without a reason—if we are even to look for it among the mysterious operations which have preserved Israel a separate race through eighteen hundred years. May we not naturally conceive, that a people thus preserved without advance or retrocession; dispersed, yet combined; broken, yet firm; without a country, yet dwellers in all; every where insulted, yet every where influential; without a nation, yet united as no nation ever was before or since—has not been appointed to offer this extraordinary contradiction to the common laws of society, and even the common progress of nature, without a cause, and that cause one of final benevolence, universal good, and divine grandeur?

Children's Department.

BE KIND TO YOUR PARENTS.

In the Revolutions of this world, and by the vicissitudes of human affairs, many children have left their parents behind them in the humble vale of poverty; and some have lost their filial piety in the ascent. Few more shocking scenes can be presented to a feeling mind, than a rich son or daughter, ashamed of, or unkind to, his poor father or mother. Such wretches deserve the fate of the proud monarch of Babylon, and would have no more than their desert if they were driven from the company of men to herd with beasts, to which they are more allied in disposition than to human being. How beautiful a scene, the very opposite of that which I have just considered, was exhibited in the palace of Pharaoh, when Joseph, then the prime minister of the state, led in a poor old shepherd to the presence of the king, and, before all the lords of the Egyptian court, introduced the decrepit and careworn pilgrim as his father! Who, after looking at this, will ever be ashamed of a parent because he is clad in the garb of poverty? What a halo of glory did that one act draw around the honored brow of Joseph! The lustre of the golden chain that hung from his neck was dim compared with the brightness of this action, and the chariot in which he rode, with almost imperial pomp, before the people, raised him not to so high an eminence as that which he occupied, when he stood before the monarch with the patriarch of Canaan leaning upon his arm. Never be ashamed of your parents, then, because of poverty.

Let your kindness operate in the way of affording them all things necessary for their comfort. The author of the Æneid has denominated his hero "the pious Æneas," because of the heroic manner in which he bore his decrepit father from the flames of Troy. Two inhabitants of Sicily obtained a celebrity in an ancient story, for their kindness to their aged parents in carrying them upon their shoulders from an eruption of Mount Ætna.

We have another instance, of modern times. Mr. Robert Tillotson went up to London on a visit to his son, then dean of Canterbury, and, being in the dress of a plain countryman, was insulted by one of the deans servants for inquiring if John Tillotson was at home. His person, however, being described to the dean, he immediately exclaimed, "It is my worthy father;" and, running down to the door to receive him, he fell down upon his knees, in the presence of his servants to ask his father's blesssing.

And how has the poet, and the historian, and the painter, loved to exhibit that beautiful picture of filial piety, first given by Plinny, of a daughter, who, when her mother was condemned to be starved to death, obtained leave from the keeper to visit the prison daily, and there nourish her parent from her own breast! A similar occurrence took place afterwards, in which a daughter nourished her father in the same manner; the action was considered so striking, that it obtained the honorable appellation of "The Roman Charity." The senate decreed that the father should be restored to his child, and that, on the spot where the prison stood, a temple should be erected to *Filial Piety.*

There are however, few instances of more touching kindness to parents, than that mentioned by Bruce in his Juvenile Anecdotes.

"An officer, having remained some time at Kingston, in Surrey, for the purpose of raising recruits, received orders to join his regiment. On the evening before his departure, a *young man* of the most engaging aspect made his appearance, and desired to be enlisted into his company. His air at once indicated a well-cultivated mind, and commanded respect.

"He betrayed, however, evident marks of perturbation, and was greatly embarrassed. The officer asked the cause of it. 'I tremble,' said he, 'lest you should deny my request.' While he was speaking, the tears rolled down his cheeks. 'No,' said the officer, 'I accept your offer most heartily; why should you imagine a refusal?' 'Because the bounty which I expect may perhaps be too high.' 'How much, then, do you demand?' said the officer. 'It is no unworthy motive, but an urgent claim that compels me to ask ten guineas; and I shall be most miserable of mankind if you refuse me.' 'Ten guineas!' said the officer; 'that, indeed, is very high, but I am pleased with you; I trust to your honor for the discharge of your duty, and will strike the bargain at once. Here are ten guineas; to-morrow we depart.'

"The young man overwhelmed with joy, begged permission to return home to perform a sacred duty, and promised to be back in an hour. The officer, impressed by the honesty of his countenance, yielded to his desire; but, observing something mysterious in his manner, he was induced by curiosity to follow him at some distance. He saw him hastening towards the town prison, where he knocked and was admitted. The officer quickened his pace; and when he came to the door of the prison, he overheard the young man say to the jailer, 'Here is the money for which my father is imprisoned; I put it into your hands, and I request you will conduct me to him immediately, that I may release him from his misery.' The jailor did as he was requested.

"The officer delayed a few minutes, that the young man might have an opportunity of being alone with his father; he then followed him. What a scene! He saw the son in the arms of a venerable and aged father, who, without uttering a word, pressed him to his heart, and bedewed him with tears. A few minutes passed before he observed the officer, who, deeply affected, approached them, and said to the old man, 'Compose yourself; I will not deprive you of so worthy a son. Permit me to restore him to you, that I may not regret the money which he has employed in so virtuous a manner.'

"The father and son fell upon their knees at his feet. The young man refused, at first, to accept of his proffered freedom; but the worthy officer insisted that he should remain with his father. He accompanied them both from the prison, and took his leave with the pleasing reflection of having contributed to the happiness of a worthy son and unfortunate father."

What mind is not enamored, what heart is not affected, by such touching instances of filial kindness? And what child is not ready to exclaim, "O my father, my mother, I will share with you my last crust, and feel at once both honored and happy, to return upon you, in your old age, the kindness you bestowed upon me in my youth, my childhood, and infancy?"—*Zanesville Gazette.*

HEAR BOTH SIDES.

'Ma, can't I have two apples this evening—Charles had four to-day, and would not give me one.'

'I did not think Charles could be so selfish. Where did he get them?'

'One of the boys at school gave them to him. He had four; can't I have two?

Presently Charles entered.

'Charles, how could you be so selfish and ungenerous as not to give your brother a part of your apples, when you had so many?'

'I did offer him as much as I had, ma, and he would not take it.'

'Yes, you offered me half of one out of four.'

'I should certainly think, Charles, you might have given your brother a whole apple at least. You may go without any this evening, and he shall have yours.'

'Now Ma, I'll just tell you how it was. You know our teacher took us to walk.—One of the boys bought some apples, and gave me four. I gave one to our teacher, one to a boy who had given me a piece of cake; I could do no less than give one to the boy who walked with me, and I offered Frederick the half of the one I had left. Now do you think I ought to have given him any more?'

'Frederick is this so?'

'I don't know ma'am.'

'Did not Charles offer you half of the apple he had left?'

'Yes, ma'am, but I think he might have given me a whole one.'

'I do not. I think he acted very properly in the distribution of the apples, and very generous in offering you the half of what he had reserved for himself. Your partial representation was most unjust, and made me judge Charles wrongfully. I regret having condemned him unheard, and for your unfair representation, I shall insist that you forfeit your apple, so that instead of getting two, you will have none; and I hope this circumstance may teach you ever after that even in this world, honesty is the best policy.'

For my own part, I laid the lesson to heart, and regarded it as one more illustration of the obligation we are under to 'hear both sides.'—*Mother's Magazine.*

HOW DIFFERENTLY IT STRIKES PEOPLE.—In the township of Newbury, O., a protracted meeting was once held, in which some of God's children became so deeply interested for the situation of some anxious souls, that their prayers were heard to a considerable distance. Some of the inhabitants of the place, both male and female, became so enraged that they declared there should be a stop put to the exercises.—Next day a Christian, in referring to the circumstances, said, "Yesterday, when I heard the voice of prayer going up from this place, although I was at a distance, it seemed that my soul was transported with the sound! My heart was filled with heaven, and my desires spontaneously ascended to the throne of God, that God would hear and answer." How different the heaven that could render these two classes happy. A. K. M.

The means provided by nature whereby a silk worm escapes from the cocoons are worthy of notice. Immediately at the head of the insect there is a small sack, into which it secrets one drop of very sharp and corrosive acid. At the the time for the escape of the little animal, the sack bursts, and the acid destroys the fibre of silk which it touhes, and thus makes a hole through which the moth creeps into the open air. Is this arrangement the effect of mere chance?

It is absurd to believe every story one hears, or that hope is not an ignis fatuus

It is absurd to expect that every well dressed man is a rich one, or that hens eggs will hatch young ducks.

It is absurd to suppose that all great men are good ones, or that great augers are not great bores.

It is absurd to expect a return of evil, or to hope for assistance from a relation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, containing the best mode of culture adopted in France, England, Germany, and Flanders; full practical instructions to guide the small cultivator, the farmer, the director, and the large proprietor in the improvement of an estate; the general principle of agriculture, and the culture of all the useful plants; the training of domestic animals, and the veterinary art; the description of various arts relating to agriculture; rural implements and buildings; the management and improvement of vines, fruit trees, timber, and forests, tanks, etc.; the economy, organization, and direction of a rural establishment; and finally, legislation as applied to agriculture; closing with a table of contents alphabetically arranged; a list of figures, abbreviations, and authorities cited

An Elementary, Complete, and Methodical Course of Rural Economy, with more than Two Thousand Engravings, representing the various Implements, Machines, sets of Apparatus, Breeds of Animals, Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, Rural Buildings, etc. Digested and Revised by a Committee of Scientific and Practical Agriculturists, belonging to the Agricultural Society of France, under the direction of M. T. Bailey, Member of the Societies of Agriculture and Horticulture. Translated from the French, with Notes adapting it to the use of farmers in the United States of America, by Elizur Wright, jr., formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Western Reserve College Translator of La Fontaine's Fables, &c.

Agriculture is the foundation of all human arts—the art for which man was made, and the perfection of which is his chief happiness and glory as the lord temporal of this planet. Of this sublime art, all other arts and sciences are but satellites, their business being to wait on, enlighten, and adorn it with their moonshine. Consequently, no man more than the agriculturalist needs the full use of his brains, and a perfect command of all the treasures of human experience. So the farmer of the United States view the matter; and in presenting them with a translation of the celebrated Maison Rustique of the French, we have no doubt of their hearty support. It is the work of all works on *practical* agriculture; the most scientific, clear, and comprehensive. France has long excelled in *profitable* farming. This is the *source* of her wealth. England is rich by coals and commerce. Her agriculture is splendid, but sometimes costs more than it comes to. Those who have fortunes to *spend* may buy the vast works of Marshall, Dickson Arthor Young, Loudon, &c., but those who wish to *get* a fortune out of the soil will find the French writers better able to show them the way. The excellence of French elementary works is well known to all teachers. For centuries, the Maison Rustique has been, in France, the standard elementary work—the spelling book and grammar of farming. The present edition for "the nineteenth century," has been re-written and brought up with the 'march of mind," by sixty of the ablest "*agronomes*" of France. It has all the light of the latest improvements, not only in France, but in all Europe

William Cobbett, one of the most successful farmers both in England and America, who wrote the best English style and the best French grammar that ever was, valued the Maison Rustique, not only as an encyclopedia of farming, but as a means of *educating his children.* He was his own schoolmaster. In winter evenings his family resolved itself into a school, and he thus speaks of the use then made of this work:

"Our book of never failing resource was the French Maison Rustique, or Farm House, which it is said, was the book that first tempted Duguesnois (I think that was his name,) the famous physician in the reign of Louis XIV., to learn to read. Here are the four-legged animals, from the horse down to the mouse, portraits and all; all the birds, reptiles, insects; all the modes of rearing, managing, and using the tame ones, and destroying those that are mischievous; all the various traps, springs, nets; all the labors of the field and garden exhibited, as well as the rest, in plates; and there was I, in any leisure moments, to join this inquisitive group, to read the French, and tell them what it meaned in English, when the picture did not sufficiently explain itself. I never have been without a copy of this book for forty years, except during the time that I was fleeing from the dungeons of Castlereagh and Sidmouth, in 1817, and when I got to Long Island, the first book I bought was another Maison Rustique."—*Advice to Young Men, Art* 129.

Of the qualifications of the translator, it may be said that he is a practical farmer, and in regard to his translation of La Fontaine, which has been reprinted in England, an English reviewer confesses that he "does not know the English writer who could have done it better."

TERMS.—The work will be published as a semi-monthly periodical, in numbers of 56 pages, octavo, each 25 cents, and when completed will contain forty numbers, at $10.

Five dollars paid in advance for the first 20 Numbers, shall entitle subscribers to the remaining 20 Numbers for four dollars.

Or, nine dollars in smaller sums, (if not less than $1.) regularly advanced during the course of publication, shall entitle the same reduction.

The 1st number will be issued on the 1st of July, 1842.

All orders and remittances should be addressed to S. S. HASKELL, Publisher, 138 Fulton-st. New York.

New York, June 1, 1842.

⁂ All editors who will give this prospectus fifteen insertions, and forward the papers containing them to the New York Watchman, shall be entitled to one copy of the work. 18w15

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and. Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

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Alfred---James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Darkamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—L G. Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

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Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
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IOWA.

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ILLINOIS.

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Lester T Rogers 2d

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.---NO 34.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 138.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, OCTOBER 19, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Notes from a Traveler.

NEW-YORK, Friday Afternoon,
Oct. 7, 1842.

MR. EDITOR:—Well, last evening, at 8 o'clock, I found myself in the Emporium of the U. S., the city of New-York. My passage down the majestic Hudson, was rendered very agreeable, and interesting. The scenery along the Hudson is grand, even to sublimity. Hudson is a beautiful city indeed, and far surpasses what my anticipations in regard to it had led me to think of finding. Newburg, also, stands conspicuous in my mind, as being one of the most beautiful cities in the country. We had a fine view of West Point, which was a military position of great consecuence in Revolutionary times. At this point, during the revolution, a battery on the extremity of the point, which indeed is conspicuous, commanding the river, while a strong chain stretched across, intercepted the passage.

Here, as you are aware, the United States Military Academy was established by Congress in 1802, for the instruction of young men destined for the army. The number of cadets is limited to 250, and in choosing among the applicants, the sons of revolutionary officers are allowed the first claim, and the children of the deceased officers of the last war, the second claim. The age of the pupils on admission, must be between 14 and 22. The professors and instructors are 30 in number, and each of the cadets costs the government annually $336. The annual expense of the institution is $115,000. There are 11 large buildings, six of brick, and five of stone, occupying a very beautiful and commanding site from the river, being a level of 188 feet above the river. Close to the shore stands a white marble monument, bearing the name of the generous and noble spirited Polander, *Kosciusko.*

The village of Tappan, near which Major Andre was executed, was not observable from the river. It is said that the Cypress tree, which grew on his grave, has been removed, and planted in the garden of the Queen.

The new State Prison is located on the river bank at Sing Sing, an indistinct view of which I had, owing to the late hour at which the steamboat passed. It was commenced in 1825, under the supervision of Mr. Lynde, of Syracuse, and was completed and first received tenants in 1828. The building is spacious, being 44 by 480 feet. It has a double row of cells, back to back, 200 in each tier, making in all 800 cells. The beautiful marble of which it was built, was obtained on the premises, and the whole work was performed by convicts taken from the Prison at Auburn.

Tarrytown, on the east side of the river, is famous for being the place where Major Andre was captured on his return to the British lines, after his visit to Arnold.

In passing to Utica, I had the pleasure of an agreeable interview with the Rev. Mr. Johnson, a Unitarian minister from Boston, who has been staying at the Temperance House of Mr. Spear in your village, for some days past. As I learned that he had formerly been an Editor of an influential paper in Boston, I ventured to make myself free with him in conversation. The subject of the Sabbath was introduced, and he remarked that it was passing strange that people would be so deluded as to observe as holy time the seventh day, *Jewish* Sabbath. I very kindly invited him to inform me where *he* found any direction for keeping as SABBATH any other day in the week. He observed that it had been the *practice* of Christians from time immemorial, to keep Sunday or Lord's-day! I told him I thought not, and referred him to some of the early writers, such as Eusebius, Carlow, etc., and also to the decree of Constantine, to show him that the Sabbath had been changed within the limits of *time immemorial;* and consequently he must be in an error. Something else attracted his attention, and we did not resume the discussion. "Excite the people!" as the Abolitionists say, and the Sabbath of the Bible will preponderate over the superstitions of the age. The world is in darkness deep and gloomy on this subject. In this city the subject is receiving some attention among the Pedo-Baptists, which promises much for the cause of God, and his long trodden-down Sabbath. I defer particulars, until I see you. X. Y. Z.

Conscious integrity and rectitude of purpose, will present an impenetrable shield to the shafts of slander and calumny.

Religious Department.

DARKNESS OF HEATHENISM.

[Among the evening addresses made at the late meeting of the American Board at Norwich, was one from the Rev. Dr. Scudder. It is so interesting that we transfer it to our columns, as it was reported for the N. Y. Evangelist.]—*Christian Reflector.*

Dr. S. then addressed the audience in a most striking and impressive manner.—Coming, said he, directly from a heathen land, I might tell you much of the darkness and death with which it is covered—much of the miseries of the 130 millions of perishing heathen among whom I have had my residence—130 millions of immortal souls posting to the judgment, deprived of all true knowledge, of all spiritual privileges, and who know nothing of God or of Christ, and among the thousands of whose temples, not one has been dedicated to the true God. I could tell you of their 30 millions of gods—gods, some black, some white, and some blue, gods of all shapes and all sizes, some human, and some bestial—some holding spears and clubs—some mounted on elephants, others on rats, on peacocks, and on serpents—gods in every form of beauty and deformity—gods dedicated to folly and to wisdom, to cruelty and revenge, to war and to peace—gods addicted to adultery, to theft, to murder, and to every vice comprised in the apostolic catalogue of human crimes—and to vices which the Holy Ghost would not allow Paul to mention. I could tell you of Kuma, whose thirst could only be slaked with blood; and of men whose calling and profession it is, to steal their fellow-beings for sacrifice upon her bloody altars. I could tell of ceremonies in her service, at which the blood would curdle—of victims whose flesh is cut from their bones while living. O, I could say much—too much of the manner in which the poor heathen grope in darkness, endeavoring in vain to propitiate their dark and cruel divinities—of their wearing iron collars—of their rubbing their bodies with ashes—of their counting beads—of their long and wearisome repetition of vain and foolish prayers, one word of which they do not understand, of their burying themselves in the earth, of their swinging on hooks—of the fearful funeral pile, the horrid fires of which yet burn in more than twenty Indian provinces—in all, indeed, which are beyond British authority. One king recently died, whose funeral was celebrated by the burning of seven queens, two concubines, one servant, and four female attendants—fourteen human beings burned to death. I could tell of 120,000 infants murdered annually in Bengal—of the revolting abominations of a heathen temple. But I must not—they are too awful, and cruel, and disgusting to be told. And a heathen religious procession—it is beyond the powers of description, and too horrid for recital—so horrid that a French Abbe justly said of it, that it presented a more vivid picture of hell than any other earthly spectacle. Heathenism with its dark orgies, its terrible sacrifices, its polluting practices, its soul-destroying influences—O heathenism, its misery, its crime, and its blood, no one can know whose eye has not been pained, and whose heart has not bled to behold it.

But blessed be God, there are also bright spots on the dark landscape—spots made radiant and beautiful by Christianity.—There is the district of Tinnevali, where are 15,000 native Christians. There is another luminous point at Travancore, where are 600 Christians, and at Tanjore and Madras, are also many who love the Lord. I could point you also to Bengal, where thousands have been baptized, and to Ceylon, where are other thousands—converts from among the wild men of the forests, who have lived among the rocks, and fed upon berries; these, tamed, clothed, and in their right mind, are praising Jesus.

But it is time, my brethren, to come to you. I come to remind you of the great command of Christ, a command of which though you have long known it, you cannot be too often reminded, while there is one heathen left in pollution. It is the last command of our risen, gracious Redeemer, a command which makes every believer either a preacher or missionary, or lays him under solemn obligation to provide a substitute, a command which requires us never to rest until all the race are rescued, and God descries his own image restored, in every human soul. On the American church devolves in a peculiar manner, this duty of sending the gospel to the heathen. I say peculiar, because no nation has so many young men who might be enlisted in this grand and glorious enterprise. There are 100,000 pious young men in the evangelical churches of America, of whom at least 10,000 might, without disadvantage to any other interest, be spared for this work, and who have all the qualifications for it. Is it so? TEN THOUSAND well-qualified young heroes of the cross? Is it too great an estimate? But what does your Report tell us? Only five of these are ready to go forth. Can it be? Only five out of ten thousand? From all these churches, from all these youth, from all these families of pious fathers and pious mothers, are there but five? O thou bleeding, suffering, dying Lamb of God! who came down from heaven, and groaned in sorrows, and sacrificed thy life for man, is this the treatment which thou must receive from the pious youth of this favored land, of these blood-bought churches! No more than five to go to the ten hundred millions of the lost! No more to go forth and proclaim thy name!

I said that this last command makes every Christian a preacher or missionary, or requires a substitute at his hand. Shall this not be told? Shall I hold my peace under these circumstances? I, who have come, deputized by the whole heathen world, to bear to you their Macedonian cry, Come over and help us, shall I be still? O! I dare not. If I forget you, ye poor, perishing heathen, let my right hand forget its cunning—let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth! Who are these youth upon whom my eye now rests? Who? Are there none who have the proper qualifications for the missionary work? none who are burying in secular employments talents that might have saved many a soul? none who will go to the millions of heathen now marching down to hell, without a voice to arrest their fearful progress? If there is such an one, my brother, I have a controversy with you. I urge you by the sufferings of the Son of God: by all your Christian privileges; by your obligations to God; by all the enjoyments of heaven; by all the solemnities of your dying hour; by the day of judgment, that you seriously inquire whether it is not your duty to hear the cry of an orphaned and famishing world. O! how urgent the call! A vast concourse of immortal souls, which, if collected together, would make a mighty phalanx, one mile in width and a thousand miles in length, crowding each other on to an eternal doom! I ask, is there no compassion that will yearn over them, and flee to their rescue? I am aware that there are excuses. But what are they? Are they houses or merchandize? Is it opposition of friends? Is it fear of toil? Go to the Savior, and ask if this plea is a valid one. Ask him if it is right to pray "thy kingdom come," and then refuse to make any sacrifice to hasten that kingdom on.

Beloved brethren in the ministry! are there none among you who will pity the heathen? No one who will respond to the call I bring from a dying world? Are five missionaries all you can send? Can no more reinforcements be spared? Is this mode of warfare wise? Is it right to send one man to storm a fort? or to besiege a city? or three to conquer an empire? This Board is calling for young men—have you done all you can to assist them? Can you appeal to the Searcher of hearts and say, that in addition to your last effort in prayer to the Lord of the harvest, you have made your last effort to bring forth laborers into the harvest? Has each one of these pastors sent *one* representative to the heathen? I know of one who has been a pastor 35 years, and during that time has brought forward 25 youth into the ministry. O if every minister would thus labor—if each would be faithful to inquire of every candidate for church membership, have you sought of God whether you ought not to go to the heathen, how speedily would the desert become verdant, and the howling wilderness rejoice. Mothers too! if they were all Hannahs—if they entered their closets with their children, to pray for the privilege of giving them to the heathen, how soon would hundreds go forth, where now there are but few. There is a mighty responsibility resting upon you, ye Christian mothers! The history of your children you are writing out beforehand. With you, more than with any earthly power, abides the decision of the question, whether your sons shall toil in the missionary's life, and attain the missionary's crown. I know a mother of eight sons, who permitted not a day of their childhood to pass, in which she did not pray for and with each one of them, that they might be counted worthy of the ministry. Several are yet too young to decide—but these are already in course of preparation for that holy office, and if God permits, will lay their bones in heathen lands. Would that the church were full of such Hannahs.

From the New-York Evangelist.

THE EXCUSE.

The doors of the feast have long been open. Why can you wish to be excused? Are you so absorbed by your gains, with your buying and selling to such advantage, that you cannot heed, and think you do not need the protection of the Lord of such a feast? Perhaps you are so engaged that you do not heed the voice of Him, who, in the kindest accents bid you come. I tell you that is impossible—there is written on everything thou seest, "Prepare to meet thy God." You do see it. You have often seen it—then, why ask to be excused?

Perhaps you have married a wife, and therefore wish to be excused. Ah! she needs that feast as much as you. Take her with you; perhaps she will not go!—Then, hard though it be, leave her, and go yourself—she may follow you—I pray you turn not away from the doors of the feast. Go not together with heart cemented to heart, and hand joined to hand, down to eternal darkness, misery, and despair.

Have you no time? Either to listen to the invitation, or obey its summons. True, indeed, *you have no time.* Did you ever think that what you meant for an excuse was in reality so? You have no time.—Time is pressing you hard; soon *you* will feel the pressure. What if you could look into his hourglass, and see the sands which yet remain for you. I pray you recollect that there is a time for everything, and that a time is set for the feast, which will not stand forever. You have no time—if you press not hard, your sands may be out before you reach the prize; or, when you get there, perchance the doors will be closed. They are closing every day on some one. Here one, and there one, and why not on you? Are you especially exempt? No! You are not yet excused—stop not to breath that fatal wish again.

Are you young?

Fond youth! while free from blighting care,
Does thy firm pulse beat high?
Do Hope's glad visions, bright and fair,
Sparkle before thine eye?

And do you therefore, wish to be excused? Do you therefore think that you have plenty of time in store against the feast, but none to spare at present? Oh, look clear and steadfastly before you say, "Have *me* excused." You may be looking forward to a long life, and may think that the flowers of life will ever bloom in your pathway; but your happiness may be misery if you do not enter that feast *now.* On many a youth has its door been closed, and thus it may be on you. Press hard! *You too* have no time. The longest period of your life is short in the eyes of Him who hath bid you come, since all things are now ready.

Are you old? And have you been threading the misty labyrinths of the world, with no light to guide you? Have you too breathed the prayer to be excused? You too have no time. It is your eleventh hour—the minute hand presses close upon the twelfth hour.

Thou aged man! life's wintry storm
Hath seared thy vernal bloom;
With trembling limbs, and wasting form
Thou'rt bending o'er the tomb;
And can vain hope lead THEE astray?
Go, aged pilgrim, go and pray.

Pray for what? Pray that the doors of the feast may not be closed upon you. Not only pray, but run, if haply you may get there in time. Stop not on the way to pray—pray as you go. Run for thy life, for the doors of the feast are closing.

A. M. L.

DEATH AND THE GRAVE.

'I am hungry,' said the Grave—'give me some food.'

'I will send forth a minister of destruction,' replied Death, 'and you shall be satisfied.'

'And what minister will you send forth?'

'I will send forth Intemperance, and he shall carry alcohol for a weapon.'

'It is well,' said the Grave; 'but how know you the people will fall into the snare?'

'I will demand the assistance of the tempter,' replied Death, 'and he shall disguise the snare under various seducing forms, such as food, and medicine, and pleasure, and hospitality, and benevolence. The people will then drink and die.'

'I am content,' said the Grave; 'so, I perceive that your scheme is skillful, and will succeed.'

The church bells began to toll, and the mourners to walk through the streets, and the sexton to ply his mattock and his spade; for the minister of destruction had gone forth; and once more Death and the Grave met together to exult over the success of their schemes.

'And who is this they are bringing?' asked the Grave

'This is an old man, who fancied that wine was necessary to recruit his wasted strengh. He began with but a little at first, but gradually increased the quantity, and finally drank to excess and died.'

'And who is this?'

'This is a young man who was fond of company, and thought liquor was necessary to convivial meetings. He contracted the habit of drinking, and is now a corpse.'

'And who are they now bringing, followed by a train of weeping children?'

'This is a broken-hearted woman whose husband became a confirmed drunkard, and who left her children to pine in want, whilst he spent his time and money in the tavern. And now they are bringing the corpse of the husband himself, who has lost his life in a drunken brawl.'

'Hush,' said the Grave, 'I hear a loud wail, and the sobs of grief that will not be silenced. What is the meaning of this?'

'Ah!' said Death, 'they are bringing the body of a little infant, whose drunken father, aiming the blow at his wife, destroyed it at the breast; and the mother, like Rachel, 'refuseth to be comforted, because her child is not.''

'And who are these?'

'These are the bodies of a female profligate and her still-born offspring. She was once fair and innocent; but liquor inflamed her seducer, and deprived her of caution. She was soon, however, deserted, and after pursuing a short career of crime, died.'

'And these?'

'These are the bodies of a murderer and his victim; they were once bosom friends; but wine snapped the bonds of friendship: they quarreled over their cups, and one having died by the hand of his companion, the other suffered the felon's death. But here is the crowning incident of our scheme. Behold the corpse of a suicide! This man drank until his property was dissipated and his mind deranged; and so in his distraction, he laid violent hands upon his own life.'

Long did these dark associates thus converse, and loud was the cry that ascended to heaven from injured parents and children, and brethren and friends, until at last Mercy was sent down to see what could be done to check the mischief. And Mercy instantly sent her healing minister, and she called it Total Abstinence; 'for,' said she, 'they cannot touch the evil without contamination. Like the poison of the Upas tree, its very smell is deadly, and no one is safe that comes within the reach of its influence.'

The church bells were but seldom heard, and but few mourners were seen in the streets. The wailings of the widow and the orphan were succeeded by hymns of praise and thanksgiving; for death and the grave were despoiled of all their prey.—*Tribune.*

ALL MEN AFFLICTED.—Sometimes when contending with a religious or political opponent, we are liable to forget that he too is a man of sorrows. He appears to our imagination a mailed knight in full armor. His spirit is assuming its haughtiest tone. His look flashes immortality. His self-confidence is majestic. But we repeat it, he is a man of sorrows. He is tried with poverty; tempted by the world; subject to the toothache and heartache; liable to lose his wife and children. The man is a father, a husband, yea, he is a man. Could we see him in his closet; leaning over the bed of a dying wife; praying for the recovery of a darling child; our hearts would frequently soften, and we should be better pleased to welcome him as a brother, than defy him as an enemy.—*N. Y. Evan.*

This life commences our eternity. Here we begin, but can never cease to live.—From the verge of time we step off on to the boundless plain of unending joy and delight, or on to the steep declivity which leads to unending woe.

"I would not give a straw for that assurance which *sin* will not damp. If David had come from his adultery, talking of his assurance, I should have despised his speech."

Parent's Department.

TEACH CHILDREN TO BE COURTEOUS.

'Aunt, can I have my tent put up to-day and may I stay and play in it?' said a little boy four years old.

'Yes, James, I have no objection, if Mary is not engaged. You may go and tell her that your aunt would like to have her put up your tent, as soon as it is convenient. Speak very kindly and politely to her, and don't be impatient if she is busy—you can wait a little.'

James, by the decease of his mother, had been but a short time previous to the period of which I speak, placed in the care of his aunt, a cultivated, accomplished, refined lady, of lovely deportment, and eminently Christian spirit. She received the little boy into her heart, and earnestly devoted herself to promoting his best welfare. A young woman who had had the charge of him in his father's house, was still with him, and was expected to render him all needful attention. But I noticed during several days' observation, that whenever James had permission to go to Mary for any service, or was sent with a message from his aunt, he was carefully reminded to speak courteously. And the tone in which the errand was given him, was always such as was likely to ensure his using the manner enjoined. It was not, 'go and tell Mary to give you drink'—but 'you may ask Mary to give you a glass of water. Recollect to speak very properly. Say, 'Mary, I'll thank you for some water,'—or some other suitable phrase was given him in a mild tone and manner, the influence of which he was likely to feel when he reached the kitchen or the nursery.

I have said James' aunt was refined and cultivated; she was eminently so; and she and her friends moved in high circles, and were familiar with polished society. Her true refinement and the marks of a well-bred lady were exhibited in the manners which she cultivated in the child,—manners which he saw uniformly and unaffectedly worn by his aunt and other friends,—for in that entire family circle the utmost courtesy and benevolent consideration prevailed.

Those who allow their children to treat domestics, or such as they would term inferiors, superciliously, or to speak to them in a tone of command, establish, by this means, certainly a very slight claim to the consequences they assume. Only persons of second rate pretensions at best, will be found guilty of such rudeness. Either their importance is newly acquired, and they have mistaken notions as to suitable modes of establishing and exercising it, or their fancied consequence is only that which station creates, while they have no true dignity of character or magnanimity of spirit.

A regard to their own credit for genuine good breeding, where no higher motive exists, would be expected to produce in parents a courteous demeanor, and to secure the cultivation of it in your children. Add to this the affectionate interest with which all persons regard an amiable, unassuming child, while the little tyrant or aristocrat is an object of universal dislike,—and the motive is still stronger. And stronger yet will it be, when the formation of the child's disposition and habits for life are taken into the account.

The little boy who is permitted to run through the house calling, 'Mary, Mary, give me some water this minute,' will, no doubt, domineer over all whom he dares thus to treat, as long as he lives. The little girl who at the table is allowed to make known her wants in such terms as, 'bread, Jane,' 'water, David,' issued in a tone of command, will most inevitably be an imperious woman. What parent wishes to train up children to be such men and women?

It is impossible to contemplate a single wrong habit in children, without seeing that many evils flow from it. In the present instance, I have named several—discredit to the parents, certainty that the children will be disagreeable, and the formation in them of permanent unlovely characters. Their own unhappiness growing out of this character, even in the best circumstances, is of course included; and it must be perceived that they are not as cheerfully served nor as well served as they would be with less repulsive manners. The comfort of domestics is sacrificed by the rudeness or imperious bearing of children. Those of them who have the care of children ought to reap something from the charge, in their own feelings, besides the endurance of annoyance or injustice. This class of people are susceptible of being made happy or unhappy, as well as others: and they are almost wholly dependent for their comfort upon their employers and the children whom they attend. Parents who allow children to address them in notes of command, and practise other acts of rudeness, which will accompany such a manner, are selfish and unamiable, or, at best, highly inconsiderate; and they are greatly mistaken if they expect thus to secure respect, and a reputation for true gentility.—*Mothers' Monthly Journal.*

Children's Department.

IS GOD BEAUTIFUL?

"How great is His Beauty!"—*Zech.* ix. 17

'Mother,' said little Fanny to her mamma, as she was sitting in her lap one evening, 'Is God beautiful?'

'Yes, my child,' replied the mother, 'God our Father is very beautiful.'

'How does he look?' replied Fanny.

The mother drew back the curtain and told little Fanny to look out at they sky. 'Yes,' she said, 'those bright gold colored clouds, and those others that look like beds of roses, and that shining white one—how beautiful and bright they all lie together, and above them is a great dark purple one with silver edges. Is it [illegible]tiful?'

'Yes, mother.'

'And what makes them beautiful?'

'I do not know.'

'It is the brightness of the sun which you cannot see, because he is sunk down in the sky; you do not see the sun, but you see how beautiful he makes the clouds, and you know that he is brighter than they are. So you cannot see God, but you see a great many bright and lovely things that he has made, and you know that he is more bright and lovely than any of them.'—Then Fanny's mother took a fair white lily from the vase and bade her look at it. 'See how pure it is, look close at the leaves, see how they are all made of little bright shining grains?'

'Yes,' said Fanny, 'they look like little white grains of snow, and how sweet it is.'

'Well, dear child, God is more beautiful than the lily, he is purer and fairer than the fairest flower.'

'Still mother, you do not tell me how he looks?'

'Do you remember, Fanny, how beautiful you thought the moon was the other night when you saw her looking into your window?'

'O yes, mamma, but does God look like the moon?'

'No, dear child, God is far more beautiful than the moon.'

'Does he look like the blue sky when it is full of stars, mother?'

'No, dear child, God is more beautiful than the blue sky and the stars.'

'Oh mother, I saw a rainbow the other day, it was the most beautiful thing I ever saw, does God look like the rainbow?'

'No, my dear child, God is far more beautiful than the rainbow, a thousand times more beautiful.'

'Mother, our garden is full of flowers, are there any of them as beautiful as God is? Oh, mother, some of our roses are so very beautiful!'

'No, dear child, God is more beautiful than all the flowers you ever saw.'

'Mother, I want to *see God,*' said little Fanny, 'will any body ever see him?'

'See here,' replied her mother, opening the Testament, 'what our dear Savior says:'

'Blessed are the *pure in heart,* for they shall *see God.*'

'Mother, am I pure in heart?' said Fanny.

'No,' replied her mother, 'you are not, and *I* am not.'

'And shall we never see God, then, mother—can't we grow to be pure?'

'Dear child,' said her mother, our kind Savior left his heavenly home and came to live in our world, to make us *pure in heart* that we might see God; and all those who love and trust in Him are made pure, so that they can see Him.'

'How does he make us pure?'

'By loving us, and teaching us to love Him, till we learn to love all that he loves, and to hate all that he hates, and then when we die, he takes us to his own beautiful home, and there we are never tempted to sin any more.'

'Oh Jesus,' said the little girl earnestly, 'love me too, and make me *pure in heart*—*Youth's Mag.*

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THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, October 19, 1842.

ALONZO H. BURDICK, of this office, will visit, this month, the friends of the paper in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Eastern New York, to settle up the unsettled accounts of the Register, and obtain new subscribers. Will the friends of the press aid him as much as possible?

Trespass.

A perfect rule is given in Matt. 18, in cases of trespass. If the wisdom of Jesus Christ was sufficient to devise rules for every exigence—rules that were perfect, and if carrried out would accomplish the object desired, then we are to receive the above mentioned rule as just suited to the case. If difficulties can be arranged in any way, they can in this, and when other expedients fail, this will not fail if the persons concerned have the least disposition to do right.

The command of Jesus Christ is first "if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault, between thee and him alone." This direction lays a duty upon any who have matters of grief, to have it arranged immediately, and if it can be arranged, no second person is to become privy to it. It is easy to see the fitness of this rule. In most cases no trespass has been intended, or even committed. A compliance with the above direction would at once determine this, and thus end the matter. And in the case of an actual and wilful trespass, obedience to the rule given would in almost every case end the matter, and make an end of all trouble.

There are several things worthy of consideration, as connected with this subject.—First, if any member of a church receives information, by any means whatever, that a brother has done him an injury, he is not at liberty to mention it to the third person, but his first business is to enter upon the course of labor prescribed by Jesus Christ, and if successful, the whole matter is healed, and is to be consigned to forgetfulness, otherwise scandal will be brought upon the church, and the cause of righteousness be injured. If, instead of taking this course, the person injured, or supposed to be injured, publishes his grief to others, he inflicts a deep stain upon the church, and perhaps inflicts a deeper injury upon an innocent brother than he may have received. The church can not consistently receive a complaint from one who has become a tresspasser in the same matter. But it is bound for righteousness sake to reprove any who may make complaint against a brother, when he is himself equally guilty. The object proposed to be accomplished in the rule given by Jesus Christ, is to reclaim an offender.—There can be no hope of reclaiming an offending brother by meeting him with hostile weapons. Human nature prompts a man to guard himself when assailed. A brother may be slain with reproaches and complaints, but never can be won. The unchanging truth that "every spirit begets its own likeness," is true in this case as in others. Hostile weapons will be met with hostile weapons, reproaches with reproaches, and so will a meek and forgiving spirit be met with the same. No one then is prepared to take the first step till he possesses the mind of Christ, and is more anxious to bring back to the way of rectitude one who has wandered than to avenge his own wrongs. The gospel inspires in all who possess its influences, a disposition to heal all wounds they may have inflicted. Consequently, he who may have inflicted an injury upon a brother is ready to make restitution the moment that he is under the influence of the spirit of Christ, and he is seldom if ever ready to do this till he possess that spirit. There is, therefore, but little if any hope of redeeming a trespasser, unless he who undertakes the work, first conceals with himself the cause of grief, till he is prepared under the influence of a Christian spirit, to labor for this object. Another object will frequently be accomplished by this course. The injured person may find that he has been the injurer, and that the offence first committed by *himself*, has been the producing cause of all subsequent offences. If he have the spirit of religion, his first labor will be to make amends. When this is done, all things are set right.

In the second step, no less care is to be exercised. The object designed to be accomplished by this course of labor, may be lost by improper management. In this case, the persons called to aid, should be, if possible, entirely free from prejudice, or they would be unprepared to act impartially. Their business is to act the part of mediators, and after having heard the subject explained, to give such council as is demanded; and if possible, effect reconciliation. If they fail in this, they are to be witnesses before the church. No person is prepared to take this place, who has become biassed on the subject, or in favor of either of the parties. Beside being impartial, they should be persons full of the Holy Ghost, whose great object is to advance the interests of the church, and all its members.

The spirit of the rule is violated, where any one concerned, acts from other motives than a desire for reconciliation. And we much question, whether the church will often, if ever, be called on, to settle difficulties, when the first and second step have been taken for the right purpose, and in the right spirit.

CONFERENCE MINUTES.—We have sent out the Minutes of the General Conference and Missionary Societies. We have published an extra number to supply those who may wish them. Churches or individuals can be supplied to the amount of some 200 copies or more.

The following inquiries and report thereon, we publish from the minutes of Conference. They elicited an interesting discussion and are worthy of careful attention.

Inquiries.

1. What course shall churches pursue with their members who allow children in a state of minority, or domestics, or others, to labor on the Sabbath within their gates, or hire their children to others to labor on that day, or give them their time that they may hire themselves out for such purposes?

2. What steps ought to be taken by a church to avoid injury to the cause of God, when members of sister churches present themselves for admission to church privileges, who are known to be delinquents, and the proper subjects of church censure? And what means shall be employed to adjust differences between sister churches when differences exist?

3. What course ought to be pursued with members who form co-partnerships with those who disregard the Sabbath, and allow their capital to be traded on, their machinery to be used, their beasts to be worked by others, and share the profits of such trade, wear, and labor?

Report.

The Committee to whom was referred the above Inquiries report—

1. It is the opinion of your Committee that those members of churches of our fellowship who allow their children who are minors, their domestics, or others under their control, to labor within their gates on the Sabbath, or who promote such labor on the Sabbath by hiring them to others, or in any other way connive at Sabbath desecration, are guilty of a violation of the fourth commandment, and of disregard to the word of God, as recorded in Deut. vi. 6—9. We believe a church should deal with such members as transgressors.

2. Should it be known to one church that any member of a sister church is a transgressor, and a proper subject of church censure, it is the opinion of your Committee that they are under obligation to labor with him, as commanded Lev. xix. 17.—"Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him;" and if he be not reclaimed, they should "tell it to the church" of which he is a member. But we consider they are not justified in receiving such member into their own fellowship, and ought under such circumstances, as they value the peace of Zion, and the honor of the cause, to reject any application they may make for a place among them.

3. When church members do so far disregard the Sabbath as to enter into co-partnership with those who do not observe it, and permit their property to be employed, and their beasts worked on that day for the income of such property and labor, they ought, in the opinion of your Committee, to be considered as infringing upon the claims of the fourth commandment.

And further, should a disorderly member of one church reside within the limits of another church, we consider it to be the duty of said church to notify such church of the disorderly conduct of such member.

WM. B. MAXSON, Ch'n.

Report of the Executive Committee of the American Evangelical Board of Directors for Disseminating Religious Truth among the Jews:

DEAR BRETHREN,—Agreeably to the Constitution by which we are governed, it becomes our duty to present to you our Annual Report, and it would be pleasing to us, and doubtless to you, could we state that through our means and labor as officers of this Board, much good had been effected.—But we feel a consciousness that with the means that we possess, and in the circumstances in which we have been placed, we have done what we could.

After the last meeting of the Board at Alfred, a meeting of the Executive was called by the President, when the decisions of the Board were taken up by items, and candidly and prayerfully considered. At this meeting a full report from the Treasurer was received, which was not obtained in time to lay before you at your last meeting. The report was then sent and published in the Register, so that all the friends of the cause could see the state of the funds. It will be remembered that at your last meeting, some suggestions were presented in the report in reference to the publication of tracts. That part of the report was taken up, and a resolution passed that we offer $25, premium for the best written tract, or original Essay upon the subject embraced in the following title, "An Exposition of the unfulfilled predictions of God, respecting the Nation of Israel, together with an illucidation of the causes which prevent their restoration to God, the means by which it will be effected, the benefits to result therefrom—and an appeal to all men who pray and look for the salvation of the world." This proposal was published in the Register in December, with encouragement from some individuals that the attempt should be made. The manuscripts were to be forwarded to the Secretary by the 1st of April; but none have ever been presented.

The means that we possessed would not warrant us in the employment of a Missionary—nor were we sensible that a suitable one could have been obtained. Thus you see, brethren, that although we have acted, yet we have done nothing effectually to promote the cause.

It becomes our duty in making out our Annual Report to present a plan for future operations. In view of the limited means of information in our possession, we consider ourselves incompetent for the task, and would choose rather to refer this to the meeting of the general Board, supposing that possibly there may be some present who may possess light that we do not. And our prayer is, that you may be directed by wisdom to adopt such measures as may result in the furtherance of the gospel of the Son of God.

Report of James L. Scott.

To WM. B. MAXSON, President of the Executive Committee of the A. S. D. B. M. Society.

SIR,—Agreeable to your request I now bring before you a summary of my labors, and expenditures, during the period of my employment as a missionary for the Society. The journal published in the Register supersedes thenecessity of a daily detail of the labors. All that may be necessary for the benefit of the Society, is as follows:

Expenses.

Postage on letters for publication,	$1,25
Repairs on the wagon when broken,	17,63
Toll and ferriage,	11,93
Horse shoeing,	3,36
For common traveling expenses,	82,41
Total,	$116,58
Whole amount of donations,	$18,92
Received of Treasurer,	36,00
do. do. sent to Allegany,	35,00
Total,	89,92
	116,58
Balance due me,	$26,66

The first field of labor occupied, was in Clark and Shelby counties, Ohio, where I spent about five weeks, and baptized twenty candidates. From that I passed to Pickaway Co. and labored three weeks, and there baptized twenty-two, and constituted a church, thence to Ripley Co. Ia., and labored one week. After leaving Ripley, I came to Fulton, and Peoria counties, Ill. Five or six weeks were occupied, during which time, a church was organized. From that, I went to Louisa Co. Iowa Territory, and spent three weeks with the friends there; baptized one, and organized another church. Leaving this interesting field, the next, and last place where much time was spent, was in Rock Co. Wiskonsan, and after laboring near two weeks, I left for home.

On this tour, I have spent seven months and a half—have traveled about thirty-eight hundred miles, passing through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wiskonsan and Michigan. I have made about four hundred family visits, and attended one hundred and fifty meetings, baptized forty-three, and constituted three churches.

Yours, &c.

JA'S. L. SCOTT.

Berlin, Sept. 4, 1842.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

MR. EDITOR,—I forward this communication, wishing you to publish it in the Register, that it may relieve me of the embarrassment under which I now labor respecting the settlement of the affairs of my tour through the western States and Territories. A reference to some things connected with my engagement, and the means by which I prosecuted the mission, may not be amiss.

When I received a notice from a member of the Executive Committee of the A. S. D. B. M. Society, to prepare for the above Mission, I was at a loss to know what was duty. I was somewhat aware of the embarrassments of the Society, and as I had not means in my hands to sustain the Mission, I should not have turned my attention to it had it not been for the deep anxiety I had that the country should be explored, and thereby the denomination arrive at a knowledge of their duty with regard to their supplying that western field with Missionary labor, and an expectation that a sum of money had been raised for that purpose by a band of brethren in New Jersey, which hope was encouraged by the letter before alluded to. With this view of the subject, I considered it not unsafe to enter on the account of pecuniary aid, although I must, of necessity, start without an outfit.

A quotation from that letter will show that I had some reason to expect money from that source, and that the Executive Committee was of the same opinion, although that opinion proved, in the result, "erroneous." It is as follows:

"And as the brethren in New Jersey have subscribed very liberally towards the support of the contemplated Mission, we thought proper to ascertain their feelings with reference to the particular field they wished to support."

Brother Estee states in his corrective communication that we labored under a mistake, which, by the by, I had found by experience was the fact. But in the mean time he states that the money was originally raised for that purpose, although to be spent by a Minister of their "*own choosing*," which last phrase appears as a key to unlock the ministry concerning the final disposition of two hundred dollars before alluded to. After deciding in favor of complying with the request of the community, I arranged my business and prepared for the tour. But when the appointment came, to my confusion it was "pennyless." On this failure I knew not what to do, but the destitute condition of the people at the west rolling up before my mind, caused me to make one more effort for the accomplishment of this object. Finally, after much exertion I obtained thirty-five dollars and with this, trusting in the arm of the Lord for support and success, I entered on a tour of about four thousand miles through the wilderness and amongst strangers. Feeble as my health was, and scarce as was my means, I felt that if the appoint was of the Lord he would sustain me. I was sometimes driven to extreme necessity, but God was there, and ere I fell, he stretched forth his hand and saved. I obtained money of strangers to aid me on. and was by necessity obliged to purchase a horse on credit to supply the place of one that in consequence of the hardships of the journey had failed. This communication, however, would not appear, were it not for some things conveyed through the Register to my creditors, of such a character as to cause them and the denomination at large to suppose that I have received all of the money raised by Br. Griswold.

That the members of the denomination have been liberal in their donations to the SOCIETY, through the agency of Br. Griswold, is obvious to all. But it should be remembered that that *society* was *deeply* involved, previous to the debt incurred by the mission of the past year, and though much has been given, when all of the debts were presented, and each received his ratio of money, there was not a vast sum to fall to each individual, and I can say for one, that my share fell far short of the amount of my debts incurred by the mission. A letter from Br. Griswold, published in the Register, while he was in Scott, and remarks made through the Register, by W. D. C., convey the idea that I have this money alluded to, in my possession and at my control, virtually saying to my "creditors" "that their money will be forthcoming." As it is, I cannot meet all of the demands, and unless they know the reason, they will be justifiable in charging me with a breach of trust. Of what I have, they shall share as soon as practicable.

I here take the liberty to say, for the encouragement of the friends of the west, that Br. Estee has circulated a petition, and obtained about two hundred dollars, payable next fall, for the purpose of aiding me on a return to that field, and I was solicited to engage *this* fall, upon the strength of it. But my health is so much impaired, and I am so completely worn down by the fatigues of the journey, that these things, in consideration with my embarrassed circumstances, actually forbid my complying immediately with their request, notwithstanding my deep anxiety for the prosperity of those infant Churches. The people at the west, will by this discover, that they are not forgotten, nor are their prayers unheard by their eastern friends, and although they may not be supplied this fall, yet by patiently enduring, they "shall see of the travail of their soul, and *shall* be satisfied."

The new subscription obtained by Br. Estee, shows what this denomination will do, when they know where they may act effectually; and that a concentrated effort of all of its members, would soon supply every missionary field that is now lifting its hands and voices to us for aid. Then, will we not, my brethren, unite our hearts and hands together, for the advancement of this glorious cause.

Let the interests of souls of men—the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom, in which is involved all of *our* interest, both in time and eternity, come up before our minds—let the awful consequences of a non-compliance with the requirements of Heaven, fall upon our vision, and then let the bright prospects of a final success in the Gospel field, follow in quick succession, plainly exhibiting the contrast here and hereafter, and which will we do, throw *all* of our interests into the gospel field, or not? My brethren, will we not, notwithstanding the old Society has ceased its operation, act this year upon individual responsibility? thus following out the course advised by W. D. C. May heaven inspire and direct, so that we may act without condemnation, and in view of eternity.

J. L. SCOTT.

Hopkinton, R. I., Oct. 12, 1842.

News of the Day.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

Spare the Birds.

I was right glad, friend Smith, that you have taken up arms in defence of the poor birds. The barbarous fashion of shooting *sparrows* and *robins* has gone quite out of date with decent men. There are now only a parcel of great grown-up boys, stout, two fisted, almost men kind of boys—who deem it a great thing to carry on this miserable warfare. I saw one once coming home after a day's campaign; he was six feet high.—with an old rusty firelock on his shoulder, and in his hand, as a trophy one poor robin, I could not help asking him—Did you kill that bird?

The amusement of shooting birds is pretty much the same as if you were to catch some little wren or tomtit, and stick pins into them,—he to be the hero, who first could touch the little bird's heart and kill him.

I would not say one word against the humane and gentle, and kind-hearted sport, if these *gunners* always would kill these birds stone dead, and thus put them out of their suffering at once. It is no sin to kill an animal; but to kill for amusement,—to break a bird's wing, to shoot off its legs, to tear away a portion of its beak—in sport! And then for the poor creature to starve to death, pine away—dying by inches—sport! A man with a reasoning mind, a conscience, fine feelings—doing that which a cat does —torturing to-death some poor miserable little victim!

A sportsman, now a sportsman no more, told me that he was cured of his folly by shooting a beautiful bird and breaking its wing. 'The poor silly thing,' said he, 'could not escape me, and I picked it up whilst it screamed out in pain,—its little heart I felt beating in agony, and its eye looked at me so beseechingly. I had not the nerve to kill it, yet I dared not let it go to starve to death. So after mustering courage I shut my eyes and then crushed its head;—it made me sick of this kind of sport.'

There was another story told me by a clergyman not far distant. 'When I was a boy,' said he, 'like other boys I went a-gunning; after a long ramble I found nothing to shoot at but one poor little jay. This was my only trophy of the day's sport. Feeling thirsty, I called at a house hard by where I had shot the bird, with my gun on my shoulder and *my game* in my hand. When I got up to the door I saw a poor idiot boy tied to a chair in the doorway; as soon as he saw me he began to scream and curse and swear; it was shocking; he appeared to be in a great rage; all I could understand was 'birdie,' 'birdie,' 'my birdie.' I asked for water. It was given me in silence, by his mother. I then asked what troubled the boy. She answered, 'you have shot his little bird, one that had been tamed, and that he had fed at the door every day.' This cured me of the sport.' Reader, don't shoot the 'pet birds.' It is not manly, nor humane, nor respectable.

C.

Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes.—We learn from the Burlington Advertiser, that Governor Chambers, of Iowa, has received instructions to treat with the Sacs and Foxes for their title to the lands which they now occupy in Iowa. It is understood that the Indians are now willing to sell their lands, provided they can be allowed to move south and west of the Missouri river, whither a portion of the tribe removed some years since. Gov. Chambers is the sole commissioner.

The annuities due the Indians were paid at the agency about ten days ago. A census of the tribe was taken, and it was found that there were about 2500 souls, being an increase of about 200 since the enumeration last year. This increase had been made by a party of the Missouri Sacs, who had come to the agency a few days previous, and mingled with the tribe for the purpose of receiving a share of the money.

Keokuk and his band had induced the Missouri Sacs to play this game, and had laid a plan by which he and his men were to attack the party, after they had received the money and take it from them, thereby securing a greater share of the annuity than would otherwise fall to their lot. It was represented to the Missouri Indians that the Sacs of the Mississippi were rich, and were willing to divide with the Missouri Sacs, who were very poor, as an act of charity and good will. Another census was taken—the number was found to be about 2200 souls, and the sum of $41,000 was distributed by payment to the heads of families.

About 1500 whites were present; some for the purpose of securing payment of debts due to them—others to trade and traffic—and others from curiosity; but the most numerous class went with the expectation of a treaty being held, and to see the country, in order to secure a good claim, should a treaty be formed.

The dragoons who were present had some difficulty in preserving order, and it is alleged, that they 'treated some of the most respectable citizens with insolence, merely because their curiosity, or perhaps their interests, may have led them to visit the Indian country!'—*St Louis New Era.*

Disturbance in Cambridge—We learn, with regret, that the tranquility of Harvard University has been again disturbed. There is, however, we are happy to say, no dissatisfaction with the Faculty, or with the honored President of the Institution.

The facts of the case, we believe, are these: A member of the Senior Class, though quite advanced in years, never having succeeded by his force of character to inspire the respect of his younger classmates, was too often made their butt. A short time since, a few stones, thrown from a neighboring room, accidentally broke a pane or two of glass in his windows. He mentioned the accident, and the name of the classmate who was the cause of it, to the President, expressing a desire that there should be no punishment. This provoked some excitable spirits in the class, and the windows of the obnoxious man met with a more universal crash. He again reported the matter to the Faculty, and one of the class was dismissed.

On Saturday, as we understand, one young man of the class used a cowhide upon the back of the unfortunate student, and then he was forced, by a number of his classmates under the pump.

The youngest who used the cowhide was taken before a Justice, and, consequently, expelled; and those who *performed* at the pump were dismissed till Commencement. One of the offenders was ordered to recognize in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the next term of the Middlesex Court at Lowell.—*Boston Trans.*

From the River Gambia, (Africa)—The schr. Kathleen Taylor, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday direct from the river Gambia, which she left on the 1st September. The United States Gazette furnishes the following items of news received by this arrival. S. M. Goheen, M. D. came passenger in the Kathleen; he was physician to the Liberia Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The doctor left Monrovia, (Liberia) on the 22d of June, in the brig Hope, Revens, master, Thomas Lloyd, supercargo, bound to New-York. Two days out, several of the men were taken ill, and also the captain and supercargo. Two men died, and she ran into Sierra Leone in distress, for more men, where Dr. Goheen left her.—The Hope shipped additional men, and left in seven days. A few hours out, the supercargo (Lloyd) died, also another man. She then put into Goree, an island on the African coast, north of the Gambia, where an inventory was made of the supercargo's personal effects, and left Goree on the 5th of August, for New-York. [Since arrived at this port.]

Distress for provisions prevailed at Bassa Cove (Liberia.) The colony is in pretty good health.

The U. S. sloop of war Vandlia, Ramsey, commanding, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 23d of July, and left for a cruise to Liberia and the leeward coast, the 7th of August—officers and crew all in good health. The American merchantmen were much gratified to have a U. S. ship of war in the waters of West Africa.

The brig Atalanta, Brown, master, of Philadelphia, was at Sierra Leone on the 11th of August. The barque Gentleman, of New-York, was at the Gambia about the 25th of August.

There was much sickness among Europeans at the town on the mouth of the Gambia.

H. B. M. steam vessel Kite arrived at Sierra Leone from the Niger, about the 19th of July, bringing Captain Allen, and all the remaining officers of the ill fated Niger expedition, as also the citizens (natives) and re-captives of Sierra Leone, who had joined in the expedition as laborers, mechanics and interpreters.

[Captain A. and his remaining party have since arrived in England.]

The Mendians have all forsaken the missionaries except eleven men and the three girls.

A shrewd reply.—Sir Walter Scott says that the alleged origin of the invention of cards produced one of the shrewdest replies he had ever heard given in evidence. It was made by the late Dr. Gregory of Edinburg, to a counsel of great eminence at the Scottish bar. The doctor's testimony went to prove the insanity of the party whose mental capacity was the point at issue. On a cross-interrogation, he admitted that the person in question played admirably at whist. 'And do you seriously say, doctor,' said the learned counsel, 'that a person having a superior capacity for a game so difficult, and which requires, in a pre-eminent, memory, judgment, and combination, can be at the same time deranged in his understanding.' 'I am no card player,' said the doctor, with great address, 'but I have read in history that cards were invented for the amusement of an insane king.' The consequences of this reply were decisive.

Escape.—Joseph Sperry, convicted of the murder of his wife at Sandusky, together with Thompson, the murderer of Miss Hamblin, and another prisoner named Harmon, made their escape from the jail of that place on Thursday last. A reward of $300 has been offered for the fugitives.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

Sad Accident—but Fortunate Rescue.—Yesterday morning as the steamboat Iolus was coming up from Shrewsbury, Lieutenant Hunt of the Navy, with another officer and thirteen men in a barge, attempted to board her; when by the mismanagement of the coxswain, the barge came in contact of the steamer's wheel, which instantly destroyed the barge and left them all floating in the water; some saved themselves by the wheel and some by the ropes—but Lieut. Hunt and six men went floating astern. Passed Midshipman Bartlett of the Navy, a passenger on board rallied a crew quickly, and launching the yawl of the steamer from the upper deck, was after them in a moment, and succeeded in rescuing Lieut. Hunt and all the men from a watery grave. One poor fellow was taken up from beneath the surface quite insensible, but was soon resuscitated. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Allaire, his crew, all the passengers, for their promptness and assistance in the rescue.—*Herald.*

Elopement.—A widower named Seely, residing in Stark county, Illinois, has just run away with the wife of a tenant he boarded with. They took one child each and left three or four behind them. Seely is a man of property, having two farms, &c., and lost his wife but a year ago. They ran off in the night, leaving *nine* of their children asleep in the house from which they absconded!

Yellow Fever.—Accounts from New Orleans to the 3d inst. state that the yellow fever had nearly disappeared. At Mobile, on the contrary, it had increased. The number of cases reported to the Board of Health during three days ending the 4th inst., was 15. The Mobile Advertiser advises strangers to keep away for the present.

The Exciting Subject.—A letter from the editor of the Emancipator, written at Bangor, (Me.) tells the following incident:

"The Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, Ct., preached a sermon in one of the churches here, on Sunday evening, on the 'immortality of the soul'; and, in one of his inferences, very naturally, but in a few words, applied his doctrine as an illustration of the sinfulness of slavery, saying he would as soon think of holding an angel as property as an immortal man. Had an earthquake suddenly shaken the everlasting rocks on which the clay banks of Bangor recline, the audience could not have been more startled—so rigidly has the pulpit been schooled to its propriety on these anniversary occasions. The editor of the Bangor Daily Whig, of Tuesday, thought the matter such a flagrant breach of order that he sternly rebuked it in his paper."

There is a ridiculous sensitiveness on this subject at the North, and this appears to be one of the most ridiculous exhibitions of it that we have noticed.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

The disturbances in Syria.—We learn from late Paris papers that a joint interference of France and England for the protection of the Christians in Syria, is about to take place.

Santa Anna.—General Santa Anna, President of Mexico, is a tax payer in New Orleans. The Crescent City says he owns some fine property in that city, purchased some years ago.

Duty on United States Wheat.—The bill imposing a duty of three shillings sterling per quarter, on wheat from the United States, passed the Canada House of Assembly on the 4th instant, by a vote of 31 to 19. The bill goes into operation on the 5th of July next. We presume there is no doubt of its passage in the Legislative Council.—*Com. Adv.*

ALBANY, Aug. 23d, 1842.

Governor Seward.—I had the pleasure, last evening, of attending the *soiree* given by Gov. Seward to the members of the New York Assembly Senate, and other departments of the Government. I was glad to learn that the invitation embraced men of all parties, and that all attended. I am not versed enough in political phrenology to be able to read Whig or Loco Foco in the countenance. But I think I know enough of human nature to decide, that the physiognomy of the party indicated as firm and intellectual a set of men as any body of politicians I ever looked upon. And I am certain that they discovered great harmony of feeling and action in the discussion of the turtle soup. But the most gratifying thing which I saw, was the absence of all intoxicating drinks from the rich entertainment. Gov. Seward certainly deserves great credit for such a noble example. It will animate the men who are struggling in the lower classes of society to save their fellows from ruin, and who have found the example of public men hitherto, for the most part, a dead weight upon their efforts. I trust that some one will be able to report a like cheering history of any *soirees* that may be held in the metropolis of New England, during the approaching session of the Massachusetts Legislatures.—*Corres. of Boston Recorder.*

The Mormons appear to be backing out from Jo. Smith. About forty of them arrived at St. Louis on the 24th ult., from Nauvoo, having became heartily tired of the absurdities or villainies of the prophet.—*Ex. Paper.*

Boston and the Far West.—It seems that there is now wanting but one short link of rail road (15 miles) to complete the long line of steam communication between Boston and Chicago—nearly two thousand miles! by land and water. And we are assured by a friend from the West, that the remaining link (on a section between Rochester and Buffalo) will be completed within this present month of October.

Right heartily do we congratulate our fellow citizens of Boston on the near completion of the vast line of internal communication thus pointing to our noble city as an outlet on the Atlantic coast! The event is well calculated to inspire the most cheering reflections, and should be marked with some ceremonial indicative of popular opinion in this quarter respecting the vast object which this month will see accomplished.

We perceive some indications in the Buffalo and Rochester papers, of an expectation westward that a movement will be made at the Boston extremity of the route to mark the occasion with some suitable testimonials of public rejoicing. And we allude to the subject now, in the hope that such of our fellow citizens as deem the matter worthy of attention will take immediate measures for signifying their feelings in accordance with those already manifested in the Western cities.—*Boston Traveler.*

The Texan Squadron.—It is not generally known that two of the vessels belonging to the Navy of Texas have been here for months owing to financial difficulties. Failing to receive the supplies Yucatan stipulated to furnish the squadron for the protection of her coast and commerce, Com. Moore repaired to the seat of government of Texas, and used every effort to raise means to start a second cruise in the Gulf. Congress then in session made a large appropriation for the navy, but it has been impossible to obtain money.

Commodore Moore has struggled manfully to overcome the difficulties which surrounded him, but from the causes above stated, he has been unsuccessful. The vessels under his command are motionless, while the natural enemy of his country is prosecuting conquests on the coast. Gallant crews, panting for the breeze again, and conscious of their ability to compel an acknowledgment from Mexico of the liberty of their country, are detained here from causes which could neither be foreseen nor controlled.

From the New Orleans Crescent City.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The steamship Medway arrived at the Balize on the 23d, having left Vera Cruz on the 15th.

G. S. Curson, Esq., bearer of despatches from from Gen Waddy Thompson, our minister in Mexico, came passenger in her.

On the day the Medway left Vera Cruz, General Almonte, Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States, and suite, among whom is the son of the late Emperor Iturbide, were to leave Vera Cruz in the barque Eugenia for New York.

We have before us a letter from a friend in the city of Mexico, stating that the bad understanding existing between the two Governments, in consequence of the insulting tone of Bocanegra, has been arranged to the satisfaction of General Thompson, who, at the request of the President, held an interview with him at the palace of the national Government.—This was effected, the latter adds, by the high and manly tone assumed by General Thompson on all occasions.

The Yucatan navy is safely moored under the fort of San Juan de Ulloa. The general imperssion was that no more troops would be transported to laguna, the force in Yucatan at present being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

The war steamer Guadaloupe was at Vera Cruz, preparing to sail immediately for Galveston, for the purpose of reconnoitering the island, and capturing any Texan vessel she might fall in with, previous to the sailing of the expedition fitted out for the invasion of Texas by sea—consisting of two steamers, two brigs and three schooners of war, and the transports to be employed for the purpose of transporting the troops, (6,000 in number) who are at present stationed at Puebla, Zalapa and Vera Cruz. Large numbers have also been sent by the northern route, and have for some time been encamped in the valley at the foot of the *Sierra Madre.*

We published, yesterday, a paragraph from a N. Orleans paper, expressing fears for the safety of the cutter Woodbury. It now appears that she arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th of August, having had adverse winds all the way. She sailed again for New Orleans on the 12th September, having on board fifteen of the Santa Fe captives and $80,000 in specie.

It Can't be done.—The Boston Post has been exposing the rascality of a young man, named *Charles H. Stower*, aged 22, who had palmed himself off in that city as an officer of the U. S. Army—promised marriage to a young lady—robbed a traveler's trunk—and decamped without paying his board. He had been previoulsy married, under the name of Bouck, at Oswego. The Post calls upon the brethren of the press to "*pass him round*;" but as he is now closey jugged in the Ithaca jail, we shall be unable to send him on any farther. Since his feat in Boston, it appears he had been successful in extorting money, by means of forged papers, at Palmyra, and had been guilty of sundry other rascalities. So bold had he become, that he even had the temerity to attempt an imposition upon a citizen of Ithaca; and though he made tracks from here very rapidly, he was, by the energetic vigilance of Mr. B. D. Quigg of this village, pursued—overtaken—arrested—brought back—and lodged in the Ithaca jail, to await the next step in his downward career.

This strangely infatuated imposter, rascal and rogue, is caged at last. He is a son, it is said, of John G. Stower, who formerly represented Madison county in Congress, and who was, some years ago, a member of the Senate.—*Ithaca Journal.*

Thanksgiving.—The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the 24th of November to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving.

Duel between two Indians.—Two Choctaws living in the parish of Rapides, in this State, fought a deadly duel a few days ago. The weapons were rifles; the muzzles they placed within six inches of each combatant's breast, and at the firing, which was simultaneous, both fell dead!—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Mr. E. GRIER, residing ner Pitsburg raised this season a pumpkin weighing 87 pounds. On the same vine with it were, fourteen others all raised from a single seed, weighing in all 852 pounds.

The father of the late Rev. Dr. Channing, says the Providence Journal, was one of the first lawyers of his day, and at the time of his death, Attorney General of Rhode Island, and United States District Attorney for the Rhode Island District

The Rochester folks are getting up a Croton celebration on their own hook. A barrel of Croton water taken from the Fountain in the City Hall Park at New York, was forwarded last night by Pomeroy's Express to the Eagle tavern, Rochester.—*Daily Adv.*

The Navy Yard at Charleston, (Mass.)—The following are the names of vessels at this yard at the present time. On the stocks:—

Vermont, Ship of the line—could be launched and equipped for sea in 120 days.

Virginia, Ship of the Line, ditto.

Vessels at the Yard:—

The Cumberland, (44 guns)—she could be be fitted for sea in 60 days.

The frigate Potomac, (44 guns)—recently returned from the Brazil station—could be prepared for sea in 20 days.

The Store ship Erie, (6 guns)—In complete order for sea.

The brig Bainbridge, carries 10 guns, and is completely ready for sea.

Brig Comet, built for the Exploring Expedition, used recently for a Receiving ship at Portland.

Razee Independence, Captain Silas H. Stringham, now attached to the Home Squadron.

The Ohio, Ship of the Line. This vessel is used for a Receiving Ship. She had on board, at one time during last summer, about 1200 hands. There is at this time about 196 apprentices under the tuition of a schoolmaster.

The greatest number of men employed in the yard, when the work requires it is 700; at present there are, all told, 250.

Notices.

An adjourned meeting of the Mechanics of this village, for the purpose of forming a "Mechanic's Association," will be held at the School House in this village, on Saturday evening next, 22d inst., at 7 o'clock, at which meeting a Constitution and Bye-Laws will be presented for adoption.

A general attendance of the Mechanics is respectfully solicited.

B. G. STILLMAN, Ch'n.
R. F. CONE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

Mr. F. M. BUELL, of Truxton, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of De Ruyter and vicinity, that he will open a school at the Baptist Church in this village, on the evening of Tuesday the 25th inst., for instruction in the science and practice of Sacred Music. All can have an opportunity of attending free of expense, until they can determine whether it will be an object to become permanent scholars.

NOTICE.

At the next meeting of the De Ruyter Lyceum, which will occur on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following question will be discussed.

"Were our Forefathers justifiable in settling America as they did?"

JEREMIAH GAGE, Pres't.
E. P. BLY, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS
For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S. D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

DIED,

In Brookfield, Sept. 21st, FANNY, wife of David Babcock, in the 55th year of her age. Sister Babcock had been a member of the S. D. B. Church nearly thirty years. Her last sickness which was long, she bore with christian fortitude, and died in full hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter Sept. 30, 1842.

Avery, Lafayette	Gardner, Dwight
Allis, Israel	Gates, Mrs.
Byram, Joann K. 2	Gage, Eli A.
Burdick, Sophrona	Gage, Jeremiah
Burdick, Thomas	Gifford, Edwin
Burdick, Annis	Hitchcock, Augustus
Brush, Mariah L.	Hoag, Caleb Senior
Brown, Samuel L.	Kinyon, Jonathan
Breed, Benjamin	Larabee, Amasa
Boyce, Wm. C.	Marvott, James
Barbour, Alpheus	Neil, Simeon Jr.
Chase, Caroline M. 2	Peterson Mary Ann
Colegrove, Eli S.	Severance, Mary
Cartwright, Hannah Jr.	

M. SPEAR, P. M.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14. GEORGE W. SUTTON.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
S. G. WALKER.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal.
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY A. SEVERANCE, Preceptress.
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3,50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5,00
In Drawing,	2,00
In Painting,	2,00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Madison Couty, ss.

I, ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, do hereby give notice that an election is to be held on *Tuesday succeeding the first Monday* of November next, for the election of the several officers mentioned in a notice received by me from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

Morrisville, Sept. 7, 1842.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office,
Albany, August 31, 1842.

To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State;

A Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District, to supply a vacancy which will occur by the expiration of the term of service of Joseph Clark, on the last day of December next;

Also, the following county officers, to wit: three Members of Assembly, and one Coroner in the place of Allen Davis, who has removed from the county, and whose term of service would have expired on the last day of December, 1843.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office,
Albany, Sept. 7, 1842.

To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

Sir. Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, a Representative in the twenty-eighth Congress of the United States is to be elected for the twenty-third Congressianal District, consisting of the counties of Madison and Oswego.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.

Morrisville, September 9, 1842.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff. 30w7

Christian Review.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

THE importance of the Christian Review is admitted. It was commenced nearly seven years since in obedience to an urgent and almost spontaneous call from different parts of the land, and in compliance with that call, has been sustained through six successive volumes, only by special effort, and considerable sacrifice (previous to the present volume) on the part of a few individuals. The number of subscribers, however, has gradually increased, so as to inspire the hope that ultimately, the list would become such as to place it above "want," and on a basis that should insure its perpetuity; and with proper exertions on the part of its friends, it is believed such a result might easily be accomplished.

The work is put at the low price of *three dollars per annum*, in order to bring it within the means of as large a number as possible. Yet, many who are able, and who would be benefitted by its perusal, are not now subscribers, and need, it is thought, only to be reminded of the facts to become so.

The work occupies a high position among the religious quarterlies of the country, and in the estimation of intelligent men of *all Christian denominations*, is contributing a good share of the religious periodical literature of the age. To the Baptist denomination, in particular, it is an auxiliary in defence and illustration of the truth, with which it is believed, we cannot afford to dispense. And, since the committee and the publishers have resolved, never again to make an appeal for pecuniary aid, but to discontinue its publication whenever the subscriptions cease to be sufficient to sustain it, it becomes every well-wisher of the Review to exert himself *now* in its behalf.

☞ The publishers having a number of the past volumes on hand, propose, in order to interest some who may be desirous of possessing it, yet feel unable to *subscribe*, to exert their influence to obtain new subscribers, and by so doing not only secure it for themselves, but, by increasing its circulation, extend its usefulness, and help also in insuring its perpetuity—to offer a PREMIUM for new subscribers, as follows.

☞ Any person obtaining TWENTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS and remitting the publishers *sixty dollars*, shall be entitled to *a complete set of the Review in seven volumes*, the subscription price of which is, TWENTY ONE DOLLARS!

⁂ For FIFTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS the last five volumes will be given—subscription price FIFTEEN DOLLARS!

⁂ For TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, the last two volumes, subscription price, SIX DOLLARS!

For FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS, either of the last three volumes, subscription price, THREE DOLLARS!

It is hoped that this very liberal premium, may induce many of the friends of the Review to make a renewed effort in its behalf, and thus not only reap benefit themselves, but aid the great object the Review is intended to sustain.

SUBSCRIBERS are reminded of the terms of subscription, "*three dollars per annum* IN ADVANCE." Have you paid your subscription? The money is much needed.

GOULD KENDALL & LINCOLN, *Publishers*,
59 Washington Street.

N. B. The publishers of any religious paper who shall give the above advertisement *three insertions* in their columns (and send a copy to the publishers) shall be entitled to a selection of either two of the last four volumes.

Boston, August 10th.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in "Mechanic's Hall," in rooms adjoining the "Register Office," in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.
De Ruyter, August 3, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash.
L. Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

☞ IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.
BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S.,
M. A. S., Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S.
Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ.
Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with 1241 Engravings

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of *all classes of the community*. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on *Intellectual Cultivation*, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New-York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New-York Watchman, New-York. 51t12

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.
A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and is only one out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its innate value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

A very liberal Offer!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

⁂ Persons inclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them.

Also, in press, another *important, valuable*, and *cheap work* in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,
In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 33m6

POETRY.

Heaven.

"Where every tear is wiped away—where parting comes no more."

Allured by vanity and show,
From God our hearts are riven;
Earth's joys are mix'd with bitter wo,
May we its pleasures all forego
To seek a home in heaven!

Earth's glittering toys, alas! must fade
As fleeting hues of even,
But sin, which clothes her light in shade,
Heaven's peaceful shores can ne'er invade,—
Peace dwells alone in heaven.

Thou, Savior! art the only light
To erring mortals given;
O may our faith grow strong and bright;
May all who mourn in sorrows night
Find rest with thee in heaven.

Thou, O our God! art all our trust,
When by fierce wind we're driven;
Our friends may fail, and moth and rust;
Our wealth must mingle with the dust;
True riches dwell in heaven.

May holy sanctifying dew
To cleanse our hearts be given—
Our sinful nature now renew,
And grant our souls a brighter view
Of holiness and HEAVEN.
A. E. P.

Miscellaneous Department.

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURE.

Why are certain natural advantages in a country prejudicial to its progress in the arts?

Because, provided the mildness of the climate renders clothing and lodging of little importance, and the earth spontaneously pours forth an abundant supply of fruits the inhabitants are immersed in sloth, and seem to place their highest enjoyment in being free from occupation. Sir William Temple, Mr. Hume, and some sagacious inquirers into the progress of society have been struck with this circumstances, and have justly remarked that those nations that have labored under the greatest natural disadvantages, have made the most rapid advances in industry. A striking illustration of the above fact follows:

Why has the improvement of the natives of south Amemerica been so tardy?

Because of the extraordinary abundance of animal food, and the equal fertility of the country, where the finest fruits grow spontaneously, and only require to be gathered. Thus, the South Americans are neither a pastoral nor an agricultural people; and, surrounded by partial civilization they remain without any excitement to labor, which alone could improve their moral and physical condition.

Why has the coin of a kingdom been compared to the highways through it?

Because neither of them produce any thing; on the contrary, they are both to be kept in repair at a certain expense; but they greatly facilitate the conveyance from one place to another, of whatever the land produces by agriculture, or what active capital produces by manufactures and commerce. Such is the idea of Dr. Adam Smith, who also compares paper-money to a wagon-way through the air.

Why are we indebted to the ignorance and bad government of our ancestors for our present comparative facility of procuring subsistence?

Because, had it been otherwise, the population that would have accumulated in England since William the Conqueror, must have overflowed, like the swarming of the northern hives during the fall of the Roman empire. An entertaining writer says: "If all the Turks and Egyptians that are to die next year of the plague, were to be devoured during the present by crocodiles, a certain quantity of food would be gained, and things go on just as before. The Roman empire, and the world generally, would have been equally populous and prosperous, if the Huns and Ostrogoths had eaten each other, instead of strewing their bones and those of their antagonists through the wilds of Dacia and along the banks of the Danube."

Why has the pendulum been resorted to in regulating modern weights and measures?

Because it has enabled us practically to carry into effect the idea of seeking for a unit of measure in some unchangable natural object; the great law of the pendulum being, that its oscillation are always performed in the same time.

Why are the foot, yard, &c. used as measures?

Because the earliest standards seem to have been for the most part derived from portions of the human body: as the cubit, or the length of the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; the fathom, or space from the extremity of the one hand to the extremity of the other, when they are both extended in opposite directions; the pace, &c. These were not, however, *fixed* standards, as the size of the different parts of the human body differ in different individuals; hence it became necessary to select some durable article, a metallic rod, for example, of the length of an average foot, cubit, &c. and to make it the standard with which all the other feet, cubits, &c. used in mensuration, should correspond. These standards have been preserved with the greatest care; at Rome they were kept in the temple of Jupiter; and among the Jews, their custody was entrusted to the family of Aaron.

Why is money also called coin and cash!

Because coin (*cuna pecunia,*) from the French *coign,* i. e. *angulus,* a corner, whence it is supposed that the most ancient coin was square. *Cash* is from the French term *caisse,* that is chest or coffin or the keeping of money.

Why is there alloy in coins?

Because it may save the trouble and expense that would be incurred in refining the metals to their highest degree of purity; and because, when its quantity is small, it renders the coins harder, and less liable to be worn or rubbed.

Why is the guinea so called?

Because the gold with which it is coined in the reign of Charles II. was brought from Guinea. For this reason also the guinea originally bore the impression of an elephant.

Why is the shilling so called?

Because of its corruption from the word *scylling,* the etymology of which would lead us to suppose it to have a certain quantity of uncoined silver; for, whether we derived it from *sceylan,* to derive, or *scale,* a scale, the idea presented to us by either word is the same—that is, so much silver cut off, as in China, and weighing so much.

Why is the penny so called?

Because of its derivation from the Latin *pecunia* money.

Why was the banking system first introduced into England?

Because, in the turbulent times of the Commonwealth, the merchants and tradesmen, who had before trusted their cash to their servants and apprentices, found that no longer safe; neither durst they leave it in the Mint, by reason of the distress of majesty itself, although this was before a public deposit. In the year 1645, they first placed their cash in the hands of goldsmiths, who began to exercise both professions.

Why were the labors of the alchemists beneficial to mankind.?

Because, however great their follies, their researches instrumental in promoting the progress of chemical discovery.—Hence, in particular, *metallic pharmacy* derived its origin. Mr. Herschell justly observes, "among alchemists were men of superior minds, who reasoned while they worked, and who, not content to grope always in the dark, and blunder on their object, sought carefully in the observed nature of their agents for guides in their pursuits."

MANY FACTS IN A FEW WORDS.

A legal stone is 14 lbs., or the eighth of an hundred, in England, and 16 lbs. in Holland.

The fathom, 6 feet, is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand in horse measure, is four inches.

An Irish mile is 2240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1984 yards; an English or statute mile, 1760 yards; German, 1806; Turkish, 1826.

An acre is 4840 square yards, or 69 yards, 1 foot, 8 1-2 inches each. A square mile, 1760 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

The Christian era was first used, in counting time at Rome, in 527; adopted in France, in 750; in Spain, in 1350; and in Portugal, 1410. The early Christians dated from the accession of Dioclesian, in 284.

The Persians give names to every day in the month, just as we give them to days of the week.

A man is taller in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch or more owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.

The Esquimaux attain the height of but 4 feet 3 inches, and the Mogul Tartars but 4 feet 9 inches.

The human body consists of 240 bone 9 kinds of articulations or joinings, 100 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries, veins, &c.

Riley asserts that Arabs, in the desert, live 200 years.

The foot of a Chinese female, from the heel to the great to, is only 4 inches long.

Total abstinence from food above seven days is fatal to man; but there are instances of surviving after a longer period. A religious fanatic, in 1789, determined to fast 40 days, but died on the 16th.

In marching, soldiers take 75 steps per minute; quick marching, 108; and in charging, 150 steps.

The Hindoos have the art of personating death so as to deceive able surgeons.

An elephant bred to war stands firm against a volley of muskatry, and 30 bullets in the flesh will not kill him

Fish are drawn towards a light; they assemble to be fed by the sound of a bell, and are fond of music.

A chestnut tree on Mount Ætna is 196 feet round, close to the trunk.

Potatoes planted below three feet do not vegetate; at 1 foot they grow thickest; and at 2 feet they are retarded two or three months.

The mahogany trees are full grown in 200 years. Cypress trees are known to be 800 or 900 years old.

There are no solid rocks in the arctic regions owing to the severe frosts.

Fossil bones of the lizard, 24 feet in length, equal to the dragons of antiquity, have been found in Bavaria.

The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 197,000,000 square miles. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the height of the highest mountain, or four miles.

Fresh water begins to freeze at 32 deg., called the freezing point; but salt water does not freeze till 38 1-2 degrees.

Of 100 parts into which the surface of the earth may be divided, Europe contains 7, Africa 21, Continental Asia 33 New Holland &c. 8, South America 15, North America 16.

A cylinder of water may be converted into ice, by placing it in 5 lbs. of sulphate of soda, and 4 lbs. sulphuric acid, at 36 deg., well mixed. The ice is extracted for use by putting the cylinder in hot water.

Extreme cold produces the same perception on the skin as great heat. When mercury is frozen at 40 deg. below zero, the sensation of the skin is the same as touching red hot iron.

The sound of thunder may be heard for 20 or 25 miles; or with the ear to the ground, much more. Lightning is reflected 150 or 200 miles.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

CANOES IN GUIANA.

The canoes which are manufactuted by the Indians consist of the trunk of a large tree, which has been hollewed out, partly by the axe, partly by fire. They are sometimes from thirty to forty feet long; and are peculiarly qualified for these rivers as they draw but little water, and are less subjected to leaking when drawn over a cataract or coming in contact with rocks, than if they were constructed of timbers. A covering of palm leaves is substituted for an awning. As the largest of canoes is seldom more than four feet wide, its load must be restricted, and the baggage is generally placed in such a manner, that arrived where the cataract opposes obstacles to farther progress, it may be unloaded and carried over land.

The canoe is flat on the bow and stern; and in order to prevent the water from getting into it, two pieces of wood cut according to his fashion. The *corial* narrows to a point towards the stern and bow. Like the canoes, they are scooped out from the trunk of a tree, and have no keel,—which indeed would be quite a superfluous appendage, as it would be soon knocked off by coming in contact with sunken rocks, or when drawn over cataracts. The *packasse,* or wood-skin, is a boat merely constructed of the bark of a tree. It is generally made of a single piece of the tough bark of the *maurianara* tree, which grows to a very large size. An incision of the length the boat is to possess is made in the bark, which is removed from the trunk by driving in wedges; when lossened from the wood, it is kept open by cross sticks, and is supported at the extremities upon two beams. in order to raise those parts of the intended boat. Vertical incisions, at about two feet apart and a few inches in depth, are then made, and the parts secured afterwards by overlapping. It remains for several days exposed to the weather before it is fit for use.—Though the pakasse is so crank that the slightest motion, when once in, render it liable to upset, I have seen among the Tarumas, in the Cuyuwini, with five or six indians in them. Their great advantage is, that being flat, they can float where a common corial of the smallest description cannot pass; and are so light that in crossing cataracts, one man can easily carry his boat on his head. When propelled by one man he squats in the middle and paddles on either side. great care is requisite in stepping in or out of them, as if upset, they sink almost instantly, owing to the great specific gravity of the peculiar bark of which they are built.—*Schomburgh's Fishes of Guiana.*

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Near the cove at West River, in Vermont, are what are termed the marked Rocks. They are so termed from being covered with curious and antique hieroglyphics.

It is stated that in an old burying ground discovered in White county, Tennessee, were found numerous skeletons, measuring from seven feet to nine feet in length, deposited in coffins of stone. These coffins are covered with various hieroglyphics which the learned have not been able to translate.

In the same neighborhood ase said to be found three other burying grounds, containing skeletons buried in the same manner, only nineteen inches long. One of them had ninety-four pearl beads around the neck. The graves are abot two feet deep.

In the town of Stannardsville, Virginia, have been found the impression of human feet in the solid rock. The rock argillaceous, and is found on the north branch of the Rivanna river, forming the embankment of the stream at that point, and that portion of it which contains the impressions projects into the stream, and is covered in high water. The impressions are those of a child's feet, and are seven in number. They have the positions relative to each other which they would naturally occupy in walking. The most skillful sculptor could not have cut any thing more true to nature than are these feet.

In Schoolcraft's travels there is a plate representing impressions of the two feet of a man, found on a compact, calcareous rock, near St. Louis, Missouri. Every appearance warrants the conclusion that these impressions were made at a time when the rock was solft enough to receive them by pressure, and that the marks of the feet are natural and genuine.

Several tracks of human feet are also said to exist between Esopus landing and Kingston on the Hudson river.

There is one impression on a detached block of granite, near the former residence of Com. Rodgers in Washington. The existence of a similar impression is spoken of in Orange county.

TEETH.—The prevalence of defective teeth in this country is the general subject of the remark by foreigners; and whoever has traveled in Spain and Portugal, is struck with the superior soundness and whiteness of the teeth in those countries. Though not a cleanly people in other respects, they wash their teeth often, and by means of tooth-picks, carefully remove all substance from between them, after meals. A little silver porcupine, with holes all over its back, to insert tooth-picks, is a common ornament on the dining-tables of Spain and Portugal. The general use of them creates so large a demand, that students at Coimbra sometimes support themselves by whitling tooth-picks, which are sold, tied in small bunches, like matches. They are made of willow, on account of its toughness and pliability. Tooth-picks of metal are too hard, and are apt to injure the gums. There is the same objection, in a less degree, to quills. But willow tooth-picks are preferable to all others; and they have the advantage of being the most cleanly; for they break in using, and are throwm away. Food allowed to remain between the teeth, particularly animal food is very destructive; it should be carefully removed after every meal, and the mouth thoroughly rinsed. This may seem to many like a great talk about a small matter; but these are simple precautions to take, and very slight trouble compared with the agony of aching teeth, or a breath so offensive that your best friend does not wish to sit near you. I can see no reason why a man's complexion should exclude him from the dining-table, but I do see a very good reason why he should be banished for not taking proper care of his teeth. A bad breath is such a detestable thing, that it might be a sufficient reason for not marrying a person with otherwise agreeable qualities. It is, moreover, perfectly inexcusable thus to transform ones self into a walking sepulchre. Nobody needs have an offensive breath. A careful removal of substances from between the teeth, rinsing the mouth after meals, and a bit of charcoal held in the mouth, will *always* cure a bad breath. Charcoal used as a dentrifice, (that is, rubbed on in powder, with a brush,) is apt to injure the enamel; but a lump of it held in the mouth two or three times a week, and slowly chewed, has a wonderful power to preserve the teeth, and purify the breath.—The action is purely chemical. It counteracts the acid arising from a disordered stomach, or food decaying about the gums; and it is this acid which destroys the teeth. A dear friend of ours had, when about twenty years of age, a front tooth that turned black gradually, crumbled, and broke off piecemeal. By frequently chewing charcoal, the progress of decay was not only arrested, but nature set vigorously to work to restore the breach, and the crumbled portion grew again, till the whole tooth was as sound as before! This I know to be a fact.

Every one knows that charcoal is an antiputrescent, and is used in boxing up animal or vegetable substances, to keep them from decay. Upon the same chemical principle, it tends to preserve the teeth, and sweeten the breath.

If these hints induce only *one* person to take better care of the teeth, I shall be more than rewarded for the trouble of writing. I am continually pained to see young people losing their teeth merely for want of a few simple precautions; and one cannot enter stage or steam-car without finding the atmosphere polluted, and rendered absolutely unhealthy for the lungs to breathe, when a proper use of water and charcoal might render as wholesome and pleasant, as a breeze of Eden.—*Mrs. C.*
—*Nat. A. S. Standard.*

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PEDIGREE.

Victoria was the daughter of the duke of Kent, who was the brother of William the 4th, who was the brother of George the 4th, who was the son of George the 3d, who was the grandson of George the 2d, who was the son of the princess Sophia, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister of William and Mary, who were the daughter and son-in-law of James the 5th, who was the son of Charles the 1st, who was traitor to his country and decapitated as such, who was the son of James the 1st, who was the son of Mary, who was the sister of Edward the 6th, who was the son of Henry the 8th, who was the cold-blooded murder of his wives—and son of Henry the 7th—who slew Richard the 3d, who murdered his nephew Edward the 5th, who was the son of Edward the 4th, who, with bloody Richard slew Henry the 6th, who succeeded Henry the 5th, who was the son of Henry the 4th, who was the cousin of Richard the 2d, who was the son of Edward the 3d, who was the son of Edward the 2d, who was the son of Edward the 1st, who was son of Henry the 2d, who was the son of Matilda, the daughter of Henry the 1st who was the son of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror, who was the son of a prostitute.—*True Issue.*

GALVANIC GILDING.—The new method of gilding by means of galvanism, appears to have excited considerable interest in Germany. There is the Allegemeine Zeitung of the 6th, an article which states that Professor Bottger, of Frankford, has, after a long perseverance in experiments, brought the process to the highest degree of perfection. He has discovered a salt, the application of which to the material, it is said, overcomes all the difficulties hitherto encountered in gilding. All kinds of metals on being immersed in the solution of this salt, come out brilliantly gilded without suffering any of those black marks or stains to which they would be liable in the common process.

Junction of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.—The Frankfort Journal publishes a letter, dated Trieste, the 11th ult., stating that Mehemet Ali has assured the French engineer, Mongel, that he wished to realize the dream of his life, the junction of the Red Sea, and the Mediterranean by means of a canal. For this purpose the Pasha had written to Mr. Brunel, the engineer who executed the Thames tunnel, proposing to him to undertake this work.

The fashions of the world and the requirements of the Gospel are ever antagonistical. He, therefore, who eschews the one, and yields obedience to the oheir, is in the only safe and sure way.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, containing the best mode of culture adopted in France, England, Germany, and Flanders; full practical instructions to guide the small cultivator, the farmer, the director, and the large proprietor in the improvement of an estate; the general principle of agriculture, and the culture of all the useful plants; the training of domestic animals, and the veterinary art; the description of various arts relating to agriculture; rural implements and buildings; the management and improvement of vines, fruit trees, timber, and forests, tanks, etc.; the economy, organization, and direction of a rural establishment; and finally, legislation as applied to agriculture; closing with a table of contents alphabetically arranged; a list of figures, abbreviations, and authorities cited

An Elementary, Complete, and Methodical Course of Rural Economy, with more than Two Thousand Engravings, representing the various Implements, Machines, sets of Apparatus, Breeds of Animals, Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, Rural Buildings, etc. Digested and Revised by a Committee of Scientific and Practical Agriculturists, belonging to the Agricultural Society of France, under the direction of M. T. Bailey, Member of the Societies of Agriculture and Horticulture. Translated from the French, with Notes adapting it to the use of farmers in the United States of America, by Elizur Wright, jr., formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Western Reserve College, Translator of La Fontaine's Fables, &c.

Agriculture is the foundation of all human arts—the art for which man was made, and the perfection of which is his chief happiness and glory as the lord temporal of this planet. Of this sublime art, all other arts and sciences are but satellites, their business being to wait on, enlighten, and adorn it with their moonshine. Consequently, no man more than the agriculturalist needs the full use of his brains, and a perfect command of all the treasures of human experience. So the farmer of the United States view the matter; and in presenting them with a translation of the celebrated Maison Rustique of the French, we have no doubt of their hearty support. It is the work of all works on *practical* agriculture; the most scientific, clear, and comprehensive. France has long excelled in *profitable* farming. This is the *source* of her wealth. England is rich by coals and commerce. Her agriculture is splendid, but sometimes costs more than it comes to. Those who have fortunes to *spend* may buy the vast works of Marshall, Dickson, Arthur Young, Loudon, &c.; but those who wish to *get* a fortune out of the soil will find the French writers better able to show them the way. The excellence of French elementary works is well known to all teachers. For centuries, the Maison Rustique has been, in France, the standard elementary work—the spelling book and grammar of farming. The present edition for "the nineteenth century" has been rewritten and brought up with the "march of mind," by sixty of the ablest "agronomes" of France. It has all the light of the latest improvements, not only in France, but in all Europe.

William Cobbett, one of the most successful farmers both in England and America, who wrote the best English style and the best French grammar that ever was, valued the Maison Rustique not only as an encyclopedia of farming, but as a means of *educating his children.* He was his own schoolmaster. [illegible] speaks of the [illegible] of this work:

"Our book of never failing resource was the French Maison Rustique, or Farm House, which, it is said, was the book that [illegible] (I think that was his name), the [illegible] in the reign of Louis XIV., [illegible] Here are the [illegible] [illegible] the French, and ten [illegible] in English, when the picture [illegible] sufficiently explain itself. I never have been without a copy of this book for forty years, except during the time that I was fleeing from the dungeons of Castlereagh and Sidmouth, in 1817, and when I got to Long Island, the first book I bought was another Maison Rustique."—*Advice to Young Men,* [illegible] 129.

Of the qualifications of the translator, [illegible] said that he is a practical farmer, and [illegible] his translation of La Fontaine, which [illegible] printed in England, an English reviewer [illegible] that he "does not know the English writer who could have done it better."

TERMS.—The work will be published as a semi-monthly periodical, in numbers of 56 pages, octavo, each 25 cents, and when completed will contain forty numbers, at $10.

Five dollars paid in advance for the first 20 Numbers, shall entitle subscribers to the remaining 20 Numbers for four dollars.

Or, nine dollars in smaller sums, (if not less than $1,) regularly advanced during the course of publication, shall entitle the same reduction.

The 1st number will be issued on the 1st of July, 1842.

All orders and remittances should be addressed to S. S. HASKELL, Publisher, 138 Fulton-st. New York.

New York, June 1, 1842.

*** All editors who will give this prospectus fifteen insertions, and forward the papers containing them to the New York Watchman, shall be entitled to one copy of the work. 18w15

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

---

4 CASES. Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

---

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams--Chas Potter A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred---James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
[illegible]—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
[illegible]—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lan-[illegible]
[illegible]—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, [illegible] B. [illegible] P. Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West
[illegible]—[illegible] P. Livermore.
[illegible]—Stephen M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. [illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] Hardin.
[illegible]—Paul Stillman.
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—Charles M. Lewis.
[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] Crandall.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]—Geo P. Burdick.
[illegible]—[illegible] Greene.
[illegible]—[illegible] G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hi-[illegible]
[illegible]—Abel Ward.
[illegible]—Rowland T. Greene.
[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] Stillman, William B [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.— David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—L. G. Maxson.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek--Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem- -Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport---Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run---Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield.---Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson---Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville---G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville---Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto---Job Tyler.
Tallmadge---Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co--M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co.---James Dunham.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
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AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
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JAMES BAILEY.

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Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanie by a responsible name.

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☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

Lester T Rogers 2a

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 35.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 139.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,—*The* SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.—*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, OCTOBER 26, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

From the New-York Evangelist.

WHAT IS PUSEYISM.

As Puseyism or newmanism, called the newmania of Oxford by the wits of London, is now such a wonder of the age, as well as animal magnetism, mormonism, and millerism, and as we often refer to it in common conversation, and expect to live and die making it the subject of our religious detestation and most disciplined abhorrence, this is published to answer the now quite common question, WHAT IS PUSEYISM?

We reply, in the very words of their standard writers, as quoted in the following extract, which we copy from an English paper of authority near the very seat of the beast, though itself of better character—the Oxford Chronicle. We know that all enlightened Christian readers will value the morceau as a precious one, it is such an intelligible synopsis of that modern pestilence, and such an authentic oracle for diffusion and reference. ECCE SIGNUM.

AN ANSWER BY THE PUSEYITES TO THE QUESTION, "WHAT IS PUSEYISM?"

It is to 'say anathema to the principle of protestanism' (1)—to 'depart more and more from the principles of the English reformation' (2)—to 'sigh to think that we should be separate from Rome' (3)—to regard 'Rome as our mother, through whom we were born to Christ.' (5)

It is to denounce the church of England as being 'in bondage, as working in chains, and as teaching with stammering lips of ambiguous formularies' (6)—it is to eulogize the church of Rome as giving 'free scope to the feelings of awe, mystery, tenderness, reverence, and devotedness' (7)—and as having 'high gifts and strong claims on our admiration, reverence, love, and gratitude.' (8)

It is to declare that 'our articles are the offspring of an uncatholic age' (9)—and that the communion service is 'a judgment upon the church.' (10) It is to teach that the Romish 'ritual was a precious possession' (11)—and that the mass book is 'a sacred and most precious monument of the apostles.' (12)

It is to assert that 'Scripture is not the rule of faith' (13)—that 'the oral tradition of the church is a fuller exposition of God's revealed truth' (14)—that the Bible 'placed without note or comment in the hands of uninstructed persons is not calculated, in ordinary cases, to make them wise unto salvation' (15)—and that only persons 'disclaiming the right of private judgment in things pertaining to God are members of the church of Christ.' (16)

It is to teach that 'baptism and not faith is the primary instrument of justification' (17)—that we are not to 'neglect the doctrine of justification by works' (18)—and that 'the prevailing notion of bringing forward the doctrines of the atonement explicitly and prominently on all occasions, is evidently quite opposed to the teaching of Scripture.' [19]

It is to assert that in the Lord's Supper "Christ is present under the form of bread and wine' [20]—that he is then personally and bodily with us' [21]—and that the clergy are 'intrusted with the awful and mysterious gift of making the bread and wine Christ's body and blood.' [22]

It is to maintain the lawfulness of prayer for the dead [23]—to make a distinction between venial and mortal sins [24]—and to assert that a person may believe that there is a purgatory, that relics may be venerated, that saints may be invoked, that there are seven sacraments, that the mass is an offering for the quick and dead for the remission of sins, and that he may yet with a good conscience subscribe the thirty-nine articles of the church of England. [25]

It is to put the visible church in the place of Christ, by teaching that 'she alone is that true hiding place into which the servants of God may flee for refuge and be safe.' [26] It is to put the sacraments in the place of God, by declaring that they 'are *the sources* of divine grace.' [29]

1 Palmer's Letters to Golightly. 2 British Critic for July, 1841. 3 Tracts for the Times. 4 Palmer's Letter. 5 Tracts for the Times. 6 Id. 7 Newman's Letter to Jelf. 8 Tracts for the Times. 9 Id.—10 Froude's Remains. 11 Tracts for the Times. 12 Id. 13 Tracts for the Times. 14 Linwood's Sermon's. 15 Id. 16 Id. 17 Newman on Justification. 18 Linwood's Sermons. 19 Tracts for the Times. 20 Linwood's Sermons. 21 Tracts for the Times. 22 Id. 23 Id. 24 Id. 25 Tracts for the Times, No. 90. 26 Linwood's Sermon's. 27 Tracts for the Times.—*Oxford Chron.*

OBSERVATIONS.

We can perceive no unfairness in the manner in which these extracts are taken from the Puseyite authors, and given in their proper sense together, from the scattered and attenuated forms in which they appear in the originals. *While men slept, the enemy sowed tares.* Error is generally specious, insinuating, and tacked on to truth for its better deceitfulness and its easier currency. The great doctrines of regeneration and all the proper work of the Spirit, the spirituality of all true religion, the office of faith in our salvation, our justification *freely, by his grace, through the redemption that there is in Christ Jesus*, the divine purposes in saving men, and the conservation of the saints as *kept* [as with a garrison] *by the power of God through faith unto salvation*, these and kindred truths, constituting the very vitals of Christianity, are avoided, suppressed, or denied, as well as the genuine doctrine of the atonement of our Savior on the cross. Added to all which, they hold the doctrine of exclusiveness, excluding and denying all the reformed churches of Christ; the result of their super-eminent folly of the succession of lineage, or that all 'authority' in the church of Christ comes in the way of a chain from the first Pope, down to Gregory XVI, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and down to any and all of the legitimates thereto appertaining, in England and her colonies, in America and her territories.

Who sees not that all this is popery disguised? It is anti-American, anti-protestant, anti-Christian. Let it only spread in silence, and its *leaven* will *leaven the whole lump* of society, and we shall all be prepared to yield, we and our children, before we know it, to the organized and antiquated oppressions of Rome; whence the sword and the keys united will subdue our liberties, and we shall fall victims to the worst form of despotism ever seen in our world. The Inquisition will be restored with all its beauties and its blessings!

And all this, as temporal disaster, is INFINITELY LESS than the spiritual damage it will do to our souls. It is *another gospel—which is not* ANOTHER. *Every plant*, says Jesus Christ, *which my heavenly father hath not planted, shall be rooted up.* Puseyism and popery, and all their kindred anomalies, are such poisonous plants And shall the American soil yield them a harvest? Are they here to be propogated, in this country of the pilgrims, in this land of protestants, in this nation of freemen? Have our fathers of the Revolution bled in vain, or our ancestors of the Reformation suffered and burnt in vain? Let Christians arouse from their supineness, and be aware of the most formidable pest of the age. Already do they deny the existence of the churches of the Reformation, holding them as mere synagogues of apostacy from their chain of the succession, consigning them to the 'uncovenanted mercies of God'—that never saved one soul, and denouncing their wisest, holiest ministers, whom God has so abundantly owned and blessed in preaching the gospel, as no ministers of Christ, as 'gross impostors,' intruders, usurpers, and traitors 'to the church'—by which they mean themselves and their party.

Let Christians look to God for his countenance and his arm, against this flood of abominations. Lift up a standard for the people. So shall they fear the name of the Lord from the west, and his glory from the rising of the sun. When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him.

WICKLIFF AND LUTHER.

THE APOSTLES AND SLAVERY.

BY DR. BRISBANE.

The apostles' doctrine on the subject of slaveholding is very easily apprehended by every fair and unbiased mind. Wherever a church was founded amid a slaveholding population, three practical questions arose, and only three; by deciding which, the apostles declared the whole mind of God, respecting slavery:

1st. What shall converted slaves do, whose masters remain heathen.

2d. The duty of Christian masters, whose slaves remain heathen.

3d. Where both master and slave were converted to Christianity.

1. The first was a very common case; for the first converts of Christianity were among the most despised of the people.—Hence, the converted slaves naturally wished to know of the apostles whether the law of Christ allowed them to claim liberty from their masters. The apostles would not, of course, set each slave, without any concert, to rebel single-handed against the whole power of the Roman empire, by whose laws his owner held him in slavery, as that would be madly to throw away their lives. They therefore directed the converted slave to endure his condition with patience, till he could get free; 1 Cor. vii. 20: 'Art thou called being a servant,' (doulos, servant, but may mean slave,) 'care not for it.' (Greek, *melcto*, i. e. do not grieve and vex yourself about it. Bear it patiently.) '*But if thou mayest be made free, use it rather.*' The phraseology is peculiar. The apostle does not say, 'if your master offers to emancipate you;' 'but if thou (*dunasai eleutheros genesthai*) art able to get free, use it rather.' In plain English, bear your bonds till you can safely escape them; or, as one has beautifully paraphrased it,

"Wait for the dawning of a brighter day,
And snap the bond the moment when you may."

2. The second case was where the master was converted to Christ, and the slave not; should he send his slave away, or retain him?

The answer given by the apostles, is in Col. iv. 1; 'Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal;' or more rigidly rendered, 'give them justice and equality;' that is, in plain terms, in all business matters, treat them as your equals.

The last case, where master and slave were converted, as were Onesimus and Philemon, is settled in Phil. 16th verse; where Paul commands Philemon to receive Onesimus. 'Not now as a servant, [doulos,] but as above a servant, a brother beloved.'—St. Paul commanded, and Philemon promptly obeyed. Onesimus was immediately freed, was soon joined in an ecclesiastical commission with Tychicus, and soon after, it is said, became bishop of Ephesus.

These three cases include all that could possibly arise respecting slavery in planting the first churches in slaveholding lands; and in every case, the apostles took the ground of the immediate abolition of the practice.

PASTOR AND PEOPLE.

It is a solemn and beautiful association—that between a pastor and his people. The pastor has devoted himself to the office of bringing messages from God to the people; the people have pledged themselves to the receiving reverently the communications of eternity from the lips of the pastor. Woe unto the one if he be faithless and sluggish; woe unto the others if they be inattentive or unbelieving. Woe unto the pastor if he be sluggish or faithless! Of all the duties that have ever been put upon man, there is not one to which is attached a tittle of the responsibleness which hangs around the preaching of the gospel. At a time when the judgment is sufficiently matured to decide fairly on the solemnities of the ministerial office, and an unqualified avowal that he thinks himself moved by the Spirit of God, the clergyman is set apart to the services of the sanctuary, and binds himself to the work of feeding the flock of the Redeemer. The faith which he professes to believe, he must teach it till he die. The vigor of his understanding, the labor of his studies, the fervency of his prayers, all must be gathered into one hearty dedication, and given unreservedly to the mighty work of turning sinners from the error of their ways. And if there be a pause in the arduos career—if there be treachery, or time-serving, or cowardice; or if the base desire of sordid gain, and the unhallowed lust of reputation, intrude themselves into the seat of sacred functions: O! then there breathes not upon the broad face of the earth, the man more deserving than this misnamed minister of Christ, to become a mark for the finger of indignant scorn, and to be wept over and bewailed by all that is holy and noble in creation. Woe unto the people if they be inattentive or unbelieving. Sermons die not. Every means, every opportunity, every warning, every lesson, they are registered in the book of the doomsday; and when the throne is set, and the startled dead swarm up from the sepulchres, they shall stand out as witnesses against the careless and the impenitent—and then shall it be seen that a faithful ministry, if it lead not a man to be a candidate for glory, is as a millstone around his neck, dragging him down into the depths of perdition.—*Melvill.*

ATTRACTION OF THE CROSS.

There is nothing pleasurable in viewing the scene of a savior suffering in ignominy upon the cross. But we can with pleasure behold the spirit, the affection, the love that moved him thus to die. What wonders meet at the cross of Jesus Christ! *Justice* and *mercy* centre here. See the innocent sufferer nailed to the wood. The Son, the only begotten Son of God, suffers there,

"While justice pours upon his head,
Its heavy vengeance in our stead."

Did his Father aid him? Did he extract one drop from the bitter cup that justice held to his dying lips? Did he abate one pang of all his distress? No, not one. Did his Father not fly to his rescue, when encompassed by enemies, and in the jaws of death, while every fibre of his heart was pained? Did he administer no relief? May he not recline his head in death on a kind Father's bosom? No. The Savior exclaims in the bitterness of death, 'My God! My God! why hast thou FORSAKEN *me?*' Here we behold the justice of God. But mark his *love.* 'Twas love that moved him to give his Son to die for all our guilt. It was love that prompted him to make the momentous sacrifice. Human love would have failed to make a sacrifice like that. It was as great [with reverence we say it], as Infinite Love could endure! God, as it were, retires, 'and draws a cloud of mourning round his throne,' as though it was a sight too painful for Deity to witness! But love, love to his enemies, demanded it, and the sacrifice was made. Who can say that God is unfeeling, that God cares not for my soul, 'since the Savior has died.'—*Morn. Star.*

DEPTH OF EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

There are not wanting instances to prove that the changed caracter of many a man late in life has borrowed its complexion from an impression made in youth; and not unfrequently does the turning point of the principles of many centre in some remote cause, in itself without moment, and trivial.

A few days ago I was privileged to experience the exact exemplification of this assertion, as extraordinary as it is true. I allude to a middle-aged man, who has been suffering from convulsive fits ever since he was a boy of nine years old, first caused from a fright; in fact, his mind is bordering upon idiotism, and is mechanically incapable of receiving new impressions. One day, talking to his aged mother of the necessity of personal religion, I perceived the unfortunate man become interested in my observations on prayer. He drew my attention, which was not withdrawn, though his attempts to speak were painful in the extreme. What an inlet of joy to my feelings when from his stammering I learnt 'that he could pray, too.' Upon inquiring what he prayed, he replied, 'Our Parder 'chart in heaven,' and then went through the whole of the Lord's prayer, verbatim. This he has done for more than twenty years; perhaps the only hope to which he clings—certainly the only spiritual exercise he can now enjoy. The prayer was learnt at a Sunday school before he met with the fright.

How suitable is the advice included in the royal injunction—'In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good.'—Eccles. 11: 6.

JUST ON THE VERGE OF HEAVEN.—There is something peculiarly affecting in the condition of a Christian, who, though surrounded by objects of earthly affection, knows that he soon must die, and has transferred all his interests to another state. Such a person it is our privilege daily to see.—She is a young mother, and has been for several years a devoted friend of Christ.—For some months she has steadily contemplated her end with a serene tranquility and now in the last stages of disease, her faith entereth into that within the veil, and taketh firm hold on heaven. Her home is beyond the grave. Her relatives and friends are regarded with tender love, but the whole bent and current of her supreme desires are on those things that are unseen and eternal.

How infinitely valuable is such a state of mind! How important that we should keep in view the dying hour! When we engage in any business—when we form any design, it becomes us to inquire how we shall like to reflect upon it in days when we shall be about to bid the world farewell.

There is something lovely in consumption It leaves the mind so clear, that to the Christian it furnishes a most delightful opportunity for glorifying God. There may be exhibited the virtues of patience, resignation, social affection, and calm, unwavering faith. Then may the soul often fix her eye on God, her final portion. Then may the tongue bear witness to the sustaining grace of God.

"It is well," we said to her, one day this week, "that you have not now to seek an interest in the Savior." "O, yes," she replied. "It seems to me I could not do it now." She could not bear the excitement of such an anxiety. We have no doubt, that she has been able to hold out against the attacks of this fell destroyer, for months longer than she could have done, had it not been for the quiet repose of spirit which her well-tried hope has imparted.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

ON HUMAN LIFE.—Often does the question come to us—what is a religious use of life? If we change slightly the terms, and ask, what is a wise use of life, few would find it difficult to answer. It must be wise, to use life for the greatest good to ourselves and others which it is capable of yielding. And this cannot be done, it cannot be even known, until all the relations of life are known and regarded, especially its duration, its destiny. These, then, must be studied, as the first and simplest wisdom. And with these, all the uses of life must be made to harmonize. If you are mortal, and only mortal, eat, drink, for to-morrow you die.—But if you have a mind capable of infinite growth, a heart which thirsts for that which the world cannot give, a conscience that is its own tormentor or rewarder, accordingly as it is used, it must so continue indefinitely. If you are living a life always exposed to death, yet nursing in its own bosom, the seeds of immeasurable happiness or misery, seeds sown by your own hand day by day—then *it is wise* to "live soberly, righteously, and godly in this world," and such words are no longer unmeaning. Nor is it a worthless consideration, though a low principle of action, that a good life can loose nothing, and may gain every thing; while wickedness or infidelity has no advantage, and perils all. "What will be your condition, Father, without another life?" "What will be your condition with it?" was the reply.—*Monthly Miscellany.*

A DYING MOTHER.—A few years ago, a gentleman was called to visit a dying female. On entering the humble cottage where she dwelt, he heard, in an adjoining room, an infant voice. He listened, and found that it was a child of the poor dying woman engaged in prayer. "O Lord, bless my poor mother," cried the little boy, "and prepare her to die! O God, I thank thee that I have been sent to a Sunday School, and there have been taught to read my Bible; and there I learn, that 'when my father and mother forsake me, thou wilt take me up!' This comforts me, now that my poor mother is going to leave me! May it comfort her, and may she go to heaven; and may I go there too! O, Lord Jesus, pity a poor child! and pity my poor dear mother; and help me to say, 'Thy will be done!'"

He ceased, and the visiter opening the door, approached the bedside of the poor woman.

"Your child has been praying with you," said he; "I have listened to his prayer."

"Yes," said she, making an effort to rise, "he is a dear child. Thank God, he has been sent to a Sunday School. I cannot read myself, but he can; and he has read the Bible to me, and I hope I have reason to bless God for it. Yes, I have learned from him that I am a sinner; I have heard from him of Jesus Christ; and I do, yes I do, as a poor sinner, put my trust in him. I hope he will receive me. I hope he has forgiven me! I am going to die, but I am not afraid; my dear child has been the means of saving my soul. O, how thankful am I that he was sent to a Sunday School!"—*London T. S. Anecdotes.*

Hope and fear, like light and darkness, conquer or resign to each other.

THE EYE OF A NEEDLE.—The practice of insulting the religion of such persons as profess a faith different from their own, has ever been characteristic of the Oriental nations, and is illustrative of a passage in the New Testament which I have not seen explained by any of the commentators—I mean the expression of our Savior, where he denounces the votaries of avarice by declaring that "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." For a long time previous to Christ's appearance, it had been usual for the "sons of Ishmael," or pagan Arabs of Asia Minor, to make hostile incursions into the towns of Judea, and riding their dromedaries into the synagogues to desecrate the altar (whenever the Osmanliz take possession of a Greek village, they invariably ride into its Christian church, and endeavor to force their horses to defile their altar) in the manner here described. In order to put a stop to these enormities, the Jews hit upon the expedient of constructing the doors of their churches, &c., so low, that an ordinary sized man could only enter by stooping, and thus they completely foiled their persecutors; for the disinclination of the Arabs to dismount, even on the most pressing occasion, is well known to such as have traveled among these sons of the desert. In the hyperbolical phraseology of the East, these diminished apertures were compared to the *eye of a needle*; and the impossibility of a camel making his way through them, became at length a proverbial expression for an impracticable undertaking.—*Auldjo's Journal.*

Persecuted but not destroyed.—Two hundred suffering Christian converts are now wandering as fugitives in the island of Madagascar. Their utter destitution compels them to wander about from mountain to mountain in search of something for food, and at the same time to escape the rage of their deadly persecutors. Executions, ordeals, and miseries increase throughout the country, so that 3,000 persons have recently taken the tangena (poison water) by order of the sovereign. Still they do not lose courage, they place their confidence in God.—*Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society,* 1842.

Those who are most impetuous in the pursuit of happiness usually meet with the severest disappointments. Happiness enters most freely into the mind which is the most tranquil in its desires.

No principle, but *fear* or *love*, will effectually influence human conduct.

Children's Department.

I cannot call thee fair, my Child.

BY THOMAS H. BAYLEY.

I cannot call thee fair, my child,
I cannot call thee fair,
Unless a perfect form and face,
Be joined to gifts more rare:
If to thy features, blameless thoughts
The boasted charm impart,
I'll own that thou art beautiful,
And press thee to my heart.

I cannot call thee eloquent,
Nor listen with delight,
Like some, who deem that ruby lips
Are ever in the right:
But if from truth's integrity
Thy accents ne'er depart,
I'll own that thou art eloquent,
And press thee to my heart.

I cannot call thee fortunate,
E'en though I see thee count
Thy worldly treasures o'er and o'er,
And boast of the amount:
But if the friendless of thy store
May claim an ample part,
I'll own that thou art fortunate,
And press thee to my heart.

TWO SIDES TO THE PICTURE.

'Oh, look at those soldiers!' exclaimed a little boy, who was gazing from his nursery window, at a troop of the military who were passing. 'They prance along so famously on their fine horses, and their swords looks so handsome. O see, see! what beautiful feathers they have in their caps, and hark! at the fine music. Oh! if I live to be a man, I am determined to be a soldier!'

No watchful mother was near him, listening to her child, or she would have tried to correct his errors of judgment, by showing him that the life of a soldier is far from being so desirable as he supposed. Instead of her, there sat by him a youthful nurse, whose eye was as much as his, taken by the dashing appearance of the soldiery.—She had come from a foreign land, and she had many anecdotes to tell the little boy, about military scenes, in which her relatives and friends or the families with whom she had lived were concerned. She had seen nothing of the horrors of war, but her young and ardent imagination had been caught by its pomp and pageantry.

The conversation and scenes of that day, made a strong impression on the young and excitable Arthur, and from that time, the desire to be 'a gay soldier,' fastened on his mind, and his thoughts, even while he was apparently engaged at play, would continually recur to the brilliant military procession, and to his nurse's animated accounts of her early life. Whenever his indulgent father offered him new playthings, and Arthur was allowed the privilege of selecting them, he never failed to beg for a toy a sword, or drum, or other implement of war, and with these he would employ his play hours in exercising himself in mimic warlike sports.

Months rolled on, and the bent of the little boy's mind, was becoming more and more confirmed toward war and warlike things, and as yet, no eye had detected the evil that was lurking in his path; no heart had become alarmed on account of dangers that menaced him. His mother was too indolent or inattentive, to give heed to the thoughts which filled the minds of her children, or to be alarmed by propensities which they exhibited, unless they were actually vicious. His father was an ambitious and worldly-minded man, and if his child's spirit excited him to any emotion, it was that of pride, at seeing him so bold and manly.

But happily, or I should say, providentially, not long since, there came to visit the parents of Arthur, his father's sister.—This lady was a pious and intelligent woman, and being, moreover, very fond of children, she soon contracted great affection for her nephew, who was in his appearance and manners very attractive to strangers. She noticed him so kindly—was so patient with him, and exerted herself so much to make him happy, that she won wonderfully upon Arthur, and he soon opened his little heart freely to her. His aunt was surprised and alarmed to find the passionate desire for military life which had been growing unchecked in his young heart, and she seized every opportunity to try to correct his opinions. Whenever she met with anecdotes calculated to show forth, another side to the picture of war, she never failed to read or relate them to Arthur, until at length, the little boy woke from his dream of fancied happiness, and learned to view a soldier's life and a soldiers occupations in a very different light. One evening she was reading Miss Sedgwick's Letters from Abroad, and she stopped a moment to look at Arthur. She wanted to ascertain whether he was in a state of mind to give attention to a passage in that lady's work, which is calculated to leave upon the mind a lively impression of the horrors of war. Finding Arthur favorably disposed, both to listen to her reading, and to reflect upon what he might hear, she explained to him briefly the history of Waterloo, and of the leading men who were concerned in the bloody tragedy, which has rendered its name so memorable. She then read to him the following passage:

'We drove round the rich wheat fields to *La Haye Sainte.* There is no ground so rich as this battle field. In the spring, the darkest and thickest corn tells where the dead were buried! The German legion, slaughtered at La Haye Sainte, are buried on the opposite side of the road, where there is a simple monument over them.

"Set where thou wilt, thy foot, thou scarce can tread,
Here on a spot, unhallowed by the dead."

'La Belle Alliance, where Wellington and Blucher met after the battle, was pointed out to us; and Napoleon's positions, the very spot where he stood when he first descried Blucher, and his heart for the last time swelled with anticipated triumph.

'We were shown the places where Gordon, Pickton, and others of note fell; and there, where the masses lay weltering in blood, the unknown, unhonored, unrecorded, there was,

"Horror breathing from the silent ground."

'It was a piteous sight,' said our guide, 'to see the next day the men, with clasped hands, begging for a glass of water. Some had lost one side of the face with a sabre cut; others had their bowels laid open!—They prayed us to put an end to their miseries, and said, 'surely God would forgive us.' All the peasants, men, women and children, that had not been driven clear away, came in to serve them; but there was not enough; and they died burned with thirst, and their wounds gangrened, for there were not surgeons for the half of them. They would crawl down to those pools of water and wash their wounds; the water was red and clotted with *blood!*—Oh, c'est un grand malheur, la guerre, mes dames!' (Oh ladies, war is a great evil,) he concluded.'

'Oh! please don't read any more, dear aunt,' said Arthur, while his eyes filled with tears. 'I shall not soon forget that terrible account of the sufferings of the poor soldiers. Never! never! shall I wish to be a soldier again, if it makes me liable to see such distressing sights. Indeed you were right when you told me there were 'two sides to the picture of war.' The one that I, foolish boy that was, have been looking at so long, had nothing terrible about it; that which you have now shown me, is all horrible!'

'Yes, my love, it is indeed,' said his aunt. Especially is it so, when we think of each of those slaughtered myriads, having had a soul, which by the event of that day, had been driven suddenly before its Maker, there to give an account of the deeds done by it in the body. War when viewed in this light, becomes truly awful, and Christians may well look forward to the time, when its horrors shall no longer be known in our world; and when in its stead, peace and love shall reign every where!'—*Chris. Observer.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, October 26, 1842.

ALONZO H. BURDICK, of this office, will visit, this month, the friends of the paper in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Eastern New York, to settle up the unsettled accounts of the Register, and obtain new subscribers. Will the friends of the press aid him as much as possible?

Infidel's Concessions.

Despite the infidel's determination to do or say nothing that shall give the least credit to christianity, he frequently and unwittingly awards it all that it claims. It is not uncommon for such to express admiration of the character of christians, and the good influence of christianity over individuals and communities where it is possessed. He likewise is more willing to trust his interests in the hands of a religious man, than in one of his own sentiments.

All their concessions are due to Christianity, and not to the persons professing it, for it is the divine principle of christianity that makes them thus worthy of admiration and confidence. If all professors are not worthy of this award, it is because they are not governed by the principles of the religion they profess. These are competent to make the man of God perfect. Thus the infidelity of christians gives strength to the professed infidels.

The infidel's system looks to death as the extinction of being, but every feeling of soul, and every wish he breathes, is for immortality, and he can never confine all his desires and aspirations this side the grave. Beside, the idea of annihilation finds not a lodgment in his heart. From this he turns away with inward horror, while he clings to it with outward profession. Thus does he virtually acknowledge the immortality of the soul, and, by consequence, the whole christian doctrine.

He acknowledges a perfect contrast in his feelings, andthe christian's. Christianity inspires its possessor with the joyful hope that "though a man die, he shall live again," and "bloom in eternal youth," while death with all its darkness and dread, hangs like an incubus upon the infidel's soul, taking away even the pleasures of this life. We can heartily adopt the language of another, "if the infidel's system be true, let me live and die with the christian's hope, and never awake from death to discover my mistake."

Geology and the Mosaic Account of Creation.

Infidelity has seized upon the supposed difference between the Mosaic account of the creation of the world, and its origin as proven by Geology, as an argument against the truth of the scriptures. Many christians, likewise, have refused to believe the developements of this science as to the age of the world, for the same reason. Both have been hasty in their conclusions, and both may be in error.

Geology does establish the fact of the existence of the earth for a long period before the six days of creation. Whether this period was millions of years or not, it matters not. Geologists are at liberty to imagine as long periods as they please. And if they can show that the matter of which the earth is composed, or that the earth itself had existed millions on millions of years, before the six days of creative operations as recorded by Moses, it in no wise contradicts Moses' account. And if believers in the inspiration of the Bible deny the developements of science on the account of their apparent contradiction of the scriptures, still men will believe in the developments of science, or deny the evidence of their senses.

A careful examination of the account of creation as given by Moses, will at once reconcile this matter. There is not, necessarily, a connection between the first and succeeding verses of the first chapter of Genesis. The first verse declares simply the fact that, "in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." When *the beginning* was, whether just previous to the creation of light, or any indefinite period before, can not be ascertained from the scriptures. The mind is left free to fix upon any period that science, or any circumstances may dictate. The simple object of Moses in the first verse seems to have been to settle this point, that God created the earth, and that it did not come into existence by chance. And in the second verse he describes the state in which matter was, when the six days of labor commenced.

Each days work is prefaced with the declaration, "God said," &c., thus making it evident that the creation of the first day commenced with the creation of light, as seen in the third verse, thus leaving the first and second verses unconnected with the following. Some old editions of the English bible have a "break" at what is now the end of the second verse, thus rendering the evidence still stronger that those verses should be separated as relating to different times.

This view of the subject is not new, nor has it been resorted to, simply to meet the argument of Geologists. Some of the Fathers had this opinion, such as Augustine, and Theodoret. And in modern times the same idea has been taught by critics as being consistent with the language of Moses. The most important of these are Buckland, Pusey, Chalmers, and Petavius.

"Give account of thy stewardship."

The christian, with all his abilities, mental, moral, and physical, and his time and substance are God's, over which he is placed as steward, and commanded to occupy until Christ shall come. Being thus placed, he cannot, without sacrilege, use any thing he possesses otherwise than for the promotion of God's glory. He needs only so much of earthly treasures as best to qualify him for his labor in God's vineyard. Whatever he has more than this, or that he turns to another purpose, operates directly against his spiritual interests, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom. Whether a man have little or much, it should be held in trust for God, and made to yield a constant revenue. Could the steward know at what precise time he would be called to account, he would prepare himself to give a faithful account.—But inasmuch as that time is in the knowledge of God only, it is the part of wisdom to be always ready. If Miller's doctrine of the end of the world in April, 1843, be true, then there remains but little time for christians to occupy. But should Miller be mistaken as to the time, yet very many will be called from their stewardship ere his appointed time arrives.

He that is a faithful steward will always be found waiting for the coming of his master. Blessed will those be whom the Lord, when he calls, shall find thus waiting.

Almanac and Baptist Register for 1843, published by the American Baptist Publication and S. School Society. Philadelphia.

Besides the usual matter of an Almanac, it contains a table of Baptist Associations in the U. S. and British Possessions—a list of Baptist Periodicals, and Baptist Institutions, Religious and Literary. The following is the general summary of Churches, Ministers, and Members reported in the Register, viz: Churches, 8,383; Ministers, 5,398; Members 611,527. The statistics of the S. D. Baptists have been published in the former numbers, but have been omitted in this. They have 1 Quarterly Magazine, 7 Monthlies, 1 Semi-Weekly, and sixteen weekly papers, including the Morning Star, (Free-will,) and Seventh-Day Baptist Register.

"WESTERN SCHOOL JOURNAL."—One number of the above paper, published at Louisville, Ky., has come to our table. It is published under the auspices of the college of professional teachers, and is devoted entirely to the interests of education. From the specimen before us, we judge that it will be invaluable to those who may patronize it. We are glad to see journals of this sort multiplying.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

MR. EDITOR,—Since reading the communication in the Register in relation to the Western mission, over the signature W. D. C., I have thought best to send for publication the following statement.

Anticipating, what proved to be the result, that the Missionary Society would not be in a situation at its annual session to appoint Missionaries for the ensuing year, and finding that there was a deep interest felt in the Western Mission by many of the friends in Shiloh, and that they were anxious that Elder Scott should be continued as a Missionary the coming year, I concluded to test their liberality by circulating a subscription to raise the means for his support. Having secured for this object, in our society, a little more than $100, I resolved on spending a week prior to the sitting of Conference in presenting the subject to the brethren in East Jersey, in New York, and in Rensselaer Co. Being with the friends in East Jersey one day, the subject was presented to a few of the brethren and $17 added to the subscription. Leaving New Jersey, I visited the brethren in New York, and although they were deeply engaged in the Tract enterprise, they, together with the friends in Brooklyn, pledged $14 for the object. Arriving in Berlin, I presented the subject to the friends in that place, and individuals there, in Stephentown, and in Petersburgh, augmented the subscription more than $60. Thus it will be seen during a short voluntary agency, I obtained by subscription more than $200 for the Missionary cause.

At my last interview with Elder Scott, I understood him he would be willing to engage as our Missionary in the spring, should his health and other circumstances permit. He did not think that the present state of his health would warrant him to engage in the work this winter. As we have not for the present, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of the Missionary Society, "a regular medium of united efforts," let us not fold our hands and do nothing, but let us endeavor to devise some means of responding to the loud and repeated calls for Missionary labor which are so frequently saluting our ears, until an efficient organization for Missionary purposes, shall be consummated. Br. Church, Tyler, Coon, and others of our ministering brethren, are residing in the far West, some of whom, perhaps, might be employed as Missionaries if they could be sustained. I trust our ministering brethren will be willing to engage in Missionary labor, and I most sincerely hope that the churches will not be negligent in furnishing the means to sustain them in the work.

A. ESTEE.

Shiloh, Oct. 13, 1842.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

Fifteen days later from Europe.

We are under renewed obligation to Messrs. Harnden, for the Liverpool European of the 4th inst., brought by the steamship Britannia at Boston. The vessel was boarded early yesterday morning, by Messrs H. & Co.'s newsman four miles below the Castle. By this attention we are enabled to lay a synopsis of the news before our readers 24 hours in advance of the Boston mail.—*Daily Adv.*

The Britannia brings 97 passengers.

The cotton market at Liverpool is without animation.

The partial improvement which had taken place in the articles of wheat and flour previous to the sailing of the packet of the 19th ult. has relapsed and every thing become dull. This is accounted for by the continued fine weather for getting in the harvest in the northern sections of the country and the failure of many houses, extensive speculators in the market. Canadian flour is quoted at 26 a 27s. per bll. Canadian wheat 6s. 6d. a 7s. U. S. do. 7s. a 7s. 6d. Canadian and States flour had been forced off at still more reduced rates within the last few days.

H. B. M. ship Warspite, on board of which Lord Ashburton sailed from this country, arrived at Deal on the 23d of September.

The American tariff is unfavorably received in England. Birmingham and other seats of British manufacture will suffer severely by its operation. The French do not view it so unfavorably.

The Ashburton treaty has been the theme of much discussion in England, and many of the papers there affirm that that country has the worst of the bargain.

Failures of the houses of several prominent corn factors are announced in consequence of the serious decline in the price of wheat.

The operation of the new British tariff is sensibly felt in various portions of the kingdom. Foreign competition is invited from all quarters, particularly with the home agriculturists.

The difficulties in the condition of credit has raised the rate of money somewhat in extensive transactions.

A decided improvement has taken place in the manufacturing districts. Many of the hands have returned to work, but some are still discontented and hold out a more formidable strike at a future time.

The Marquis of Wellesley, eldest brother of the Duke of Wellington, is dead. He had been Gov. General of India and twice Viceroy of Ireland. He was in his 82d year.

There is nothing later from India or China.

Letters from Paris state that the frequent conferences between Lord Cowley, the British Minister, and M. Guizot are likely to result in the adoption of a commercial treaty, to be followed by the ratification, on the part of France, of the hitherto repudiated convention for extending the limits within which a mutual right of search shall be in force.

The news from Circassia and Daghestan continues unfavorable to the Russian arms.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDEPENDENCE.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Great fire at Liverpool—Destruction of American produce to the amount of three Millions of Dollars.

The packet ship Independence, Captain Nye, has just arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday, the 25th of September. The most important item of intelligence is the account of a destructive fire at Liverpool, by which several lives were lost, and property to an immense amount destroyed.

It will be seen by our correspondent's letter that the estimated loss of cotton, when that was written, was fifty thousand bales. In the detailed account from the Liverpool papers it is put down at sixty thousand.

The disturbed districts were more quiet at the last advices. Some two or three persons who had been wounded at Manchester, Staley, Brook, &c. had died of their wounds.

The weather still continued favorable, and rapid progress had been made in securing the crops in the backward districts.

Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.

LIVERPOOL 24th.

It is with much regret we have to mention that early yesterday morning this town was visited by a most extensive and calamitous fire, by which much property was destroyed.

The total quantity of cotton consumed is estimated at present at 50,000 bales, but it is supposed that the number will be increased when the exact quantity is ascertained.

It is also estimated that about 15,000 barrels of turpentine have been consumed by the fire, besides a large quantity of produce of various other descriptions.

[Our files not having come to hand we are indebted to the editors of the American for the use of their papers.]

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Twelve o'clock last night.

The fire is fast exhausting itself. Three engines are directing their energies to Grayson and Bannister's yards, and the fire proof warehouses.

Upward of 3,000 bags of rice, the cargo of the Bland, were saved from Mr. M'Knight's warehouse in Neptune street. It was during the removal of the rice that the two men lost their lives by the falling of the gable end.

The fire was distinctly seen for thirty or forty miles by vessels working up the channel, as well as by the guard on the mail train from Birmingham.

The following is an account of the buildings destroyed, furnished by Mr. Samuel Holme:—Four warehouses (Gray's) burnt; one do. (Taylor's) do.; two do. (Rayner's) do.; two do. (Poole's) do; four do. (Maw's) do.; one do. (Roger's) fire proof, partially on fire, but subsequently extinguished; two do. (Reyner's) south burnt; one shed (Reyner's) do.

Two sheds (Horseley's), Neptune street, do.; one large shed (McKnight's), west of the above, do.; Taylor's cooperage, Molyneux's lumber yard, cart houses, stables, a row of 16 houses and a large mass of property of various descriptions burnt.

Another account gives the following probable results as to the actual loss—Rayners A 309, B 315; do. C 309, D 315; Maw's four warehouses, no numbers; Grey's E 228; Grey's C 229; Taylor's 232; Rodgers' 256, two; Rayner's shed, 252; Gregson's 219, two; Horsley's two sheds; M'Knight's one do.; Poole's two sheds; Taylor's cooperages and other timber yards.

The whole is assessed at an annual value of £3,500. The value of the buildings exclusive of the land, probably from £35,000 to £40,000. The property which they contained may be estimated at the value of £300,000 to £400,000.

The principal contents are cotton, turpentine, flour, &c. The brokers can add up to 35,000 bales, but there must be more. The following is an estimate:—£250,000 in cotton—£150,000 in other goods—£35,000 in buildings—total £435,000.

We subjoin a list of the various sums which the Insurance Offices are said to have suffered by this calamity; but, of course, we cannot pledge ourselves for its accuracy:

The Sun,	£30,000
Globe,	35,000
West of England,	10,000
London,	30,000
Liverpool,	25,000
Phœnix,	40,000
Royal Exchange,	50,000
Manchester,	30,000
Imperial,	20,000

PORTSMOUTH, Friday Evening.

Her Majesty's frigate Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, C. B., anchored at Spithead this day, precisely at noon, bringing home Lord Ashburton from his mission in America. His Lordship left the Warspite at 2 o'clock and landed at Gosport, the ship saluting him when he left her, and the batteries upon his landing.

The Warspite has been 17 days from New-York, having left on the morning of the 5th inst. She was becalmed two days, or she would have made the run in 15 days.

Lord Ashburton, on landing, immediately proceeded to his seat at Anglesea, near Gosport, where lady Ashburton has been waiting his arrival.

The Warspite, being a government vessel on an extraordinary service, has brought no papers or letter-bags, and therefore, though she left New-York four days later than the Cambridge packet ship (noticed in the Standard of yesterday afternoon) yet we are, in consequence, without any further political intelligence from the United States.

News of the Day.

Outrage on the Millerites.—A camp meeting came off at Claremont, N. H., last week. Certain individuals of the baser sort, and disbelievers in Miller's doctrine, (and a contemporary supposes from their conduct that they thought the world was never coming to an end,) moistened the ropes of the big tent that covered the ground with sulphuric acid. One of them was arrested by the sheriff, and an attempt having been made by his associates to rescue him, a fight ensued, and some severe wounds were inflicted.

A Thousand Miles in a Thousand Hours.—Thomas Ellworth, the pedestrian, completed his feat of walking one thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours, at Cambridge, near Boston, yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, and still continued walking his mile an hour, with the intention of not stopping till 5 o'clock in the evening. This is the second time, we believe, that this feat has been accomplished.—*Com. Adv.*

Texas.—We learn from Mr. Lewis, who has just returned from a visit to Texas, that the government of that country is about effecting a treaty of peace with the whole number of Indian tribes who inhabit the frontiers, including the Cumanche tribe, which has always been so formidable and destructive to the citizens of the outer settlements. He says that a few days before he started in, Capt. Durst, Col. Stroud and Mr. Williams, Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, returned from their mission having seen nearly all the chiefs of the different tribes, from whom they received promises to meet in council on the 24th of October, at the falls of the Brasos. The commissioners have great faith in their doing so.

If a treaty of peace be consummated, the Government will establish three trading houses for them to trade at—one on the Trinity river, one on the Brasos, and another on the Colorado below which points it will be stipulated the Indians are not to come. He thinks that if the Government establishes this treaty with the Indians, it will be of infinite advantage to it; next, in fact, to the recognition of its independence by Mexico, as it will keep the Indians from committing depredations, and elicit their friendly feelings, secure their neutrality, or lead them to lend their aid in case the Mexicans should try to invade Texas again, in helping to repel them.

He says that the cotton and corn crops in the eastern portion of the country have not been so good any year heretofore as they are this season, and that the health of the country has never been better than it is at present.

Annual statement of Commerce and Navigation.—We have received from Washington the Annual Statement of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending 30th Sept., 1841, the printing of which is but recently completed. It makes a volume of 370 pages, large 8 vo.

The imports of the year amounted to $127,946,177; of which in American vessels, $113,221,877, and in foreign, $14,721,300. Exports $121,851,803; of which $106,382,722 were of domestic origin, and $15,469,081 foreign. Of the domestic articles, $82,569,389 were exported in American vessels, and $23,813,333 in foreign. Of the foreign articles, $12,239,319 in American vessels, and $3,229,832 in foreign.

Of American shipping there entered during the year 1,631,909 tons; cleared 1,634,156. Of foreign tonnage entered 736,444; cleared, 736,849.

The registered tonnage of the United States on the 30th Sept., 1841,

was	915,803
Enrolled and licensed,	1,107,068
Fishing vessels,	77,873
Total tons,	2,130,744

Of the registered and enrolled tonnage there was employed in the whale fishery, 157,405 tons.

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 174,342 tons were employed in steam navigation.

There was built during the same year, registered tonnage to the amount of 64,302 tons; enrolled, 54,491. Total, 118,893 tons.

MOBILE, Oct. 1.

Atrocious Murder.—One of the most cold blooded, unprovoked murders we have ever known, occurred upon the steamboat Canebrake, on her last trip from Montgomery. An Italian by the name of John Mark, deliberately drew a pistol, walked up to Mr. W. A. Clark, a gentleman from Greene Co. and shot him dead. Not a word had passed between them on the boat, and no cause is known, or has been given by Mr. Mark, for the horrid deed. Mr. Clark died instantly. Mark afterwards attempted to shoot the bar-keeper of the boat, who escaped by locking himself up in one of the state-rooms. On arriving at Cahawba the remains of Mr. Clark were interred, and Mark delivered up by Capt. Adams to the sheriff of Dallas county. He will have his trial in Lowndes county, where the murder was committed, at the next term of Court, which commences its session next Monday.

Later from Yucatan.—The schooner Ann Maria, Capt. Peters, arrived yesterday in eight days from Sisal. We have conversed with a passenger, from whom we learn that the Mexicans had not made their appearance off their coast. It is believed that the Mexican fleet had gone to Vera Cruz, but they were expected to return and visit Campeachy, and the troops at that port were busily employed in putting the fortifications in a complete state of repair. The regular force there amounted to about 5,000 men, and the militia that could be called in, on an emergency, at five times that number. The people were full of enthusiasm, and determined to repel any invasion the Mexicans might attempt.

We learn from the same gentleman that the three Yucatan vessels at Laguna were not captured, but were treacherously delivered to the Mexicans by their commanders, on the payment of the sum of $13,000 in specie. This fact was leaking out among the Yucatecos, and it was supposed that the culpable persons would be arrested, and tried and punished.

We learn from Capt. Peters that the Yucatan Government were anxious to renew the previous arrangement with the Texian navy, and that the money necessary to effect that object was appropriated and ready to be paid over. A. M., it is understood, brought communications to Com. Moore on the subject.—*N. O. Bulletin, Sep.* 29.

Martyrs.—According to the calculations of some, about 200,000 Christian Protestants suffered death, in seven years, under Pope Julian; no less than 100,000 were massacred by the French, in the space of three months; Waldenses who perished amounted to 1,000,000; within thirty years the Jesuits destroyed 900,000; under the Duke of Alva 36,000 were executed by the hangman; 159,000 by the Irish massacre, besides the vast multitude of whom the world could never be particularly informed, who were proscribed, starved, burnt, assassinated—chained to the galleys for life, immured within the walls of the Bastile, or others of their church and state prisons. According to some, the whole number of persons massacred since the rise of papacy, including the space of 1,400 years, amounts to 50,000,000.

Extension of Protestanism in France.—Few persons are aware of a fact we are about to mention on the authority of a friend, who has resided much abroad, and who possesses extensive opportunities of arriving at the truth—viz: that Protestanism is making rapid strides in France. In some localities the advance is marvellous; and if the movement continues to progress with its present steadiness, a great change will ultimately be effected in the religious character of the French people. When we consider the very important position which France occupies, it is difficult to over-estimate the importance of such a result. The peace and happiness of the civilized world may be materially involved in it. A strong Protestant party would form the break-water against revolution—the best safeguard for the preservation of the peace of Europe. There exists in Paris a central 'Societe Evangelique,' which has extensive ratifications, and possesses much influence, and we believe, considerable means. A large number of Protestant clergymen have been sent out by this institution, and the report for 1842, which we have recently seen, is full of facts which illustrate our friend's statement.—*Gloucestshire Chron.*

Dreadful collision at Sea.—A vessel sunk and all on board lost.—A letter from Capt. James Codman, Jr. of the ship Sarah Parker, at New-York, from Singapore, to the owners in Boston, gives the frightful intelligence of having come in contact with a brig, on her passage home, which is supposed to have occasioned her immediate loss, with all on board. We copy below the details of the disaster, from the Boston Atlas. The Sarah Parker had her starboard bow completely stove, from the rail to below the water mark, and it was only with infinite difficulty and exertion that the ship was saved from the untimely fate which befel the vessel with which she came in contact. She leaked considerably for some time, which injured her cargo—amount not ascertained. Another letter received at Boston, contains a supposition that the brig was a foreign vessel, as the exclamations of her crew were heard in foreign language. We annex the extract from the letter, and it will be seen that the exertions made to rescue the sufferers were ineffectual:

The collision took place on the 13th Sept. in lat. 14 17, N. lon. 19 02, W. during the night, in one of those tremendous squalls which happen in the variables.—The ship was going about ten knots at the time, and the darkness so great that I could not see the brig at the instant of striking, though I had been looking to leeward but an instant before, and was then standing by the main rigging, and all the watch at stations, to clew down the fore and main topsails, if necessary. I had already clewed down the mizzen topsail, the squall being very violent from W. by S. and the ship steering N. N. W. The brig must have been going very rapidly also. She showed no light, and I think that had not the rain made it so Egyptian dark, they might have seen ours which is constantly burning in the night, and shines from the deck house windows. Poor fellows! they must have sunk, as they were seen very near about 20 minutes after, and at daylight nothing could be seen, though we lay by and it became nearly calm soon after losing sight of the brig. I could render no assistance, as we had to strain every nerve to keep afloat, which we only accomplished by the quiet and at the same time energetic behavior of the men who kept their stations and obeyed my orders with as little confusion as if they were practising evolutions for amusement, and after getting clear, as I have said above, worked well and quick. Much credit is due to the chief officer and carpenter (in fact they are both carpenters,) for their indefatigable exertions in repairing, as well as their hands; for in 36 hours we had 18 new timbers in and 3 streaks planked up and chimed, and made some sail on our course with a light breeze. It was however, a long time before the ship was safe from bad weather, as every beam, timber and knee, and breasthook, and deck plank forward of the fore swifter, was stove.

Fountains.—New-York, while its business cognomen is the commercial emporium, may well be also named the Fountain city. No city in the world can have such fountains as we. No one has such a head or such an abundance of water. The fountains of Paris, and Europe generally, are played by machinery, and at great expense; but with us, the water leaps forth with its own joy of liberty. We have a river to sport with,—to us profusely,—to let flow without measure. There is nothing in the whole world to compare with our Croton water.—*Jour. Com.*

Melancholy Accident.—A most melancholy accident occurred on Thursday last, near Broken Sword post office, Crawford county, Ohio. Mr. Augustus Machold, late resident of Columbus, descended into a well which he had been digging, and before he had reached the bottom he fell senseless, from the effects of what are called the *damps.* His wife immediately ran to a neighbor's about 50 rods distant, and procured the assistance of Mr. C. Jacod, who immediately went into the well, when he became affected in the same manner.—Mr. Charles Scheller next descended and experienced the same effects. His father, Mr. George Scheller, then went to their assistance, and met the fate of the others. The well was then cleared of the noxious gas by means of fire, and the bodies taken out. Vigorous efforts were made to resuscitate them, but they were all dead except the younger Scheller, who had recovered.—*Ohio State Journal.*

State Loan.—We understand that all of the State loan advertised for by the Comptroller, $250,000, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, redeemable in 1849, has been disposed of at par. The Bank of the State of New-York, and the Manhattan Company received the subscriptions.—*Com. Adv.*

Longevity—Remarkable Case.—A most remarkable case of longevity in cold rigid New England, is that of John Gilley, of Augusta, Me., who died a short time since, at the venerable age of 124. He married at the age of 80, a girl of 18 years old, by whom he had ten children, the youngest of whom at his death was more than 100 years younger than his father. He was of Irish origin, but a native of Maine. His hair was of a pure silver white, a small lock of which was exhibited to us, a day or two since, by a gentleman of this city, who had it from his physician. A short time before his death it turned black. His teeth were perfect and sound to within a short period of his death. So remarkable a man was he in his day, that he was a subject of curiosity to all who visited that section of the country where he resided. The late Dr. Harris, was of that number. The late Gov. Gore of this Commonwealth, while on a tour to Maine, paid him a visit, and gave him a dollar for every year of his life.—*Boston Trans.*

Squirrels and a sign of a hard winter.—The Detroit Advertiser says a squirrel hunt took place near that city last week Tuesday. The total killed was 3360. Other papers notice like wholesale slaughters. The squirrels seem to abound this fall in unusual profusion all over the country. For some weeks past the woods in the neighborhood of Fort Erie, across the river have literally swarmed with them. Within the past week or two they have crossed the Niagara to this side in immense numbers. The rapidity and width of the river have, of course, proved fatal to many of them, but little armies of them have nevertheless succeeded in gaining our shore, whence they pushed off south. On the Allegany river, we are told they are so numerous, that it is not deemed worth while to waste powder and shot in killing them. Those wishing a squirrel pie stand on the banks of the stream and knock the little 'varmint' on the head with a stick as they swim across.—This apparently general emigration of the squirrels to the south, is held by the Indians, and others knowing in such matters, to betoken a hard winter.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Tariff.—The girls who, a few weeks ago, fled from Lowell, Nassau, Manchester, Exeter, Dover, Great Falls, and other manufacturing villages in New England, to their many and scattered homes, are beginning to find their way back at the call of the manufacturers, to the villages they had deserted.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Something new—More of the Welland Canal.—A schooner came into our port on Wednesday, from St. Josephs, on Lake Michigan, with 5000 bushels of wheat for Charles J. Hill. This is a rare event, but it is important. We are assured, by a gentleman acquainted with the forwarding business, in all its branches, that if there was a good McAdam road made to the river, opposite Carthage, he could land wheat at the mills in Rochester at from 2 to 5 cts. a bushels cheaper than if brought down the Erie Canal!—*Roch. Dem.*

The Post Office Department has issued a regulation requiring that no person under the age of 16 years be employed as a mail carrier on any post route, or a clerk in any post office in the United States. The better to enforce this regulation, it is required, that the ages of the carriers and clerks be entered upon the oaths of offices which they respectively take, before they are transmitted by the contractor or post master to the Department for file.

Portland, Me., was the scene of a destructive conflagration on the 12th ult., at about half past 10 o'clock. It commenced in the cabinet warehouse of Mr. George Clark on Congress street, and destroyed 11 houses and stores. The American estimates the amount of property destroyed at $30,000.—The space burnt over was three acres.

The grand jury at Rochester have indicted Mr. Bissel, the canal commissioner, for obstructing the highway. The step has been taken for the purpose of bringing a disputed question about bridges to a focus.

The steamboat Great Western, freighted with cotton, from Columbia, Arkansas, for New Orleans, ran on a sand bar about twenty-two miles below Natchez, ran on a sand bar about twenty-two miles below Natchez, on the 5th inst., and careened over. About five hundred bales of the cotton went floating in the Mississippi. The captain, clerk, and a passenger were also thrown overboard, but they saved themselves.

A Mr. Stearns, of Sacketts' Harbor, disappeared several weeks since, and serious fears were entertained for him. It appears, however, that he is safe. He traveled from his home to Iowa Territory, without being conscious of his wandering. His derangement is supposed to have proceeded from a blow, which he received on the head last winter.

The Supreme Court of Connecticut commenced its session at New Haven on the 11th inst., and in three days granted divorces to four dissatisfied wives.

The American Temperance Union says that the proprietor of the Schenectady Temperance House says he has averaged $2,08 cents per day more than when he sold rum; while a fashionable drinking house in Harrisburg, Pa., which, three years ago, took $430 on the 4th of July, this year received at the bar only $2,50.

To be Hung.—At the late Common Pleas in Sandusky County, Ohio, Joseph Sperry was convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung on the 2d of November next.

An Old Time Speculator.—The debts due by the estate of John Nicholson, once the partner of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary memory, are said to amount to *twelve million dallars!* He was Comptroller General of Pennsylvania, from 1782 to 1795, and in some way used the public funds to carry on his speculations.

French Charitable Statistics.—There are in France 1,329 public hospitals and houses of succor, giving aid to 152,830 poor patients and 6,275 bureaux of charity, succoring 695,975 poor persons. The female religious establishments give aid to 1,200,000 sick persons, and instruction, by means of 10,371 teachers, 620,950 children. The Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, in number 2,136, instruct 150,000. The number of teachers in the primary schools amounts to 62,859. There are 15 deaf and dumb schools, and the number of blind provided for is estimated at 20,000.

A Madrid Journal gives the following as the present state of the Spanish navy:

Three ships of the line, 6 frigates, 1 corvette, 10 brigs, 9 schooners, 4 armed steamers, 3 armed sailing packets, and 2 small vessels of war. The ships of the line are at present not in a state for service, but one, the Soberauo, is fitting out, but one is getting ready at Ferrol, and another will soon be ready for sea.

An Englishman, who had been to this country, was asked on his return home, what he thought of the Falls of Niagara. He said—"they were rather prettyish, but not so great a natural curiosity as a horse race at Newmarket!"

Distress in Washington.—There appears to be no provision for the poor at the capitol of the nation. The Intelligencer says: Instances have not unfrequently occurred, within the last twelve months, of persons being found going about the streets, of this metropolis bereft of reason, home, shelter, protection, friends, or any means whatever to procure them food or raiment which they absolutely needed.

A Competitor for Mons. Paul.—A young man of this city for several days been practising the Herculean feats of Mons. Paul, and in private given proofs of his astonishing strength. In addition to the usual feats of breaking the rope, a pair of Miller's best horses were attached to him but failed to pull him from his hold upon the ladder. It is confidently believed that the French "MONSTRE" is eclipsed by a native.—*Buffalo Com.*

We learn from Col. Hatch that during the three last terms of the Court of Common Pleas, in the counties of Barnstable, Nantucket, and Dukes, which contain a population of between 40 and 50,000 inhabitants, not a single bill of indictment has been found by the Grand Jary.—*Transcript.*

At Greenwood, in Oxford county Me., a bear weighing 400 pounds, which had been committing depredations on the corn for several weeks, was caught in the act, and summarily killed a few days since.

The number of church members in the Sandwich Islands is 19,210, being nearly one fifth of the population. The number admitted during the year ending 1st of June last, was 2443. Number of children in the schools, 18000 to 19,000. The King has lately joined the Temperance cociety.

A Robber Shot by a Woman.—The Pittsburgh sun of the 3d inst., states that on Friday evening the family of Mr. Wilson, who lives in Pride's fields, a short distance from the city, were alarmed when about retiring to bed, by hearing a noise in the lower part of the dwelling. Mr. W. being absent, his wife taking a loaded pistol with her, descended to the lower rooms, and just as she got down, she observed a person passing through a door in front of her. She at once presented the pistol and fired, and from the blood discovered round the premises, there is no doubt but the shot took effect. Immediately after the discharge of the pistol a man was seen rushing from the house, and a third was observed in the garden.

Notices.

An adjourned meeting of the Mechanics of this village, for the purpose of forming a "Mechanic's Association," was held at the School House in this village, on Saturday evening last, at which meeting a Constitution was presented and adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President—W. H. Bly.
Vice Presidents—H. A. Gardner, L. Wood.
Recording Secretary—R. F. Cone.
Corresponding Secretary—J. M. Letts.
Treasurer—J. R. Rider.
Librarian—D. R. Burdick.

Board of Directors.
A. N. Annas,
C. H. Maxson,
S. M. House,
G. L. Steele,
S. Bentley,
T. Spear,
I. R. Cook.

On motion, Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet again at this place on the first Saturday in November.

A general attendance of the Mechanics is respectfully solicited.

W. H. BLY, Pres't.
R. F. CONE, Sec'y.

N. B. There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors at the School-House, on Saturday evening, 29th inst. All those wishing to become members can make application to them.

NOTICE.

At the next meeting of the De Ruyter Lyceum, which will occur on Monday evening 31st inst., the following question will be discussed.

Was the globe entirely covered with water at the time of Noah's flood?

JEREMIAH GAGE, Pres't.
E. P. BLY, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL INSPECTORS AND TEACHERS.

The Deputy Superintendent will meet the Inspectors and Teachers of the several towns in his Superintendency, for consultation or examination, as follows:

Nelson,	Oct. 24, at	H. Andersons.
De Ruyter,	" 25,	W. C. Gage's.
Georgetown,	" 26	Z. J. Moseley's.
Lebanon,	" 27	Z. Benedict's.
Hamilton,	" 28,	Eagle Hotel.
Eaton,	" 29,	H. Stilwell's.
Madison,	" 21,	G. Goodings.
Brookfield,	Nov. 1,	S. Woodworth's.

The hour of meeting will be 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely; and all the teachers are requested to be punctual in attendance, as it is contemplated to establish associations, &c. in each town.

E. MANCHESTER, Dep. Sup't.
Pratt's Hollow, Oct. 11, 1842.

☞A Convention of the Officers, Teachers, Patrons, and friends of Common Schools will be held at the Court House in Morrisville, on Thursday the third day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of forming a County Common School Association, and devising the best measures for elevating the character of our Schools. A full attendance of the School Officers of each town is expected, and of the teachers and citizens is earnestly but respectfully solicited.

THOS. BARLOW, } Deputy
E. MANCHESTER, } Superintendents.

LIST OF LETTERS.

J. A. R. Greenman, Jesse L. Moss, Samuel Van Campen, R. T. Green, A. H. Burdick, (your letter was received 8 days after it was mailed, we answered by return of mail.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of J. A. R Greenman, $2, of R. T. Green, $2, cr. J. L. Thurston, vol. 3. of W. Stillman, $1. cr. B. R. Sexton, of E. D. Hitchcock, $3, 57.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.
J. N. ELMORE
Has received his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and traveling part of community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the inksand or pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c., with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents—Consequently a medal was awarded by the institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter Sept. 30, 1842.

Avery, Lafayette
Allis, Israel
Byram, Joann K. 2
Burdick, Sophrona
Burdick, Thomas
Burdick, Annis
Brush, Mariah L.
Brown, Samuel L.
Breed, Benjamin
Boyce, Wm. C.
Barbour, Alpheus
Chase, Caroline M. 2
Colegrove, Eli S.
Cartwright, Hannah Jr.
Gardner, Dwight
Gates, Mrs.
Gage, Eli A.
Gage, Jeremiah
Gifford, Edwin
Hitchcock, Augustus
Hoag, Caleb Senior
Kinyon, Jonathan
Larabee, Amasa
Marvott, James
Neil, Simeon Jr.
Peterson Mary Ann
Severance, Mary

M. SPEAR, P. M.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positvely cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S
MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE—

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD Pills, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

Doctor O. C. Lin.

HEADACHE.

Dr. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or billious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S
CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow-Citizens,—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by JOHN N. ELMORE, De Ruyter, N. Y.,
Oct. 20, 1842. 53yl.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the STONE STORE.
May 30.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14. GEORGE W. SUTTON.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842. JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Madison Couty, ss. }

I, ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, do hereby give notice that an election is to be held on *Tuesday succeeding the first Monday* of November next, for the election of the several officers mentioned in a notice received by me from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

Morrisville, Sept. 7, 1842.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, }
Albany, August 31, 1842. }

To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State;

A Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District, to supply a vacancy which will occur by the expiration of the term of service of Joseph Clark, on the last day of December next;

Also, the following county officers, to wit: three Members of Assembly, and one Coroner in the place of Allen Davis, who has removed from the county, and whose term of service would have expired on the last day of December, 1843.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, }
Albany, Sept. 7, 1842. }

To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

Sir. Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, a Representative in the twenty-eighth Congress of the United States is to be elected for the twenty-third Congressianal District, consisting of the counties of Madison and Oswego.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.

Morrisville, September 9, 1842.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff. 30w7

Christian Review.
A GOOD PROPOSITION.

THE importance of the Christian Review is admitted. It was commenced nearly seven years since in obedience to an urgent and almost spontaneous call from different parts of the land, and in compliance with that call, has been sustained through six successive volumes, only by special effort, and considerable sacrifice (previous to the present volume) on the part of a few individuals. The number of subscribers, however, has gradually increased, so as to inspire the hope that ultimately, the list would become such as to place it above "want," and on a basis that should insure its perpetuity; and with proper exertions on the part of its friends, it is believed such a result might easily be accomplished.

The work is put at the low price of *three dollars per annum*, in order to bring it within the means of as large a number as possible. Yet, many who are able, and who would be benefitted by its perusal, are not now subscribers, and need, it is thought, only to be reminded of the facts to become so.

The work occupies a high position among the religious quarterlies of the country, and in the estimation of intelligent men of *all Christian denominations*, is contributing a good share of the religious periodical literature of the age. To the Baptist denomination, in particular, it is an auxiliary in defence and illustration of the truth, with which it is believed, we cannot afford to dispense. And, since the committee and the publishers have resolved, never again to make an appeal for pecuniary aid, but to discontinue its publication whenever the subscriptions cease to be sufficient to sustain it, it becomes every well-wisher of the Review to exert himself *now* in its behalf.

☞The publishers having a number of the past volumes on hand, propose, in order to interest some who may be desirous of possessing it, yet feel unable to *subscribe*, to exert their influence to obtain new subscribers, and by so doing not only secure it for themselves, but, by increasing its circulation, extend its usefulness, and help also in insuring its perpetuity—to offer a PREMIUM for new subscribers, as follows.

☞Any person obtaining TWENTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS and remitting the publishers *sixty dollars*, shall be entitled to a *complete set of the Review in seven volumes*, the subscription price of which is, TWENTY ONE DOLLARS!

*** For FIFTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS the last five volumes will be given—subscription price FIFTEEN DOLLARS!

*** For TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, the last TWO VOLUMES, subscription price, SIX DOLLARS!

For FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS, either of the last three volumes, subscription price, THREE DOLLARS!

It is hoped that this very liberal premium, may induce many of the friends of the Review to make a renewed effort in its behalf, and thus not only reap benefit themselves, but aid the great object the Review is intended to sustain.

SUBSCRIBERS are reminded of the terms of subscription, "*three dollars per annum* IN ADVANCE." Have you paid your subscription? The money is much needed.

GOULD KENDALL & LINCOLN, *Publishers*,
59 Washington Street.

N. B. The publishers of any religious paper who shall give the above advertisement *three insertions* in their columns (and send a copy to the publishers) shall be entitled to a selection of either two of the last four volumes.

Boston, August 10th.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in "Mechanic's Hall," in rooms adjoining the "Register Office," in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.
De Ruyter, August 3, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash.
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal.
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress.
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH.
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches.	$3,50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5,00
In Drawing,	2,00
In Painting,	2,00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.
A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C Brownlee, D. D., and is only *one* out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its innate value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

A very liberal offer!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

*** Persons inclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them.

Also, in press, another *important, valuable*, and *cheap work*, in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,
In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 33mo

POETRY.

The following lines were sung at the close of a Missionary Discourse by Eld. J. L. Scott, at the last session of the General Conference. They were written for the occasion.

Hark! hark! what cry arrests my ear?
It is a distant plaintive prayer:
"O friends of Jesus hear!
Behold us in these western wilds,
Where vice the youthful heart beguiles,
And rolls its dark career.

"Our souls cry out in deep distress,
Where is the road from wretchedness?
We die in deep despair.
A gleam of light has pass'd our brow;
To seek its source we know not how;
For help we now appear.

"A man of God just pass'd us by
In haste, he said, 'prepare to die,
To meet your final doom.'
In melting strains he loudly cried,
'In Christ's pavilion quickly hide,
Secure from wrath to come.'

"We flew, the joyful news to grasp;
He cried, 'improve, for I'm in haste,
But little can I stay.'
He look'd on us, and as he went
'Prepare,' he said, for the event
Of time—for endless day.'

"We sought his feet, but he was gone;
His message left, his moments flown,
To other fields he fled.
On him we gaz'd—like time he flew,
His visage died upon our view—
We grasp'd what light he shed.

"Half wak'd, we struggle here in night,
O, Christians! where's the perfect light
That leads the soul to God?
Shall we in moral darkness dwell,
And crowd the road that leads to hell,
Nor flee the friends' abode?"

O, Christians! hear their bitter cry,
That rolls the Mississippi by,
And mounts to God above,
O, will you let them plead in vain
Since Christ the Lord for all was slain,
That all might know his love?

Haste, then, the messengers prepare,
And quickly send them, send them there,
To teach the road to heaven.
May God on high prepare their way,
And as they point to endless day,
Salvation will be given.

When here we fail, in realms above
We'll bathe eternal in that love
That sends this message round.
With angels blest, on seraph's lyre.
Our harps well tuned with holy fire,
Shall joyful praise resound.

Miscellaneous Department.

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE.

WORKING METALS.

Why are the ancient Britons concluded to have been expert in working metals?

Because the art of working in iron and steel had risen to such perfection in the tenth century, that even the horses of some of the chief knights and barons were covered with steel and iron armour. Artificers who wrought in iron were so highly regarded in that warlike time, that every military officer had his smith, who constantly attended his person to keep his arms and armour in order. The chief smith was an officer of considerable dignity in the court of the Anglo-Saxon and Welsh kings, where he enjoyed many privileges, and his wages were much higher than those of any other artificer. In the Welsh court, the king's smith was next in rank to the domestic chaplain, and was entitled to a draught of every kind of liquor that was brought into the hall.

Why were bellows first invented?

Because they might imitate the action of the lungs and a hollow reed placed in the mouth of the blower, the latter being the first instrument employed for blowing a fire. Our commom bellows appear to have been known to the ancient Greeks, and Roman lamps have been found in the form of bellows.

Why is it to be regretted that we know but little of the ancient construction of bellows?

Because more information on this subject would enlarge the knowledge we possess of the metallurgy of the ancients.

Strabo tells us, on the authority of an old historian, that Anacharsis the Scythian philosopher, invented the bellows, the anchor, and the potter's wheel: but this seems doubtful, as Pliny, Seneca, Diogenes, Laretius, and Suidas, only attribute the two last to him; and Strabo also remarks, that the potter's wheel is mentioned by Homer, who lived prior to the time of Anarcharsis. It is therefore, probable that the latter became acquainted with the invention on his travels, and having made it known to his countrymen, was looked upon as the inventor.

Why are forge-bellows constructed with three boards.

Because they are required to keep up a constant and unremitting stream of air through the fuel, to keep it in vivid combustion. Thus, the centre board is fixed, and furnished with a valve opening upwards, the lower board being movable with a valve also opening upwards, and the upper board being under a continual pressure by weights acting upon it. When the lower board is let down, so that the chamber between it and the middle board is enlarged, the air included between these boards being rarified, the external pressure in the atmosphere will open the valve in the lower board, and the chamber between the lower and the middle boards will be filled with air in its common state. The lower board is now raised by the power which works the bellows, and the air between it and the middle board is condensed. It cannot escape through the lower valve, because it opens upwards. It acts therefore, with a pressure proportional to the working power on the valve in the middle board, and it forces open the valve, which opens upwards. The air is thus driven from beneath the lower and middle boards into the chamber between the middle and upper boards. It cannot return from this chamber, because the valve in the middle board opens upwards. The upper board being loaded with weights, it will be condensed while included in this chamber, and will issue from the nozzle with a force proportionate to the weights. While the air is thus rushing from the nozzle, the lower board is let down and again drawn up, and a fresh supply of air is brought into the chamber between the upper and the middle and upper board. This air is introduced between the middle and upper board before the former supply has been exhausted, and by working the bellows, with sufficient speed, a large quantity of air will be collected in the upper chamber, so that the weights on the upper board will force a continual stream of air through the nozzle.—*Lardner.*

There are usually two blast-holes to conduct the stream of air from the bellows to the laboratory of the furnace, placed on opposite sides, but so angled that the streams do not impinge on each other.—The bellows are commonly cyllindrical, and their pistons are worked by a steam-engine.

Why are these bellows superior to the house bellows?

Because the latter are constructed only with two boards, and have thus only an intermitting action, or blow by fits, the action being suspended while the upper board is being raised.

Why are the German bellows made of wood superior to those in general use?

Because the effect produced by them is stronger and more uniform, and they last longer. Some idea may be formed of this contrivance from the following sketch.—The entire machine is composed of two boxes placed over each other, the uppermost of which can be moved up and down, in the manner of a lid with a hinge; but the upper box are sufficiently large to contain the lower between them, when raised to its greatest extent. Both are fastened together at the smallest extremity, where the pipe is inserted by a strong iron bolt. Thus, when the boxes fit each other with exactness, and the upper is raised over the under, which is immovable, the space contained within both will be increased; consequently, more air will rush in through the valve in the bottom of the lower one; and when the upper box is again pressed down, this air will be expelled forcibly through the pipe. The only difficulty is to preven any portion of the air from escaping it at any other part of the machine than the orifice of the pipe; and this is obviated by the simple contrivance of placing movable slips of wood at the inner sides of the uppermost box, which, by means of metal springs are pressed to the sides of the lower box, and fill up the intervening space.—*Beckmann.*

IRON.

Why is the use of iron believed to have been known in the earliest ages?

Because of its frequent mention in the Bible; thus, Tubal Cain, who lived nearly 4,000 years before the commencement of the Christian era, was "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." (Gen. iv. 22.) and we read that Abraham took a knife to slay his son Isaac. [Gen. xxii. 10.] In these early times too, mention is made of shears and of shearing of sheep. [Gen. xxxviii. 12, 13.]

Why is this knowledge supposed to have been afterwards lost?

Because many ancient nations used stones, flints, and the horns and bones of various animals, the bones and shells of fish, reeds and thorns, for every purpose in which the moderns now use edge tools of iron and steel.

Chronology informs us, iron was first discovered by the burning of Mount Ida, 1406 B. C. In England by the Romans, soon after the landing of Caesar! first discovered in America, in Virginia, 1715; first cast in England, at Blackstead, Sussex, 1544.

Why was iron, at one period forbidden to be used by the Romans, except in agriculture?

Because they thought iron poisonous, and that wounds made with iron instruments healed with difficulty. Chemistry has, however, exposed this fallacy. Fourcroy says iron is the only metal which is not noxious, and whose effects are not to be feared. Indeed, its effects on the animal economy are evidently beneficial.

Why is iron the most useful of metals.

Because it becomes softer by heat, and has the capability of being welded to another piece of iron, so as to form one entire mass; and this may be done without rivet, solder, or melting either of the pieces. No other metal possesses this singular property, except platinum.

An iron wire only one-tenth of an inch in diameter, will carry 450 pounds without breaking. A wire of tempered steel of the same size will carry nearly 900 pounds.—*Black.*

Why is the swedish iron superior to British iron?

Because the Swedes smelt with wood instead of coke. It is imported into England in great quantities and is chiefly used for carbonization in steel.

Why is iron deprived of its maleability by long continued hammering?

Because it loses a portion of its latent caloric; Dr. Black being of opinion that metals are malleable in proportion to the matter of heat which they contain in a latent state.

Why is cast iron paddled and rolled?

Because a principal part of foreign substances are thus burned away or squeezed out and malleability is conferred upon the metal by rendering it more pure.

By this curious process of *puddling*, cast iron, after it has been to a certain extent *refined*, by refusion in a forge, is, in this country, converted into wrought iron. The cast iron is just put into a reveratory furnace, and when in fusion, is stirred, so that every part may be exposed to the air and flames. After a time, the mass heaves, emits a blue flame, gradually grows tough, and becomes less fusible, and at length pulverulement; the fire is then urged, so that the particle again agglutinate at a welding heat, and are gradually wrought up into masses. In that state of intense heat, the masses are passed successively between rollers, and the bars made malleable. They are cut into pieces, placed in parces in a very hot reveratory, and again hammered or rolled out into bars. They are thus rendered more tough, and flexible, and malleable, but much less fusible, and may be considered as nearly pure iron.

Why is iron better cast perpendicularly than horrizontally?

Because of the pressure of the upright column, which renders the iron much less liable to air bubles and imperfections of that kind, which defeat the skill and calculations of the machinist. If this upright pressure be increased by a weight of extraneous metal, the casting is still more likely to be sound.

Why is a rod of wrought iron, if plunged into cast iron in fusion, become steel?

Because the iron absorbs part of the carbon. What is called case-hardening, is a conversion of the *surface* of iron into steel.

Why is the proces by which iron is converted into steel, cementation?

Because it consists in heating bars of the purest iron in contact with charcoal; it absorbs carbon, and increases in weight, at the same time acquiring a blistered surface. This, when drawn into smaller bars, forms *shear steel.*

In this process it has been commonly considered that the carbon combines *mechanically* with the iron; our chemists have, however, long been of opinion, that it is a *chemical* combination that takes place by the gradual absorption of carbon in the gaseous state, by the iron. This fact has been proved by Mr. Charles Mackintosh, of Scotland, who has taken out a patent for preparing steel, by subjecting the iron to a stream of carburetted hydrogen gas, enveloped from coal under distillation.—This iron is enclosed in a pot or crucible in the furnace, and when arrived at the proper heat, a stream of gas is directed by a pipe into the crucible, which has another aperture to allow that part of the gas to escape, which has not been taken up by the metal. Steel, in ingots, is porous; but to confer solidity, it is hammered, tilted, and rolled. By the power of a water-wheel, fifteen feet in diameter, hammers are worked, weighing from 2 to 4 1-2 cwt. and strike, at ten or twelve inches fall, from 100 to 200 times in a minute. The ingots, at a strong red heat, are exposed to the action of these hammers, and the metals condensed into bars, which are next submitted, at the same degree of heat, to the tilting hammers, which gives 300 strokes per minute; lastly, they are rolled or flattened into sheets, and drawn into lengths. Six tons a week are hammered down by a single hammer; about three tons are tilted; and twenty-four tons can be rolled, working night and day, by relays of hands.

The making of steel is a British manufacture scarcely sixty years old. Previously it came from Austria and Syria, and was dear and little use. It is however, now heated, welded, cut, and moulded in Great Britain, with nearly the same facility as deal wood by an ordinary carpenter.

Why does nitric acid, let fall upon steel, occasion a black spot?

Because the iron is dissolved, and the carbon thereby exposed to view.—*Parkes.*

Why is steel tempered?

Because when steel is heated to a cherry-red color, and then plunged into cold water, it becomes so extremely hard and brittle, as to be unfit for any practical purpose; the *tempering* reduces it from this extreme hardness, by heating to a certain point or temperature.

The polishing of steel is not executed in the same manner as that of the softer metals; the steel is not polished until it has been hardened, and the harder it is, the more brilliant will be its polish. Rotten-stone, a kind of very light tripoli, but finer than the other sorts is used.

Why are the most minute instruments generally made with good steel?

Because it is much more ductile than iron; a finer wire being drawn from it than from any other metal.

An Old Apologue.—A man going out of his beaten and directed way to gather unlawful fruits, fell into a deep pit. In his fall he caught hold on the arm of a tree growing in it. Thus he hung in midway, betwixt the upper light from which he fell, and the lower darkness to which he was falling. He looks downward, and sees two worms gnawing at the root of this tree. He looks upward and spies on a branch a hive of honey. He climbs up to it and feedeth on it. But in the meantime, the worms did bite in sunder the root, and down falls man and tree and all, into the bottom of a dark pit. Man himself is this wretch, who, straying from the way of God's commandments, fell to eat of the forbidden fruit—instantly he fell. The pit over which he hangeth is the grave; and the tree whereby he holdeth is this mortal life; the two worms are day and night; and the hive of honey is the pleasures and lusts of this world. Thereupon he greedily feeds, until the two consumers, day and night, in their vicissitudes, have eaten asunder the root of life. Then down drops earth to earth; there it must lodge in the silent grave, neither seeing nor seen, blended in the forgotten dust and undistinguished mould, till it be awakened by archangel's trump in the great day of Christ.—*Old Writer.*

'Halloa, you man with the pail and frock!' said a British officer, as he brought his fiery steed to a stand in front of Gov. Chittenden's dwelling—'Can you inform me whether His Excellency the Governor of Vermont resides here?'

'He does,' was the response of the man, still wending his way to the pig-stye.

'Is His Excellency at home?' continued the stranger.

'Most certainly,' replied the man of the frock.

'Take my horse by the bit, then,' said the officer, 'I have business to transact with your *master.*'

Without a second bidding the man did as requested, and the officer alighted and made his way up to the door, and gave the panel some hearty taps with the but of his riding whip—for be it known, in those days of republican simplicity, knockers and bells, like servants, were in but little use. The good dame of the house answered the summons in person; and having seated the officer and ascertained his desire to see the Governor, departed to inform her husband of the guest's arrival; but on ascertaining that the officer had made a *hitching post* of her husband, and immediately returned and informed the officer that the Governor was engaged in the yard, and could not well wait upon his Honor and his *horse* at the same time. The predicament of the officer can be better imagined than described.

Corn Stalk Molasses.—We are gratified to acknowledge the receipt of a sample of corn stalk molasses, made by Mr. Carpenter, of Galesburg. Its flavor is somewhat peculiar, reminding us at one time of one thing and at another time of another, until we have decided that there is nothing which it so much resembles in all respects as sugar-house New Orleans, though an epicure would certainly pronounce it somewhat inferior. This is the first year of its manufacture in Galesburg, Mr. C. being the first and only person thus far in that place to engage in it. His apparatus, we are informed, cost about $150, and will make one barrel of molasses a day, which sells readily at 40 cents a gallon. When the corn is properly planted and prepared, one acre will yield two barrels. As Mr. C. makes for his neighbors "on the halves," the corn grower will receive a barrel of molasses for an acre, which is certainly a more profitable product than corn at 25 cents a bushel. The mill is worked by two horses, and requires the manual assistance of the owner and two boys. There is a similar mill in the country, we understand, propelled by one horse, which answers tolerably well. What experiments have been made in sugar-making we know not, though as the molasses is said to granulate without fail, sugar must follow as a matter of course.

We saw a farmer in the country the other day gathering his water melons, in order to boil the contents into sugar. We hope he will forward us the results of his labors.—*Peoria (Ill.) Register.*

Anecdote of an Irish Sweep.—Some years ago an effort was made to collect all the chimney-sweepers in the city of Dublin, for the purpose of education. Among others came a little fellow, who was asked if he knew his letters. 'O, yes;' was the reply.

'Do you spell?'

'O, yes,' was again the answer.

'Do you read?'

'O, yes.'

'And what book did you learn from?'

'O, I never had a book in my life, sir.'

'And who was your schoolmaster?'

'O, I never was at a school.'

Here was a singular case, a boy could read and spell without a book or a master. But what was the fact? Why, another little sweep, a little older than himself, had taught him to read by showing him the letters over the shop doors, which they passed as they went through the city. His teacher, then, was a little sweep like himself, and his book the sign-boards on the houses.—What may not be done by trying!

Benefits of Affliction.—When Mr. Cecil was walking in the Botanical Garden of Oxford, his attention was arrested by a fine pomegranate tree, cut almost through the stem near the root. On asking the gardner the reason of this—"Sir," said he, "this tree used to shoot so strong that it bore nothing but leaves. I was, therefore, obliged to cut it in this manner; and when it was almost through, then it began to bear plenty of fruit." The reply afforded this inquisitive student a general practical lesson which was of considerable use to him in after life, when severely exercised by personal and domestic afflictions. Alas! in many cases it is not enough that the useless branches of the tree be lopped off, but the stock itself must be cut and cut nearly through—before it can become extensively fruitful. And sometimes the finer the tree, and the more luxuriant its growth, the deeper must be the incision.

The worthiest people are the most injured by slander; as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been pecking at.

A good conscience is the finest opiate.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, containing the best mode of culture adopted in France, England, Germany, and Flanders; full practical instructions to guide the small cultivator, the farmer, the director, and the large proprietor in the improvement of an estate; the general principle of agriculture, and the culture of all the useful plants; the training of domestic animals, and the veterinary art; the description of various arts relating to agriculture; rural implements and buildings; the management and improvement of vines, fruit trees, timber, and forests, tanks, etc.; the economy, organization, and direction of a rural establishment; and finally, legislation as applied to agriculture; closing with a table of contents alphabetically arranged; a list of figures, abbreviations, and authorities cited

An Elementary, Complete, and Methodical Course of Rural Economy, with more than Two Thousand Engravings, representing the various Implements, Machines, sets of Apparatus, Breeds of Animals, Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, Rural Buildings, etc. Digested and Revised by a Committee of Scientific and Practical Agriculturists, belonging to the Agricultural Society of France, under the direction of M. T. Bailey, Member of the Societies of Agriculture and Horticulture. Translated from the French, with Notes adapting it to the use of farmers in the United States of America, by Elizur Wright, jr., formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Western Reserve College, Translator of La Fontaine's Fables, &c.

Agriculture is the foundation of all human arts—the art for which man was made, and the perfection of which is his chief happiness and glory as the lord temporal of this planet. Of this sublime art, all other arts and sciences are but satellites, their business being to wait on, enlighten, and adorn it with their moonshine. Consequently, no man more than the agriculturalist needs the full use of his brains, and a perfect command of all the treasures of human experience. So the farmer of the United States view the matter; and in presenting them with a translation of the celebrated Maison Rustique of the French, we have no doubt of their hearty support. It is the work of all works on *practical* agriculture; the most scientific, clear, and comprehensive. France has long excelled in *profitable* farming. This is the *source* of her wealth. England is rich by coals and commerce. Her agriculture is splendid, but sometimes costs more than it comes to. Those who have fortunes to *spend* may buy the vast works of Marshall, Dickson Arthor Young, London, &c, but those who wish to *get* a fortune out of the soil will find the French writers better able to show them the way. The excellence of French elementary works is well known to all teachers. For centuries, the Maison Rustique has been, in France, the standard elementary work—the spelling book and grammar of farming. The present edition for "the nineteenth century," has been re-written and brought up with the "march of mind," by sixty of the ablest "*agronomes*" of France. It has all the light of the latest improvements, not only in France, but in all Europe.

William Cobbett, one of the most successful farmers both in England and America, who wrote the best English style and the best French grammar that ever was, valued the Maison Rustique, not only as an encyclopedia of farming, but as a means of *educating his children.* He was his own schoolmaster. In winter evenings his family resolved itself into a school, and he thus speaks of the use then made of this work:

"Our book of never failing resource was the French Maison Rustique, or Farm House, which, it is said, was the book that first tempted Dagnesnois (I think that was his name,) the famous physician in the reign of Louis XIV., to learn to read. Here are the four-legged animals, from the horse down to the mouse, portraits and all; all the birds, reptiles, insects; all the modes of rearing, managing, and using the tame ones, and destroying those that are mischievous; all the various traps, springs, nets; all the labors of the field and garden exhibited, as well as the rest, in plates; and there was I, in any leisure moments, to join this inquisitive group, to read the French, and tell them what it meaned in English, when the picture did not sufficiently explain itself. I never have been without a copy of this book for forty years, except during the time that I was fleeing from the dungeons of Castlereagh and Sidmouth, in 1817, and when I got to Long Island, the first book I bought was another Maison Rustique."—*Advice to Young Men, Art.* 129.

Of the qualifications of the translator, it may be said that he is a practical farmer, and in regard to his translation of La Fontaine, which has been reprinted in England, an English reviewer confesses that he "does not know the English writer who could have done it better."

Terms.—The work will be published as a semi-monthly periodical, in numbers of 56 pages, octavo, each 25 cents, and when completed will contain forty numbers, at $10.

Five dollars paid in advance for the first 20 Numbers, shall entitle subscribers to the remaining 20 Numbers for four dollars.

Or, nine dollars in smaller sums, (if not less than $1,) regularly advanced during the course of publication, shall entitle the same reduction.

The 1st number will be issued on the 1st of July, 1842.

All orders and remittances should be addressed to S. S. HASKELL, Publisher, 138 Fulton-st. New York.

New York, June 1, 1842.

⁂ All editors who will give this prospectus fifteen insertions, and forward the papers containing them to the New York Watchman, shall be entitled to one copy of the work. 18w15

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

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Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull,
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
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Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

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Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

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Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

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New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

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New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
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Clifford—Zebediah Burdick,
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

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New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
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Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
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Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

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IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co.—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO. 36.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 140.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

DIFFICULTIES ARISING FROM THE DOCTRINES OF UNIVERSALISM.

Universalism in this country has had several fathers. Mr. Murray is the father of Universalism as it was; Mr. Ballou, the father of it as it is. Mr. Ballou informs us that he was led to adopt his views of religion by reading a Deistical book. By denying future punishment and the divinity of Jesus Christ, he, in 1818, changed the whole fabric of Universalism; and has earned the title of originator of its present form and character.

Though Mr. Ballou is the author of modern Universalism, it was not through his influence that it has displaced the system of Murray. It is well known that Mr. Ballou is a man of little reading, and limited in his knowledge of books. He had, at the beginning of his public life, barely a common education. And though, after preaching several years, he began to study English grammer, any one who hears him will be convinced that he must have abandoned the attempt soon after the commencement. He had neither personal influence nor intellectual power enough to make his notions popular. Though he published them to the world, they met with little attention among his associates.

About this time, Walter Balfour professed conversion to Universalism. He adopted Mr. Ballou's sentiments, and carried them out with a bold hand. He went far beyond Mr. Ballou, and asserted such strange doctrines, and unheard-of notions, that he claims a place among the fathers of Universalism.

He professed to be a scholar. He talked about Sheol, Hades, Tartarus, and Gehenna, to such a degree, that his associates, unable to decide whether he was a learned man or a pretender, granted his claims, and shared his praise.

Mr. Balfour was brought up in the doctrines of the church of Scotland. He renounced them, however, and became a Haldanite, and as such came to this country, as a missionary, to enlighten the descendents of the puritans in relation to the Bible, and to do the work of a missionary upon the soil of New England. He did not visit this county as a man of distinction. He was not, as Universalists represent, a popular Orthodox preacher. He was an open-communion Baptist, and the body of which he was a member, was feeble and almost unknown.

Soon after he reached this country, he introduced himself to the late Rev. Dr. Morse of Charlestown, and made known the purpose of his mission. Dr. Morse gave Mr. Balfour little encouragement.—Soon after his arrival, Mr. Balfour changed his ground, and avowed himself a Congregationalist. Still he failed to secure that position which he thought his talents ought to command. He soon left the Congregationalists, and announced himself a Baptist. But his standing among the Baptists was not what he wished; and he left them in a short time. He next became a Puritan Baptist, celebrated the communion every Sabbath, and washed his disciples' feet.—Making a hurried descent through Unitarianism and Restorationism, he came down to Universalism; and was embraced by Universalists as one of the greatest and most learned of men.

Before he *avowed* himself to be a Universalist, Mr. Balfour addressed a series of anonymous letters to Rev. Prof. Stuart, professing to be in doubt upon some of the great doctrines of the gospel, and asking for light. These letters appearing in a Universalist print, endorsed by no responsible name, and bearing internal evidence that the writer was a confirmed Universalist, as no doubt he was, they received no attention from Prof. Stuart.

Indeed, no one supposed, at the time, that the writer expected any notice from the distinguished person whom he addressed; the whole being evidently intended for effect. He then threw off his disguise, and addressed Prof. Stuart over his own name. But he commanded less attention, if possible, when known, than when engaged as an anonymous writer. All by whom he desired to be noticed, knew the man too well to waste upon him either intellect or ink. He gained his object, however. He came to Universalists as a mighty man; as one whom his former brethren dared not attack, and whom Prof. Stuart could not answer.

Claiming to be a learned man, as indeed he was, in comparison with his present associates, Mr. Balfour gave a new aspect to Universalism; and so changed it, that, when it came from his hands, it retained but little of the form it had received from Mr. Murray, the father of the system.

Mr. Balfour contended that no such place as hell ever existed. The being of Satan he expunged from the Bible. The immortality of the soul he denied. He taught that all punishment was limited to this life, that all consciousness ceased with the death of the body, and that men would know nothing after death, till the general resurrection, when they would be created over again.

When I began my public life, the views of Mr. Balfour were generally received by the sect to which I belonged. The divinity of Christ was a theme of ridicule. Future retribution was laughed at as a relic of heathenism. The immortality of the soul was a thing that existed only in the imagination. The Bible was allowed to be an inspired book, provided it taught Universalism; while it was a common remark from the pulpit, that it would be unworthy of confidence if it contained any sentiment inconsistent with the salvation of all men.

I embraced the form of Universalism then prevalent. I was a Humanitarian.—The immortality of the soul, the native depravity of man, the apostacy and the ruin of our race, the plenary inspiration of the Bible, and future punishment, were all set aside by my teachers, and were rejected by myself. There were parts of the Bible that seemed to teach doctrines different from those which I had espoused. But I relieved my mind with the supposition that all systems had their difficulties, and that mine had fewer than others.

In the course of my ministry, as I became familiar with men and opinions, I could not but be impressed with the fact that a great many wise and good men received the doctrines which I rejected. Many of them stood high as men of sense and sound discernment. These men would be confided in, as to other matters. How, then, could they receive doctrines which, to my mind, were so contrary to reason? How could they discover their faith in the Bible, when I knew it taught no such thing? I thought much, read much, and was much perplexed upon this subject. Some parts of the Bible seemed to be built upon the fact that the soul is immortal. Other parts seemed to assert the divinity of the Redeemer. There was much too, that intimated that this life is one of trial, and that its actions will decide the endless destiny of man.

Though the principles of interpretation which I brought to the Bible helped me to get over these difficulties in a great measure, yet in all cases I could not satisfy myself. And, besides, those principles obliterated some of the most obvious truths.—The same reasoning that blotted from the Bible eternal death, also blotted out endless life. When I extinguished the fires of hell, I put out, at the same time, the light of heaven. When I had proved that Satan had no existence, the same arguments would annihilate the being of God, and make atheism the true faith.

From this perplexity I sought and found relief in the following manner: Some years ago, I had presented to me a book, containing the studies pursued at the Andover Theological Seminary, together with the doctrines there taught, and a reference to the works in which each doctrine was explained and defended.

Taking the book one day from my library, I resolved to investigate this subject, and see what the advocates of Orthodoxy could say in its defence. I had access to a very valuable theological library, and availed myself of its ample stores to obtain information as to those doctrines which have so long composed the faith of the church of Christ. I had no design or desire to embrace the creed I was about to examine. But the world seemed full of ideas about the fall of angels and men, and of the doctrines of depravity, atonement, regeneration, and eternal judgment. It was my desire to know upon what these and kindred doctrines were based; to inform myself in respect to the amount of evidence derived from the Bible in their support.

For some time I was engaged in this work. As I proceeded, I was astonished to find how grossly caricatured the doctrines of grace had been, and how much reason and Scripture were on their side.—I often found those despised sentiments sustained by an amount of evidence which I was unable to remove.

As the results of this inquiry, my views on most of the important doctrines of the gospel were materially changed. Indeed, from the commencement of my ministry, my views had undergone a gradual and imperceptible change, till the grace of God led me to embrace fully the doctrines of the cross.—*Universalism Examined, &c., by M. H. Smith.*

"I AM SUCH A SINNER."

Such is often the exclamation of men, who, long deluded by self-righteous views, at length discover their lost condition. For, strange as it may seem, there are but very few wicked men in the world, who are fully convinced that they are wicked. 'Every way of a man is right in his own eyes.'—'Ye are they which justify yourselves.'—'There is none iniquity in me, that were sin.' 'What have we spoken so much against thee? 'Wherein have we robbed thee?' are passages of Scripture, which aptly and justly represent the real state of feeling in the mass of unregenerate men. One great and often successful device of the adversary is to persuade men that they are good enough, and that the offer of mercy to sinners is not required in order to their salvation. The consequence is, that the best tidings in the gospel are regarded by many as wholly destitute of interest, and by some, as a detraction from their established worthiness. The giant, refreshed, does not more disdainfully reject proposals to amputate his right arm, than does the sinner the offer to save him by grace. But this delusion will not last always. In this world it is sometimes taken away. Jehovah, by his Spirit, gives power to the truth and quickness to the conscience, and the exceeding bitter cry—'I have sinned'—'I have sinned against the Lord,' is heard from him, whom nothing had formerly been able to humble and subdue. When this state of mind is produced, the adversary commonly tempts to an extreme the opposite of that formerly noticed, and the awakened soul is almost persuaded that its sins exceed the limits of divine mercy—that it has no ground of hope left it. Thus despair succeeds presumption, and both alike work the ruin of the soul.

To souls borne down with a sense of sin, we wish to say a few things deemed suitable to their circumstances.

1. Awakened sinner! your heart and your life are both as wicked as you have ever thought them to be. Yea, you have never seen the worst of the case. You could not bear the sight of all your offenses against the Holy One. They are both more numerous and more henious than you have ever seen them to be. It is a mercy indeed that God has not shown you the very worst of your state. The sight would have overwhelmed you.

2. Yet it is no less a mercy that he has showed you enough to make you feel the need of divine mercy. It is infinite kindness in God that he did not let you sleep on until it was eternally too late. Bless him for this. Hell is the truth seen too late. But the truth seen in time may lead you to salvation

3. Earnestly, therefore, beseech the Lord to continue the enlightening influence of his Spirit, and hail these convictions as assurances that God has not yet finally forsaken you, but is even now ready to show mercy to you if you will repent and obey the gospel. Pray that your convictions may not leave you.

4. Study and pray that you may understand the way of salvation, and be led to embrace it. Especially forget not that all the merciful provisions of the gospel are for sinners, for the worst of sinners. No minister is allowed to preach any gospel to the amiable and moral, but the very gospel which he is commanded to preach to felons and outbreaking sinners. The door of mercy is as wide open to those who have sinned much, as to those who have sinned comparatively little. If you are a great sinner, Jesus Christ is a great Savior. The history of redemption *abounds* with wonders of mercy to the worst of men. Be encouraged, therefore, to come to Jesus Christ, and plead for pardon. The invitations and offers are numerous, sincere and very kind. Under these circumstances it is wicked pride and unbelief to cry out, 'I am such a sinner' that I cannot be saved. Real humility would lead you to accept the Savior. Delay no longer, come to Jesus.

While life prolongs its precious light
Mercy is found and peace is given;
But soon, ah soon! approaching night
Shall blot out every hope of heav'n.

While God invites, how blest the day:
How sweet the gospel's charming sound:
"Come sinners, haste, Oh, haste away,
While yet a pard'ning God he's found.

"Soon, borne on time's most rapid wing,
Shall death command you to the grave,
Before his bar your spirits bring,
And none be found to hear, or save.

"In that lone land of deep despair,
No Sabbath's heav'nly light shall rise;
No God regard your bitter pray'r,
Nor Savior call you to the skies."

[*Watchman of the South.*

INFIDELITY AT THE PRESENT DAY.—I am well aware that much has been written and said upon this subject, and furthermore that much good has been accomplished thereby. If such then has been the result, is it not an incentive to action? Most assuredly. The sly creeping advocate of this unprincipled, flimsy, thread-bare doctrine, watches every opportunity imaginable to hurl the thunderbolts in loud acclamations of hypocrisy, backslider, or some other anathemas against the believers of Christianity. For one I am sensible that there is not a single individual, professing to advocate that doctrine of infidelity, who is strictly sincere and honest in his opinions. I state this without the least fear of contradiction. The very nature of man, when viewed by a candid and considerate person, if he is in possession of faith of the size of a mustard seed, is enough in itself to establish the inconsistency of infidelity. Society, as it is now organized, demands from the hands of every well wisher, a strict adherence to the principles of true Christianity. Take away from man the fear of Omnipotence, or remove the penalty attached to the laws of God, and the barrier against the commission of crime is removed. There is no longer a safety for any human being. Perfectly regardless of all, man hastens on to deeds of blood without any restraint. The prominent doctrine of moral restraint is fiction and moonshine. Remove the penalties attached to human laws, and where would lay the virtue of those laws. We need not run into mystification to secure evidences to back up any assertion which this subject may produce; they are every where apparent, they abound in every corner of the universe. But alas! where can the disbeliever resort for his evidence.—Does it abound in etchings and engravings upon the face of nature? Do the blue heavens above, or the deep-rolling ocean below, bear any evidence for him? Do the varied changes of the seasons, the verdure of the spring, or the golden tint of the frost in autumn, bear testimony in his favor?—No; they are so many living witnesses ready at all times to bear testimony of the goodness and wisdom of an Omnipotent Being.—*Olive Branch.*

Wickedness may well be compared to a bottomless pit, into which it is easier to keep ourself from falling, than having fallen into, to stay oneself from falling infinitely.

From the New-York Evangelist.

GOD'S WITNESS.

There is something in every man that whispers of a judgment to come. Whether he looks upward, or looks forward, gloomy forebodings will loom forth, menacing fearful retribution for guilt. The universal conscience of man has attested the reality and force of this conviction. Everywhere, and at all times, a necessity has been felt for propitiating an unseen, but offended God. The most ignorant minds, from which depravity had well nigh obliterated all vestiges of religious truth, have yielded reluctant but inevitable assent to the stern demand. If we look at the past ages, the world seems to have been but little other than one vast temple of sacrifice, in which ascended the smoke of unnumbered altars, and flowed the blood of countless victims. Nor has it stopped here. If the sullen accusations were not hushed by such oblations as these, incense has been rendered in the sight of human victims, and man has delivered to the knife the fruit of his body, and sought to read in the bleeding heart of desolated love, the assurance of his pardon, and freedom from his guilt.

Conscience may not now seek an expression in the simple practices of ancient sinners, but it is not the less unquenched. Altars do not fill our cities, nor the smoke of sacrifice ascend from our plains; but still is there the same unhushed cry of guilt in every sinner's bosom—the same fearful consciousness of a long and unsettled account with God. There is still a shivering at the thought of that unseen world where mercy becomes retribution, and probation terminates in doom. Few indeed are the sinners who do not, in their hours of thoughtfulness, quail before the frown of the Avenger. Few indeed, who wholly escape from convictions which they cannot express, and apprehensions which no mere earthly peril ever can inspire. "Point me," says one, who in painting the remorse of his own disturbed conscience, spoke for the world of sinners,

"O! point me thou
Some humblest, painfulest, severest path—
Some new austerity, unheard of yet
In Syrian fields of glory, or the sands
Of hottest Egypt. Let me bind my brow
With them; and barefoot seek Jerusalem,
Tracking the way with blood: there day by day,
Inflict upon this guilty flesh, the scourge;
Drink gall and vinegar; and for my bed,
Hang with extended limbs upon the cross,
A nightly crucifixion!————"

Anything! anything of labor, action, toil, or suffering, rather than endure the tortures of a wounded spirit—the burden of the hopeless and unforgiven! So unerringly does God's witness within us testify of his power and his wrath. So luminously does it point to the day of his solemn inquisition. If the sinner trembles at the foreshadow, what shall he do at the coming of the stern reality. If he is afraid in the land of peace, how shall he encounter the swellings of Jordan! W. W.

THE FUGITIVE.—Twenty years ago, a negro, held as a slave by some one in Maryland, escaped to Philadelphia, and took with him his little daughter, aged 8 years. There they lived a long time without any to molest them or make them afraid. After a while the child, now a woman came to New-York to reside. Here she married, and here she had a family, living with her husband and children, in confident belief that no one, not even her companion, knew that she had ever been a slave. At a late hour one night last week, a stranger, (supposed to be an officer,) knocked at her door, and desired her to light him to the next house where some one wished to see her. She took a candle and proceeded to the door, and on opening it saw, to her astonishment, the son of her old master. In a moment she extinguished the light—sprang into the yard, over the fence, and made her escape. She found a temporary asylum in the dwelling of an acquaintance, but this person being afraid of getting into trouble, desired her to seek another place. Between two and three o'clock in the night, she rapped at the house of a minister of the gospel, who treated the trembling woman very kindly, and invited her to stay at his house until her husband was informed where she was. The next day a place of security was found for this poor woman and her children. The young master and the supposed officer, finding their prey had escaped, became furious, searched the house and premises, seized the clothing of the woman and carried it off. They and their assistants are now ransacking every nook and corner where they think the woman is secreted. But a kind Providence has thwarted them, and their efforts to seize and convey this woman, this wife, this mother into slavery will be in vain. A respectable family, however, has been broken up; consternation has been carried into a peaceful dwelling, and terror has been experienced by many hundreds of unoffending persons.

MY MINISTER DOES NOT VISIT ME.—What then? I do not wait for those I want to see, but I go and see them. And I am sure he *owes* me a visit. I think, however, that I have a good excuse for this seeming neglect, and I ought perhaps to believe that he has as good a one. But he has been several times to see brother A. and B., and if he can find time to visit them, he might find time to come and see me. And is this a just cause for provocation? Am I afraid that he has more affection and regard for them than for me? If I had truly Christian and gracious affection, should I not rather rejoice that they are benefited and honored by his visits, rather than repine at this apparent neglect? And while indulging such a suspicious and jealous disposition, should I be benefited by such visits or would they be beneficial to him? Are not such feelings calculated to destroy all good feelings in the church? And are such feelings produced by that charity which thinketh no evil? But if I really want to see him so much, why do I not manifest such a desire by going to see him? But perhaps he will not want to see me, and he is not very sociable sometimes. But brother S. says he never stops to think whether he wants to see him or not but always improves every good opportunity; for he has a string of inquiries to make, and always finds it more difficult to get away than to make him converse. I am afraid that the most profitable and important subjects were not always brought forward, and this is a good reason why he is not so free. And can he, judging from my conduct, believe that I want to see him, when I pass his door so frequently and never call? I am afraid that I more desire that he should treat me with respect than that he should be useful to others.—And if so, I am growing large in my own esteem—a sad feeling for a Christian.—Would it not be as profitable for me to visit him in his family and see how he carries out at home those principles which he lays down in the pulpit? I am afraid the truth is, he is not paid in any degree according to agreement, and if so, he must of course stay at home more to take care of his own affairs, as it is not in his power to employ others. But, unless I dismiss these reflections, I shall find that the cause of complaint is all on the other side, and get myself deeper and deeper in the mire. I am resolved, therefore, to go and see for myself.—*Christian Mirror.*

A. LAYMAN.

From the New-York Evangelist.

LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE.

No higher privilege is granted to men on earth, after that of loving God, than to be a worker with God in the salvation of the world. To shine as lights in the world, is glory full of heaven's lustre.

As a means of eliciting this light, and having it so reflected as to be seen afar most resplendent, by deeds of love, the Rev. Mr. Bingham has recently suggested one of the very best.

Let every church choose a committee of three or five, to *inquire* where are the dark places of earth that need to be enlightened, what is doing to enlighten them, what needs to be done, what its church is doing, how much each member is doing, can do, or knows of what is needful to be done, &c. and report to the church monthly. Let it also inquire how much each member loses, who does nothing to let his light shine—how much he is to be pitied who is unable to do anything to spread light, and he deeply commiserated, who has no heart to do, and must, if he enters heaven at all, enter with no works to follow.

The Tabernacle church of New-York, it is understood, is about to send out and support two missionaries. One dollar a month from one-half of the professors of Protestant Christianity, would evangelize the world in twenty-five years. Now, in this country they give, the Baptists about twenty-five cents a year; Methodists, thirty-five cents; Episcopalians, fifty cents; Presbyterians, seventy-five cents; Congregationalists, one dollar, Well might the churches cover themselves with sackcloth and ashes in shame for its want of care for souls. L.

Unwillingly does the mind digest the evils prepared for it by others; for those we prepare ourselves, we eat but the fruit which we have planted and watered.

Children's Department.

————A little child
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb—
What should it know of death?

Wordsworth.

At Smyrna, the burial ground of the Armenian, like that of the Moslem is removed a short distance from the town, is sprinkled with green trees, and is a favorite resort, not only with the bereaved, but with those whose feelings are not thus darkly overcast. I met there one morning, a little girl with a half-playful countenance, busy blue eye, and sunny locks, bearing in one hand a small cup of china, and in the other, a wreath of fresh flowers. Feeling a very natural curiosity to know what she could do with these bright things in a place that seemed to partake so much of sadness, I watched her light motions. Reaching a retired grave covered with a plain marble slab, she emptied the seed—which it appeared the cup contained—into the slight cavities which had been scooped out in the corners of the level tablet, and laid the wreath on its pure face.

'And why,' I enquired, 'my sweet girl, do you put the seed in those little bowls there?'

'It is to bring the birds here,' she replied, with a half wonderful look; 'they will light on this tree,' pointing to the cypress above, 'when they have eaten the seed, and sing.'

'To whom do they sing?' I asked, 'to you or to each other?'

'O no,' she quickly replied, 'to my sister, she sleeps here.'

'But your sister is dead?'

'O yes, Sir, but she hears all the birds sing.'

'Well, if she does hear the birds sing, she cannot see that wreath of flowers.'

'But she knows I put it there; I told her before they took her away from our house, I would come and see her every morning.'

'You must have loved that sister very much,' I continued, 'but you will never talk with her any more; never see her again.'

'Yes, Sir,' she replied, 'I shall see her always in heaven.'

'But she has gone there already, I trust.'

No she stops under this tree, till they bring me here, and then we are going to heaven together.'

'But she is gone already my child; you will meet her there I hope; but certainly she is gone and left you to come afterwards.'

She cast to me a look of inquiring disappointment, and her eyes began to fill with tears.

O yes, my sweet child; be it so,
That near the cypress tree,
Thy sister sees those eyes o'erflow,
And fondly waits for thee.

That still she hears the young birds sing,
And sees the chaplet wave—
Which every morn thy light hands bring,
To dress her early grave.

And in a brighter, purer sphere,
Beyond the sunless tomb,
There virtues that hath charmed us here,
In fadeless life shall bloom.

[*Christian Reflector.*

FALSEHOOD.

This is so common a sin among old and young, that I need not define it; but those who practice it are none the less guilty on that account. Let us see what God says of it. In Proverbs, it is said, 'Lying lips are an abomination unto the Lord.' 'The lip of truth shall be established forever; but a lying tongue is but for a moment.' David says, 'He that telleth lies shall not tarry in my sight.' In the Revelation it is said, 'All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone.'—Many more passages might be quoted to show God's abhorrence of this sin; but we have enough already. We will now turn to one or two instances, in which he has punished those who have been guilty of it.

When Naaman, the leper, had been cleansed by washing in the Jordan, you will recollect that he urged Elisha to accept a present, which he refused. But when Naaman was returning back to his own country, Gehazi, the servant of Elisha, followed after him, and told him that his master had sent him to ask for a talent of silver, and two changes of raiment. This was a falsehood; but Naaman did not know it, and gave him more than he asked. When Gehazi returned home, Elisha asked him where he had been. He said he had been nowhere, and thus told another falsehood. But he was punished most severely; for the leprosy of Naaman clung to him, 'and he went out from Elisha's presence a leper as white as snow.'

In Acts, we have another example.—Ananias and Sapphira, after selling their possessions, as others had done among those early Christians, lied to the apostles, and consequently to the Holy Ghost, and to God. But how great was their punishment! No sooner did Peter rebuke Ananias, than 'he fell down and gave up the ghost.' About three hours after, when Sapphira came in, who was ignorant of the fate of her husband, she also fell down before the rebuke of the apostle, and was buried by his side. What solemn warnings are these to those who do not always speak the truth!

Think, for a moment, of the great evil a falsehood may occasion. It was a *falsehood* that deceived our first parents, and led them to sin; and O, what a train of suffering has followed in consequence of that falsehood! Its effects are now felt, and will be felt through all eternity. Young reader, are you willing to be a disciple of him who is 'a liar, and the father of it?'—Will you not rather avoid a sin which may lead to such fearful consequences? There are some who seldom tell a direct lie, who are in the habit of deceiving others; do *you* ever do this? Remember the words of the wise man, 'Bread of deceit is sweet to a man; but afterwards his mouth shall be filled with gravel.'

A poor African mother, with clasped hands and streaming eyes, was once mourning over the death of her son, who had been slain in battle by a Moor. As he was borne along on horseback, she proclaimed to the mournful group all the excellent qualities of her boy. But the one for which she chiefly praised him, formed itself a noble epitaph. 'He never,' said she with pathetic energy, 'never, *never* told a lie!'—Happy the mother who has this thought to console her, when following a beloved child to the tomb!

Young reader, if truth is such a beautiful trait of character, will you not always strive to possess it! Can you not adopt as your own the desire expressed in the following acrostic?

"Truth! thou angel of heavenly birth,
Rarely an exile to this earth,
Unfold thy beauties to my view,
Till I shall learn to love thee, too,
Heaven-born angel, fair and true!"

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, November 2, 1842.

SANFORD P. STILLMAN, of Westerly, is requested to act as an Agent for the Register in that place, in connection with Eld. Campbell. We will forward you soon a correct transcript of the accounts in your vicinity, also a list of the subscriber's names, and we trust that we shall feel a willingness on our part to compensate you for whatever trouble and expense you may experience in acting in behalf of the Press.

Faith and Works.

That faith that receives Jesus Christ in all his offices as he is revealed in his word, is inseparably connected with works of obedience to all he has required. There is a faith that is without works, and is dead.—This is

1. A bare assent to the truths revealed in the scriptures. There are but few in any religious community that are destitute of this kind of faith. The truths of religion so commend themselves to every thinking man as to gain his assent. And there is such a multitude of witnesses testifying to the redeeming and saving efficacy of the Gospel, that a man must be perversely blind who does not award to Christianity a divine origin. But having given his assent to the truth of the fundamental doctrines of the gospel, from the speculative knowledge he possesses he refuses to yield to its practical duties, thus rendering his faith a speculative or historical thing, without efficiency or power. The Devils have this kind of faith, for it is said of them, "the devils also believe and tremble." But as this kind of faith does not produce obedience to the will of God, it is of no avail.

2. A temporary assent to the word of God. At the present day a variety of means prompt men to embrace the gospel of Jesus. In many instances the word is received with all readiness and joy, and religion engrosses the thoughts and governs the conduct for a time. But when persecution or afflictions come, or when self-denial and sacrifice is required, or when personal convenience, and selfish gratification cannot be subserved, faith is at an end, and the thoughts become swallowed up in sin, and the ways of God are deserted. This arises sometimes from the fact that the reward of religion and not its duties were taken into the account, and sometimes from the fact that a profession of religion would greatly promote selfish and worldly interests. Let the cause be what it may, the faith that endures for a season only, is vain. Some of this class are referred to by the Savior in his parable of the sower. Some receive the seed in stony places, but having no depth of earth soon wither away.

3. A kind of *faithless* faith, or *mock* faith, a thing we hardly know how to name. But it is exemplified by receiving a part and rejecting a part of the plan of salvation as revealed by Jesus Christ. Some there are who claim the promises but reject the duties of the gospel, and take the responsibility of deciding how much, and what that God has enjoined, is essential to salvation. This system claims the privilege of receiving a part, and rejecting a part—of taking part as it is, and altering other parts—of rejecting some, and placing a new thing of its own invention in its stead. But as this does not require obedience in all things, it is a faith without suitable works, and is also dead.—But the faith that works by love and purifies the heart, and that is like an anchor to the soul, allows God to give directions while it yields obedience in all things. If a man then does not embrace the gospel entire, with all its duties, restraints, and requirements, and does not yield himself a living sacrifice, and all his members as servants of righteousness, having no desire but to know and to do the will of God as it is revealed, without alteration, abridgement, or substitution, he is destitute of a justifying and saving faith.

The following we take from the Baptist Advocate, and commend it to our readers.—We know not how, however, to reconcile the Advocate with itself. In this article the Editor pleads for "implicit obedience to the precepts of scripture." But in a discussion with one of the former Editors of this paper, to the inquiry whether the fourth commandment is still binding on Christians, he replies, "we express our opinion unequivocally in the *negative*." Are we now to conclude that the Editor has determined to adopt the self-denial which is so opposed to the pride of human reason, and observe the 4th command as all other precepts of the scripture, or that he will adopt the course he mentions in the first sentence of the following article, and cavil at the precepts of the Bible while he acknowledges their divine authenticity?

"IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE TO THE PRECEPTS OF SCRIPTURE.—One of the most remarkable facts in human experience, is, that those who acknowledge the divine authority of the Scriptures, are often disposed to cavil at their precepts. Even Christians often detect themselves in an earnest endeavor to avoid the obvious import of the commands of God, and to discover some easier method of satisfying conscience than simple, unquestioning obedience. The duty of immediately surrendering our judgment to what is written, is so opposed to the pride of human reason, that probably habitual self-denial is in nothing more difficult. And yet the duty cannot be doubted. And, as the faithful discharge of duty secures blessing, and blessing proportioned in some degree to the arduous nature of the duty, so in this instance, God bestows special grace on those who habitually reverence his word. To "tremble" at the word of God, is one of the most striking characteristics of the man with whom He dwells, and is an invariable accompaniment of deep humility and contrition of heart.

"The effect of an external manifestation of our habitual reverence for God's word and implicit obedience to it, is most salutary upon the minds of observers. The unconverted are convinced of the sincerity of our profession, and are themselves led to respect that which we always so scrupulously regard. They fear to infringe upon feelings and sentiments evidently so profound and sacred, and are thus restrained from that levity in speaking of the Scriptures to which the world are so much disposed. And it is only when we show ourselves most scrupulous in obeying the precepts of Scripture, that we can with apparent consistency urge upon others that obedience by repentance and faith which is requisite for their eternal salvation.

How is it.

A friend has handed us a copy of the articles of faith and practice of the Black River Baptist Association, from which we extract the following:—

Art. 12. We believe that the command, "*Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy*" is still obligatory upon all who have the light of revelation, that the first day of the week, called in the New Testament Lord's day, is to be observed as the Christian Sabbath, &c.

Are we to understand from this that both the seventh and first days are observed by them as the Christian Sabbath? It is surely so if their conduct and language agree. They declare *first*, that the command which definitely declares the seventh-day to be the Sabbath to be still obligatory on all who have the light of revelation. They must either place themselves beyond the light of revelation, or keep the seventh-day in order to be consistent with themselves. Perhaps some of the members of that Association will tell us why they keep two Sabbaths every week, or if they do not, why their professions and practices are discordant?

A correspondent writes us as follows:—'I came here with your father yesterday, on purpose to hear him preach on the Sabbath question last evening, but was disappointed, because in the opinion of some of the Sunday keepers, it seemed to be a violation of the Sabbath to have the subject taken up on that day."

Here we have the idea that the Sabbath is so holy that it must not be defiled by enforcing the doctrine of the *Sabbath* during its hallowed hours. It is so sacred that a mention of itself must not be made while it lasts. This sort of logic we know not how to understand. We leave it with our readers for digestion.

Hard Times.

Our agent, A. H. BURDICK, while on board of the steam boat from New York to Stonington, was robbed of his papers, including our accounts, and was thereby unable to effect a settlement. We pity the *poor* fellow who took them, for *poor* indeed must he be to be driven to the necessity of stealing newspaper accounts. As Mr. B. has returned, our subscribers will make their remittances through our local agents as usual.

For the Register.

Reasons for not Patronizing the Register.

MR. EDITOR.—I wish very briefly to give you some of the reasons I have had urged why individuals, possessing an abundance of this world's goods, cannot patronize your paper. And, you will understand by the way, that all of the cases which I shall mention, came under my personal observation, while endeavoring to persuade Christians and others that much could be done for the cause of God and his long-neglected Sabbath, by means of the Religious Press among us. How far I succeeded in this behalf the sequel will show.

1. "*I* will not patronize the Register, because you don't publish half *murders* and *fights* enough!" Poor soul! thought I, you must be in a depraved condition truly. Not "*half murders*" enough? Why my blood curdles in my veins at the bare mention of it! I have long since thought that the Religious Press was ministering too much to a depraved appetite by publishing to the world all the horrible murders that have disgraced the fair fame of our country, and I do seriously think that it were better for the cause of morals and of humanity were all the Religious papers in the country to adopt a rule to publish nothing of the kind. I am acquainted with some political papers which have adopted this rule, and it enhances the value of such papers in the estimation of a discerning public. But to hear a professed Christian calling for the publication of more "*murders*" than weekly disgrace the columns of most of our Religious journals, was more than my better feelings could abide, and I looked upon the man with dismay. This man, therefore, cannot support your paper.

2. You do not publish politics enough—"why, you don't never as much as publish a single political article during the whole year. I have seen my neighbor's paper, and know this to be true!" Very well, thought I, this is complimentary indeed, for it never was the design to publish "*politics*" in the Register. But hold:—

3. "I won't take your paper, for it is filled with "*politics*" every week, more or less." Put "*that and that*" together, and what does it amount to? A perfect contradiction truly. Neither of this class will patronize the Register. Very well, I concluded that it took all kinds of people to fill the world, and this should not dishearten me.

4. "I don't think it is right to read newspapers, for we shall neglect reading the Bible!" Ah! is this the case? I informed the friend, that whenever he would show me one of this class, as a general thing, I would show him one who neglected his Bible far too much.

Thus, you see, Mr. Editor, what an Agent for a Religious paper has to contend with. This is but a beginning. But, I am ashamed to mention others, such as newspaper borrowers, &c. &c., for the cause' sake.

X. Y. Z.

News of the Day.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14th, 1812.

An important decision has just been made by the Treasury Department in relation to the duties on goods composed of silk and cotton; large quantities of which are understood to be piled up in the public stores in New-York. The rate is fixed at 30 per cent., instead of being levied by weight, as would be the case if the goods composed of this mixed material were to pay the silk duty. The appraisers in New-York were in favor of this rate, but the Collector put a different construction on the act, on the ground that the goods were subject to duty as if composed entirely of silk. Owing to the manner in which the law was framed, either construction would be right, and between the two the Government have chose the one which will produce the most revenue. The circular will be issued as speedily as possible. In the meantime letters will no doubt be written to the Collectors of the principal ports to this effect, to enable the importers to enter the goods at once, and to relieve their minds, which are now held in suspense as to whether they shall pay 30 or 300 per cent. duty.

Among the persons lost on the Merchant, were two of the Santa Fe pilgrims. There were sixteen of them in the boat, who came from Mexico by the Cutter Woodbury, and were just returning to the homes from which they have been so long severed.—After enduring unparalleled privations during their solitary march through the trackless wilderness—after being scourged from one extremity of Mexico to the other, by a gang of barbarians—after submitting to the vilest degradations in the cities of Mexico—they finally succeeded in reaching this city, in a state of the most perfect destitution.

Through the kindness of the commander of the Texian navy, they were furnished with some articles of clothing, and a free passage was given them to Galveston, on the Merchant. They embarked, their hearts bounding with the hope of once more meeting their friends and families, and were shipwrecked. Verily there seems to be no end to their sufferings. Several of them have now returned to this city, and their deplorable situation demands the attention of the charitable and benevolent.—*N. O. Tropic.*

A Tale of Blood.—The Crescent City, a paper published at New Orleans, states that on the afternoon of the 29th ult., the trading boat of one Bastian Belanger, an Italian, and an assistant known only by the name of Jean, a Genoese, drew up to the left shore of the Mississippi, in the parish of Iberville, opposite to the house of J. H. Richards and Brother. Some of Richards' family were on board the pirouge as late as sun-down. Every thing on board appeared as usual. Bastian informed them that he would not leave till ten the next morning.

On getting up the next morning, the family found the boat gone; but soon afterwards discovered it on the other side of the river, a little further down the stream. On going to the place where it had been tied on the preceding evening, they found the print of a man's fingers in blood, and other marks of violence having been committed. They then crossed the river to the place where the boat lay, and found her sunk, with the deck a little above water. Marks of blood were discovered, particularly near the cabin door, together with brains, hair, and piece of a skull bone. On the pirogue being raised, two or three small augur holes were found in the stern; but all of Bastian's goods were found undisturbed.

The suspicion of the neighborhood at first was that the assistant Jean, had murdered Bastian for the sake of his money, a considerable sum of which he is believed to have had with him. But on the 3d inst. the bodies of both Jean and his master were discovered floating in the river. The back part of their skulls were beaten off.

The probability is that they were murdered by some of the pirates of the Mississippi, a class of freebooters which may before long, make it necessary to employ an armed police on that river.

Singular and Exciting Occurrence.—On Sunday night last, about 12 o'clock, one of the City Guard, who was stationed in the vicinity of the Medical College in Queen street, came to the Guard House in great haste, and much excited, stating to the Sergeant that while passing the College building, he had heard a groaning in the yard near the railing, and on examining as to whence it proceeded, had discovered a coffin and heard a noise which appeared to proceed from some one enclosed therein.—He stated that there was a scratching against the sides of the coffin, and a groaning, as if a human being struggling for relief and catching for breath. The Sergeant immediately called assistance and promptly repaired to the spot to ascertain the cause of the alarm, and if found necessary to extend relief. On reaching the place, and opening a lantern with which the parties had provided themselves, a long box was discovered, from one end of which something was observed to protrude, which in the imagination of those present appeared to be the foot of a negro, and the struggling and hard breathing still continued. The box was of course at once forced and to the astonishment, as well as amusement of those engaged in the humane act, a live alligator of some nine feet in length, and an appropriate breadth joyously crawled out of his imprisonment, and his liberators made a hasty escape from the scene of action, not liking the companionship of the formidable reptile who had availed himself of their benevolent exertions to obtain his liberty.—We learn that the alligator had been safely and carefully boxed up the day before, by the Janitor of the College, for the purpose of being transported to Philadelphia, but to his perfect astonishment in the morning found his alligatorship basking in the sun, apparently highly delighted at being thus liberated from solitary confinement.—*Charleston Cour.*

Pickled Eggs.—An industrious farmer's wife, residing at Shipton, near Andover, among a variety of other pickles which she annually introduces into her store-room, preserves pickled eggs. The process she uses in curing them is very simple. When she has a large stock of eggs on hand, she boils some six or seven dozen till they become hard. She then divests them of the shell, and puts them into large jars, pouring upon them scalding vinegar saturated with ginger, garlic, whole pepper and allspice. This pickle is an admirable aid to cold meat, and is, in the winter months, regarded as a perfect farm-house luxury.—*Hampshire Corres.*

Wheat to Canada.—The House of Assembly of Canada, on the 4th inst., passed a bill imposing a duty of three shillings per quarter of eight bushels on United States wheat imported into that province. The vote stood 31 to 19. The other house will no doubt, pass the bill.—*Jour. Com.*

A fat windfall.—We understand on good authority, that FRANCIS UPTON FENNO, Esq. of Upton Cottage, Otsego county, a young Lawyer, through the death of a relative in England, has become the heir of a fortune of $400,000 and 60,000 acres of land lying in the state of Alabama.—*Chenango Telegraph.*

Foreign Provisions.—Somewhat of a 'sensation' was produced in the neighborhood of Chard, by the introduction of American pork and beef, retailed at from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2d per lb. The anxiety manifested by the people to obtain cheap food was not slow in manifesting itself, and the first consignment of pork was cleared in a few hours, more being expected. The importation of meat excites a good deal of alarm among the graziers, who anticipate in consequence, a serious depreciation in prices; for, if provisions are rendered at such low rates now in anticipation of the reduction of import duty, which comes into operation on the 10th inst., they will be considerably lower after that time. The quality of the American barreled provisions is pronounced to be excellent.

Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday morning last, as Mr Jabez Felt was digging gravel from the bank near Smithville, Jefferson county, it suddenly caved in and buried him beneath. Two other men were present at the time, and the alarm was immediately given. He was dug out in about three quarters of an hour, but life was extinct. Mr. Felt was a very respectable farmer, about 35 years of age, and has left a wife and three young children.

Stage Wreck!—No lives lost.—Captain Bayard also reports, that on his way from Elizabeth City to Norfolk, in the stage on Monday, when 9 miles distant from Deep Creek, the horses took fright and plunged into the canal. The horses soon extricated themselves; while the passengers four in number had a narrow escape from being drowned, and were considerably bruised. The baggage and mail were all saved, though dripping wet. No insurance in this case!—*Norfolk Herald.*

New Method of Computing Interest.—The most expeditious mode of computing interest, which we have ever seen, is explained in the United States Almanac for 1843. It is only necessary, by this process, to multiply the decimal of the year by the principal, and the product by the rate per cent. The decimal for each day in the year is given, so that the work is a complete interest table—the result is as easily acquired as by Rowlett or Preston. The explanation is found in the above named work, page 299, viz:

To apply these columns (referring to the columns of the day of the month, day of the year, and decimal of the year, which are prefixed to the tide table) to the computation of interest, suppose a note of hand for $1012 to become due at the end of ninety-five days, is given February 17, 1833, and that the rate of interest is 5 per cent, required the time it becomes due and the amount of interest to be paid. Against the date, February 17, we have 47 for the complete day of the year: adding 95 to this we have 142, and looking over the next pages, we find this number against May 23d, which is therefore the day on which the note becomes due. Also against February 17 is the decimal 129, against May 23d the decimal, 389

129

The difference is, 260

the fraction of a year for which the interest is to be computed. Multiplying the principal by this fraction, and the product by the rate per cent. will give the interest thus:

Principal,	$1012
Fraction of a year,	260
	60720
	2024
First product,	263.120
Rate per cent,	6
Interest required,	15.78620

It strikes us that this is the most complete mode of computing interest that has ever been published. Mr. Downes, we believe, is the first person that applied the decimal of the year to this purpose.—*Phil. Cour.*

A Daring Villain.—On Sunday night a bold villain entered the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Rutter, situated in Hanover, near Lee street, and made his way into a room in which a son of Mr. Rutter slept. In this room was kept an unloaded musket.—The rascal loaded the piece, and so placed it, primed and cocked on the mantel piece, that by the slightest touch, the charge could be lodged in the head of the sleeper, if he should wake. Thus prepared, the robber proceeded to his work of pilfering, and collected a considerable amount of clothing. In the meantime the son awakes and inquires, 'Is that you, father?' to which question the robber said 'Yes.' 'Are you sick?' 'Yes.' 'Shall I go for a doctor?' 'No, I am going out, and I think I will be better in a few minutes.' The villain left the room then with his booty, and the son was again soon in the land of dreams. In the morning his father waked him, and found the gun in the position described, and the room wanting in many valuable articles. The conversation which had passed was brought to recollection, and all were overjoyed in the singular preservation from the intended murder of the burglar, if the contingency should have called for such an act.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The United States and Morocco.—The Paris correspondent of the Courier des Estatas Unis, writing under date of October 1, states that Com. Morgan who had visited Tangier with two vessels of war, had returned hastily to Cadiz, in the frigate Congress leaving the Fairfield at Tangier to follow shortly for Cadiz.

The Pacha had refused the reparation which the commodore had demanded for the maintenance of the pacific relations between the court of Morocco, and the United States, whereupon he had written to the Emperor, and the answer to the letter was expected by the Fairfield.

Naval.—It is stated that Capt. John Gallagher, who was lately in command of the U. S. Ship Independence, and who was to have been tried by the Naval [illegible] tial, now sitting in New-[illegible] grave charges, has sent in [illegible] to the Hon. Judge [illegible] question with the Hon. [illegible] Navy, whether he will [illegible] resignation of an offi[illegible] with high crimes and [illegible] again say, if there [illegible] in our Navy, let them [illegible] the public service.—[illegible]

Shipwreck.—The [illegible] from Providence, R. I. [illegible] N. C., in ballast, went [illegible] Hatteras, during a blow, [illegible] weather, on the night of the [illegible] saved, vessel a total loss, [illegible] partly insured in Boston. [illegible] arrived in the stage from Eliza[illegible] Monday evening, reports a new [illegible] brig, hailing from Bangor, Me., laden with sugar and molasses, went ashore on the 6th instant, to the Southward of Cape Hatteras.

Another Accident in the Mines.—John Cook and William Crease, two miners working in Patton's mines, near Llewellyn, were caught by a heavy fall of coal and slate, crushing and killing the former instantly, and falling upon the latter in such a manner as to prevent his moving or escaping. They remained in this situation from early on Saturday afternoon until 9 o'clock at night, when their non-appearance created an alarm, and knowing they were working alone in these mines, they were sought for and found in the situation we describe; the deceased has left behind him a wife.—*Pottsvile Miners' Jour.*

Kidnapping.—A man named Lewis J. Austin, has been arrested in Baltimore, upon a charge of having taken from Philadelphia and offering for sale, as a slave for life, a negro boy named Daniel Jones, entitled to his freedom. Upon an investigation of the evidence in the case, he was committed for further examination on Wednesday next.—*Phil. Inq.*

Consecration.—The Richmond Compiler of Friday says—"The solemn ceremony of the consecration of Rev. Dr. Johns, assistant Bishop of Virginia, took place on Thursday at the Monumental church, in presence of a crowded auditory, and a number of Bishops and ministers of the Episcopal church. The sermon was preached by bishop Ives, of Tennessee, and was highly appropriate to the occasion. The ceremony of consecration was performed by the venerable Bishop Griswold, of Massachusetts: and its solemnity was much enhanced by his patriarchal appearance."

The "Marriage Question" in England.—A London paper states that a young man and woman, inhabitants of Brighton, accompanied by a marriage procession of their friends and relatives, recently appeared at the altar of one of the churches of the metropolis, for the purpose of tying the hymeneal knot. "The ceremony had proceeded to the place where the clergyman had to pronounce the declaratory words that the man and woman had become husband and wife, when the minister had a notification made to him, which induced him to ask who was the bridegroom's former wife? The reply was, the present bride's sister; when the clergyman announced that such marriage ceremony was illegal, and refused to proceed with the ceremonial. All the parties were aware of the relationship, but probably were not aware of the recent alteration in the law, making marriage with a deceased wife's sister illegal."

On the 15th inst. the cars on the Troy and Saratoga Railroad were thrown off the track by a 'snake's head,' and three baggage cars were smashed to atoms. A number of passengers were somewhat bruised, and one, a Mr. E. Martin, of Canada, had his leg broke. The road was sold at auction last Monday for $[illegible].

M. Gaubert, of Paris, has invented a machine for the composition and distribution of printing types, 'the results of which are so marvellous,' said M. Arago, 'that there is some reason to fear that the use of this machine would throw a vast number of hands out of bread.'

A house situated in a by-road in the southerly part of Montague, Mass., occupied by three families, the major part of whom, male and female, love a drop of the dear creature, on Saturday, the 8th ult., procured three gallons of rum, and on Sunday following held a drunken jubilee. In the course of their debauch, they offended one of their party, Mrs Potter, the wife of Ansel Potter, who left the house, and with a rope hung herself in the barn.

It is now said, in a St. Louis paper, that Joe Smith is actually in custody at Carthage, and that he is to be brought before Judge Douglas, who is now holding a court there, on a writ of habeas corpus, for the purpose of trying the validity of the Governor's writ of arrest.

Mr. Curtis, collector of New-York, has seized, on suspicion of their being smuggled, about $15,000 worth of watches, belonging to an importer named Duncan.

Seven steel engravings, smuggled from London for a popular literary publication in Boston, worth $200 each, were seized by an officer of the customs in that city, on the 20th ult.

The daily communication between Providence and Newport, has been re-opened. The steamer Iolas has been placed on the route as a permanent boat.

On the 20th ult., a small house in the vicinity of Delhi, N. Y., occupied by two poor families, was burnt, together with a girl about two years old, and all the furniture, beds, &c. It is said the parents of the child were intoxicated, and in a scuffle [illegible] them, fire from a pipe in the mouth [illegible] m was dropped in a bed, which [illegible] fire.

[illegible] ment against Dr. Bissell, one [illegible] Commissioners, for obstruct[illegible] ys in Rochester, by not re[illegible] nal bridges over the enlar[illegible] been quashed.

[illegible] ult., at New-Haven, Chief [illegible] pronounced sentence of [illegible] Freeman, (mulatto,) con[illegible] the Superior Court of Con[illegible] stroying her child by throw[illegible] She is to be hung on [illegible] of June next.

[illegible] German farmer from Ulster county, was robbed of $1,300 recently on the Lockport road leading to Batavia, by two foot pads. The old man came as far as Lockport by canal, where he left the boat and was pursuing his way to the vicinity of Batavia, when he was met by the two men and robbed as above stated.

A veteran Tar.—Died, lately in Providence, R. I., Capt. Joseph Northup, aged 69 years. The deceased followed the seas for 53 years, and the last forty has commanded a vessel out of Newport and Providence.

Maj. Gen. Scott returned to Washington on the 17th ult. from a tour of inspection of the Military posts on the Northern and Western frontiers—from Lake Ontario via Mackinaw, to the Mississippi—embracing a journey of near 4000 miles, which he performed in 39 days.

Great Britain buys annually of the United States $60,000,000 worth of produce, two-thirds of which is cotton. Massachusetts buys of the products of other States $42,000,000 annually.

We learn from the Presbyterian Almanac for 1843, that there are attached to the Old School Presbyterians, 1399 Ministers, 140,463 communicants (exclusive of 4 Presbyteries not reported,) and 2025 churches.

Capt. Chauncey, of the U. S. Navy, has just completed the inspection and trial of one hundred Paixhan guns, in Pittsburg, Pa. made in that city by Messrs. Freeman and Miller, under contract with the Government. Every gun passed inspection, and not one proved the least defective, under a severe trial. They are all 32-pounders, and weigh two tons each.

There are in the United States, according to the census, one hundred and thirty-eight daily papers, eleven hundred and forty-one weekly papers, and one hundred and twenty-five semi-weekly. The number of periodicals is two hundred and twenty-seven.

Texas and Mexico.—We copy the annexed article from the New Orleans Advertiser, a paper which we presume to be well informed touching the movements and views of our Executive Government.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

By the Natchitoches Herald we learn that the mediation of the United States has been offered by this Government, in the hope of bringing about a reconciliation between Texas and Mexico. It appears that Mr. Webster, by instruction of the President, has addressed a letter to the American Minister at Austin, enclosing a copy of instructions which had already been forwarded to Mr. Thompson at Mexico, directing him to express, in the name of the American Government, "the hope that it may be deemed to comport with the interest of the Texan Government to suspend any offensive military operation which may be in contemplation against the Mexican Republic until it should learn the result of the negotiation which Mr. Thompson had been directed to undertake."

This, though not officially communicated, yet comes in such a shape as entitles it to credit. Mr Webster is represented to say to the Mexican authorities, that while his government sees with pain the prospect of active warlike preparations between Texas and Mexico, and disclaims all right to interfere, yet it cannot under the circumstances, be indifferent to a renewal of hostilities between them. The general and natural advantages of peace, the security of our commerce, the uncertainty of the issue of war, the dissimilarity of the people, and the extent of territory of the two countries, are all urged as reasons to accept the proffered mediation. To these is added the intimation that, in case of war, American citizens will emigrate hence and aid the Texans, and that it is the President's conviction that war is not only useless but hopeless.

Admitted to Bail.—Judge Marshall, of Louisville, has admitted to bail Godfrey Pope, who is charged with murdering Mr. Bliss. The decision of the court was, in substance, that under the sixteenth section of the tenth article of the constitution of Kentucky, the accused should be admitted to bail. That part of the section referred to says: "That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great." The doubt expressed in the decision was confined to the proof of presumption as to the capital offence.—The security demanded was of the accused himself $20,000, and by one or more sufficient sureties, $20,000—which was given.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.—The Louisville Journal of the 18th ult. says—"The steamboat Carrier reports having passed the steamboat Eliza, on Thursday evening, at 2 o'clock, in the Mississippi, two miles above the mouth of the Ohio, sunk to the hurricane deck. Forty passengers are supposed to have been drowned, and among them the captain's wife and child. The Carrier rounded to, but could not render any assistance. The Eliza was bound for New Orleans."

City Expenses.—The report of the City Comptroller for the past year, to the 2d ult. states the whole amount of City account expenditures to have been $1,134,055 33. The Trust account expenditures were $3,187,648 25. Total $4,321,704 58. The receipts have been $4,589,202 28.

The total amount of the City Debt is stated at $13,049,766 04; of which there was incurred for the introduction of the Croton River water, $11,575,990 71, and, on account of assessments to be collected, $1,111,977.

The Comptroller suggests the following further appropriations for 1842—Board of Health $1000, markets $1000, police $4,500, water loan interest, $40,000, assessment interest, $10,000.—*Eve. Post.*

A great robbery was committed a couple of weeks since at Little Rock, Arkansas. The office of Mr. Fitzgerald, a justice of the peace, was robbed of $14,000 in bank notes, which had been placed with him to bring suits upon. Samuel G. Trowbridge, formerly of Maine, William M. Willson, Robert Coldwell, Amour Hunt, and William Caldwell and his wife, have been arrested as the robbers. $1,409 of the money was found with Caldwell's wife.

Ex-President Jackson.—We understand that Gen. Jackson received a painful injury in the forehead, on Thursday last, by the upsetting of Major Donelson's carriage, near the Hermitage, in which he was riding out to visit a sick neighbor. The accident was caused by the restiveness of the horses, which the driver was unable to control.—We hope the injury will not prove a serious one.—*Nashville Whig.*

Altered Notes.—Altered notes on the Bank of Baltimore, changed from two dollars to ten, are in circulation in this city. The altered notes differ from the genuine notes in not having on them the coat of arms of this state. They are also signed by C. C. Jamison, Cashier, and J. H. McCulloh, President; whereas the genuine ten dollar notes are not signed by these gentlemen.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Fall Business.—The business in the city this fall is small, compared with most seasons. It is, however, of very good character. In some instances, the sales of the merchant are much less, but his actual profits are greater. The decline of the price, especially of dry goods, has been considerable; and at the present low price of cotton, wool, and labor, they can be manufactured 25 per cent. cheaper than a year since.—There have been recently some reports of failures among the jobbers, but they are without foundation.—*Eve. Post.*

Moose Hunting.—Capt. Chearnley, of Halifax, has just returned from a moose hunting excursion on Gold river. The Halifax Herald says, the captain has had the satisfaction of 'bagging' sixteen of those beautiful animals in one month.

Fall of a Tourist from a Precipice in Switzerland.—A dreadful accident lately occurred to M. Brossard, Professor of Philosophy at the College of Bourg, and his lady, and Madame de La Flechere, a friend, whilst making an excursion in Switzerland in an open carriage. In going down a steep declivity, the reins gave way, and the horses dashed over a precipice, 300 feet deep, dragging the carriage after them. Madame Brossard was killed on the spot. M. Brossard was seriously hurt, but is expected to recover. Madame de la Flechere, who was thrown out as the carriage was falling down, caught by some shrubs growing out of the side of the precipice, and was scarcely injured.

A Sagacious Animal.—At the fair of Ballintubber, a horse, on which a celebrated sporting character was mounted, actually kicked two *latiats* out of a fellow's waistcoat pocket, disabling his arm so as to prevent him effecting service upon the owner: and in less than half an hour after, prostrated two process-servers, who had civic bills to serve upon the same gentleman.—(*Roscommon Journal.*) Let our American friends match this, if they can!

During the recent riots in England, the Lancashire mob sent word to Leeds that they meant to sleep on a certain night in the parish church in that place. It is said that Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, returned an answer to the effect that if they did come to the church he should be in the pulpit, and should preach to them all night.

Newly Discovered Island.—The Journal du Havre announces that the ship Pearl, on her way from Sidney to Manilla, discovered an island, in latitude 21 59, longitude 163 30 east, which is not laid down in any chart or map. It has a rich appearance, is clothed with wood, and near the shore has an abundance of cocoa-nut trees. The captain christened it Burrows' Island.—*Boston Adv.*

Emigrants.—There have arrived in New York since the commencement of the present year:

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Jan. 1 to March 31,	2,095	910	3,005
April 1 to June 30,	24,102	15,094	39,196
July 1 to Sept. 30	13,719	10,00	23,885
In nine months,	39,916	29,170	66,086

Of the above, 1,478 were merchants, 482 *gentlemen*, 8,649 workmen, 38 clergymen, 78 artists, 18.135 laborers, 27 lawyers, 29 musicians, 125 doctors, 53 professors, and 10,603 without occupations, even that of gentlemen. Of the male part of these emigrants, 30,898 came from Great Britain, 5,069 from Germany, 663 from France.

A Meteor.—A very brilliant meteor passed over the city of St. Louis on Sunday evening, the 25th ult. About five minutes after its explosion, which was observed, a sound was heard like two rapid heavy discharges of very heavy artillery.

Mob Law rebuked.—The citizens of Raleigh, N. C., have no disposition to submit quietly to the exercise of mob law. A meeting has been held in reference to the case of the colored man who was beaten by a mob, and after addresses from three or four of the principal citizens, strong resolutions were adopted, denouncing the persons who took part in this violation of the law, and requesting the corporate authorities to offer a reward for their detection and apprehension. We are glad to see the citizens of Raleigh taking such manly ground.

Results of Rum-selling.—The New York Organ says, that of twenty-nine persons who have sold rum in the town of Petersburgh, N. Y., within the last twenty years, four have died, all poor, and drunkards; twenty are living, all poor and drunkards; and five have discontinued the business, without loss or gain.

Spanish Vengeance.—A letter from Toledo, in the *Ecodel Comercio* of Madrid, states that three of the band of robbers called the "Twelve Apostles," having caught a National Guard who had given information against them, carried him off, aad having bound him hand and foot, and confined him in a shepherd's hut, set fire to it and burned him alive.

Colt's Sub-marine Battery.—The following explanation of the method by which Mr. Colt discharges his Sub-marine Battery is taken from the New-Haven Palladium. Probably we are indepted for the explanation to the chemical department of Yale College.

Two small copper wires extend from the battery, which consists of a metallic chest filled with gun-powder—to a powerful galvanic battery, which may be six or eight miles distant. These wires are wound round with cotton yarn, over which is a coat of shellac varnish. The ends which enter the battery are connected by a piece of platina wire, which passes amongst the gunpowder. When the explosion is required, the opposite ends of the two wires are suddenly brought in contact, the one with the positive, and the other with the negative pole of the galvanic battery; the effect is to heat the platina wire instantly, sufficiently to ignite the guupowder.

The way of Transgressors is hard.—The following is from the Rochester Democrat of Saturday:

As we were entering our office on Thursday afternoon, we saw a respectable looking man tumble headlong upon the side walk. He was drunk. The same man was in the Police office on Friday morning, to secure the aid of the Police to find his pocket book, which he lost, while drunk, and which contained $20. He says he recollects handing it to a person, while he was intoxicated; but the person whom he says he handed it it to, denies that he ever saw it It is therefore doubtful whethhe he will ever get his money back. We understand that he is a farmer in Henrietta. He was evidently unused to the drunken mood; and perhaps the loss of his $250 will prove a blessing.

New Engine of War.—The Stockton gun, according to the Philadelphia papers, will prove a most formidable instrument of naval warfare. Experiments were made with it last week, which prove that it combines "the power of Fulton's torpedo and the certainty of execution of the Kentucky rifle." We have often heard it said, remarks the Philadelphia Evening Journal, that Capt. Stockton would make the vessel he is now building at the Navy Yard invincible, and we are now fully satisfied he will do so.

Shocking Barbarity.—The last Tennessee Review states that the grand jury of Campbell county, Tenn. had found a true bill against Geo. Smith, John H. Tobb, Loftin Duke, James Pearce and Leory Brown, for the murder of a slave belonging to John Miller. They had all got into a drunken spree, and under the influence of liquor, enticed the negro into a loft, and hung him *for fun*, intending to cut him down in a moment or two, before life should be extinct. Their drunken frolic was carried too far—the negro died.

Atrocious Villainy.—On Friday, Justice Matsell issued a warrant for the arrest of a female named Mary P. Smith, alias Davis, who had recently established a den of infamy in Cross st. and she was brought to the Police by officer Low. In her establishment were two sisters, who came to this city only six weeks since, from New London, Ct. in search of employment, in the care of a fiend in human shape named Comstock, who introduced them to this house as a respectable place where they would be employed, and left them. Here they have been kept close prisoners ever since, and obliged to submit to the lowest degradation, until Saturday, when one of them escaped and went to the Police office, and pemanded protection for herself and sister.—*N. Y. Standard.*

New Coinage.—There is a large establishment at Rutherfordton near the gold mines in North Carolina, under the management of Mr. Bechtler, which coins pieces about the value of eagles and half eagles, which, without imitating in the least in the national coinage, pass as freely in the Southern States as do the coins issued from the government mints. Their actual value is a few cents less than the amount named on their face—they bear no emblematical device, but simply the name and residence of the manufacturer, the weight and fitness, and an expression of the quality of the gold. Such coinage as this is not prohibited. Government assumes by law the exclusive privilege of coining copper, but gold and silver are left free to a any person who does not imitate the government stamp.—*Trenton Gaz.*

Notices.

NOTICE.

A. V. BENTLEY, Esq., will deliver a lecture on the subject of Temperance, as an introduction to a series of lectures, on Sunday evening next, Nov. 6, at 7 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.

☞A Convention of the Officers, Teachers, Patrons, and friends of Common Schools will be held at the Court House in Morrisville, on Thursday the third day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of forming a County Common School Association, and devising the best measures for elevating the character of our Schools. A full attendance of the School Officers of each town is expected, and of the teachers and citizens is earnestly but respectfully solicited.

THOS. BARLOW, } Deputy
E. MANCHESTER, } Superintendents.

MARRIED,

In Westerly, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Alexander Campbell, Mr. SAMUEL F. BABCOCK, of Hopkinton, to Miss SUSAN M. BERRY, of Westerly.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Of E. Sheldon, J. Whitford.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of J. Whitford, $1, cr. B. F. Randolph, Vol. 3. Of A. H. Burdick, $16, cr. Zebulon Stillman, Edwin Stillman, Wm. R. Wells, Benjamin Green, Amos Langworthy, Mrs. Mary Ann Babcock, Wm. H. Stillman, each $2, vol. 3, Phineas Stillman, Jusiah Witter, each $1, vol. 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY, &C.

MISS FAY presents her compliments to the ladies of De Ruyter and vicinity, and tenders them her services as a Miller and Dress-Maker, assuring those that favor her with their patronage, that the work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, Oct. 31, 1842. 36m6

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Miner & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts due to the late firm will be paid to I. Smith, and all debts against said firm will be paid by I. Smith.

ISRAEL SMITH.
HARRIS C. MINER.

De Ruyter, Oct. 31, 1842.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and traveling part of community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the inksand or pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c, with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents — Consequently a medal was awarded by the institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter Sept. 30, 1842.

Avery, Lafayette
Allis, Israel
Byram, Joann K. 2
Burdick, Sophrona
Burdick, Thomas
Burdick, Annis
Brush, Mariah L.
Brown, Samuel L.
Breed, Benjamin
Boyce, Wm. C.
Barbour, Alpheus
Chase, Caroline M. 2
Colegrove, Eli S.
Cartwright, Hannah Jr.
Gardner, Dwight
Gates, Mrs.
Gage, Eli A.
Gage, Jeremiah
Gifford, Edwin
Hitchcock, Augustus
Hoag, Caleb Senior
Kinyon, Jonathan
Larebee, Amasa
Marvott, James
Neil, Simeon Jr.
Peterson Mary Ann
Severance, Mary

M. SPEAR, P. M.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14. GEORGE W. SUTTON.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.
De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executedat this office.

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE is the place to buy Goods CHEAP. Oct. 20, 1841.
S. G. WALKER.

Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Madison County, ss. }

I, ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, do hereby give notice that an election is to be held on *Tuesday succeeding the first Monday* of November next, for the election of the several officers mentioned in a notice received by me from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

Morrisville, Sept. 7, 1842.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, }
Albany, August 31, 1842. }

To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State;

A Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District, to supply a vacancy which will occur by the expiration of the term of service of Joseph Clark, on the last day of December next;

Also, the following county officers, to wit: three Members of Assembly, and one Coroner in the place of Allen Davis, who has removed from the county, and whose term of service would have expired on the last day of December, 1843.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, }
Albany, Sept. 7, 1842. }

To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

Sir. Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, a Representative in the twenty-eighth Congress of the United States is to be elected for the twenty-third Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Madison and Oswego.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.

Morrisville, September 9, 1842.
ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff. 30w7

Christian Review.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

THE importance of the Christian Review is admitted. It was commenced nearly seven years since in obedience to an urgent and almost spontaneous call from different parts of the land, and in compliance with that call, has been sustained through six successive volumes, only by special effort, and considerable sacrifice (previous to the present volume) on the part of a few individuals. The number of subscribers, however, has gradually increased, so as to inspire the hope that ultimately, the list would become such as to place it above "want," and on a basis that should insure its perpetuity; and with proper exertions on the part of its friends, it is believed such a result might easily be accomplished.

The work is put at the low price of *three dollars per annum*, in order to bring it within the means of as large a number as possible. Yet, many who are able, and who would be benefitted by its perusal, are not now subscribers, and need, it is thought, only to be reminded of the facts to become so.

The work occupies a high position among the religious quarterlies of the country, and in the estimation of intelligent men of *all Christian denominations*, is contributing a good share of the religious periodical literature of the age. To the Baptist denomination, in particular, it is an auxiliary in defence and illustration of the truth, with which it is believed, we cannot afford to dispense. And, since the committee and the publishers have resolved, never again to make an appeal for pecuniary aid, but to discontinue its publication whenever the subscriptions cease to be sufficient to sustain it, it becomes every well-wisher of the Review to exert himself *now* in its behalf.

☞The publishers having a number of the past volumes on hand, propose, in order to interest some who may be desirous of possessing it, yet feel unable to *subscribe*, to exert their influence to obtain new subscribers, and by so doing not only secure it for themselves, but, by increasing its circulation, extend its usefulness, and help also in insuring its perpetuity—to offer a PREMIUM for new subscribers, as follows.

☞Any person obtaining TWENTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS and remitting the publishers *sixty dollars*, shall be entitled to a *complete set of the Review in seven volumes*, the subscription price of which is, TWENTY ONE DOLLARS!

⁂ For FIFTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS the last five volumes will be given—subscription price FIFTEEN DOLLARS!

⁂ For TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, the last TWO VOLUMES, subscription price, SIX DOLLARS!

For FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS, either of the last three volumes, subscription price, THREE DOLLARS!

It is hoped that this very liberal premium, may induce many of the friends of the Review to make a renewed effort in its behalf, and thus not only reap benefit themselves, but aid the great object the Review is intended to sustain.

SUBSCRIBERS are reminded of the terms of subscription, "*three dollars per annum* IN ADVANCE." Have you paid your subscription? The money is much needed.

GOULD KENDALL & LINCOLN, *Publishers*,
59 Washington Street.

N. B. The publishers of any religious paper who shall give the above advertisement *three insertions* in their columns (and send a copy to the publishers) shall be entitled to a selection of either two of the last four volumes.

Boston, August 10th.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in "Mechanic's Hall," in rooms adjoining the "Register Office," in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.
De Ruyter, August 3, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash.
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal.
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress.
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3.50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5,00
In Drawing,	2,00
In Painting,	2.00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.
A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and is only one out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its innate value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

A very liberal offer!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

⁂ Persons enclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them

Also, in press, another *important, valuable*, and *cheap work*, in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 33m6

POETRY.

From the Weekly Messenger.

The Finger of God.

Go listen to the whirlwind's roar,
  As over all 'tis fiercely sweeping,
Hurling each severed trunk before
  Its face as o'er the mount 'tis leaping;
And see the beast before it fall
  Or spring affrighted from its lair,
And as the storm its limbs appal,
  Thou seest, O man, God's finger there.

Go watch the sun's last glimmering ray,
  As in the west he's slowly sinking,
His brightness fading fast away
  As dews that from his face are shrinking,
See the light clouds which there unfold
  Their loveliness in evening air,
And, gazing on their forms of gold,
  Thou'lt see God's glorious finger there.

Go seek in summer wood a flower
  So graceful from its footstalk bending,
And there reflect that in an hour
  'Twill with the mother earth be blending;
Minutely trace its symmetry,
  Each stamen and each petal fair,
And thou art blind or thou wilt see,
  In each faint line, God's finger there.

Go look upon a penitent
  Who long has been from heaven straying,
And listen to his voice intent
  As on his bended knees he's praying;
That wretch who all his life has spent
  In wickedness without a prayer;
Yet now his heart is upward sent,
  For Gods own finger sure is there.

Go, lowly kneel before his shrine,
  The gushings of your full heart pouring,
And pray that bright your lamp may shine,
  Till, loos'd from earth, you're upward soaring!
Go, heavy laden, and find rest,
  A soothing draught for all your care,
And, peaceful as you feel your breast,
  Reflect, God's finger's there!

Pittsburg, July 21, 1842. G. W. F.

Miscellaneous Department.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.

Blackwood's Magazine for August contains a notice of a paper recently published by the Royal Asiatic Society of London, written by Captain Macpherson of the Madras Army, and giving some account of the Khondas, one of the three races that inhabit the territory which formed the ancient kingdom of Orissa. They are Polytheists—have an hereditary priesthood—are rigid observers of veracity, and preserve in their religious worship and opinions many of the distinctive but not most beautiful features of the Grecian system in the Pelasgic period. They are almost the only people that offer human sacrifices; and of their festivals at these horid rites we find the following account from Capt. Macpherson's work:

"They are generally attended by a large concourse of people of both sexes, and continue for three days, which are passed in the indulgence of of every form of gross excess—in more than Saturnalian license.

"The first day and night are spent exclusively in drunken feasting and obscene riot. On the second morning, the victim who has fasted from the preceding evening, is carefully washed, dressed in a new garment, and led forth from the village in solemn procession, with music and dancing.

"The meria grove, a clump of deep and shadowy forest trees,—

'Sylvia alto Jovis, lucusque Dianæ,'

in which the mango, the bur, the dammar, and the pipala generally prevail, usually stands at a short distance from the hamlet, by a rivulet, which is called the Meria stream. It is kept sacred from the axe, and is avoided by the Khond as haunted ground. My followers were always warned to abstain from seeking shelter within its awful shade.

"In its centre, upon the second day, an upright stake is fixed, generally between two plants of the sankissar, or bazar danti shrub. The victim is seated at its foot, bound back to it by the pries. He is then annointed with oil, ghee and tumeric, and adorned with flowers; *and a species of reverence which it is not easy to distinguish from adoration*, is paid to him throughout the day. And there is now infinite contention to obtain the slighest relic of his person; a particle of the tumeric paste with which he is smeared, or a drop of spittle, being esteemed, especially by the women, of supreme virtue.

"In some districts, instead of being thus bound in a grove, the victim is exposed in or near the village, upon a couch, after being led in procession round the place of sacrifice. And in some parts of Goomsur where this practice prevails, small rude images of beasts and birds in clay are made in great numbers at this festival, and stuck on poles; a practice, of the origin or meaning of which I have been able to obtain no satisfactory explanation.

"Upon the third morning, the victim is refreshed with a little palm sago, while the licentious feast, which has scarcely been intermitted during the night, is loudly renewed. About noon these orgies terminate, and the assemblage issues forth, with stunning shouts and pealing music, to consummate the sacrifice.

"As the victim must not suffer bound, nor, on the other hand, exhibit any show of resistance, the bones of his arms, and if necessary, those of his legs, are now broken in several places.

"The acceptable place of sacrifice has been discovered during the previous night, by persons sent out for this purpose into the fields of the village, or to the private oblator. The ground is probed in the dark with long sticks, and the first deep chink that is pierced is considered the spot indicated by the earth-god. The rod is left standing in the earth, in the morning four large posts are set up around it.

"The priest, assisted by the abbaya and one or two of the elders of the village, now takes the branch of a green tree, which is cleft to a distance of several feet down the centre they insert the victim in the rift, fitting it in some districts to his chest, in others to his throat. Cords are then twisted round the open extremity of stake. which the priest, aided by his assistants, strives with his whole force to close. He then wounds the victim slightly with his axe, when the crowd throws itself upon the sacrifice, and exclaiming, 'we bought you with a price, and no sin rests on us!' strips the flesh from the bones. Each man bears his bloody shred to his fields, and thence return straight home. Next day all that remains of the victim is burned up with a whole sheep on a funeral pile, and the ashes are scattered over the fields, or laid as paste over the houses and granaries; and for three days after the sacrifice, the inhabitants of the village which afforded it remain dumb, communicating with each other only by signs, and remaining unvisted by strangers. At the end of this time, a buffalo is slaughtered at the place of sacrifice, when their tongues are loosened."

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE.

Why is Wootz or Indian steel the most valuable for making edge tools.

Because it is combined with a minute portion of the earths, alumina and silica; or rather perhaps, with the bases of these earths. Whether the earths are found in the ore, or are furnished by the crucible in making steel, is not certainly known; nor is the indian steel-maker probably aware of their presence. Wootz, in the state in which it is imported, is not fit to make into fine cutlery. It requires a second fusion, by which the whole mass is purified and equalized, and fitted for for forming the finest edge instruments.—*Brande.*

Why does a razor operate best when dipped in hot water?

Because the temperature of the blade has been raised, and the firmness of the edge proportionally increased.

In some experiments, the knife edges attached to the pendulum described by Captain Kater, on being carefully hardened and tempered in the bath at 432 deg. were on trial, found too soft. They were a second time hardened, and then hardened a second time, and then heated to 212 deg. at which point the edges were admirably tempered. This, it will be remembered, is the heat of boiling water, and further illustrates the preceding question.

In the manufacture of a razor, it proceeds through a dozen hands; but it is afterwards submitted to a process of grinding, by which the concavity perfected, and the fine edge produced. Scissors, in like manner, are made by hand, and every pair passes through sixteen or seventeen hands, including fifty or sixy operations, before they are ready for sale. Common scissors are cast, and when riveted, are sold in England as low as $1. per gross. Small pocket knives too are cast, both in blades and handles, and sold at $1,37 per gross, or a cent each. These low articles are exported in vast quantities in casks to all parts of the world.

ZINC.

Why is Zinc useful in the arts?

Because, in combination with copper or tin, in various proportions, it forms some of the most useful alloys. Thus, with copper, it constitutes brass, pinchback, and tombac; with little copper, Prince's metal; with tin and copper, bronze.

Roofs covered with zinc are very numerous in the Low Countries but have one bad quality. In cases of fire, the zinc being very combustible, soon becomes inflamed, and falling all around, occasions great danger to those who approach the building. In short, zinc is the most combustible metal we have. If beaten out into thin leaves, it will take fire from the flames of a common taper.

Why has the oxide of zinc been substituted for white lead in house painting?

Because it preserves a good color much longer: it is not, however, of so perfect a white as lead.

TIN.

Why did the ancients mix tin with their copper coins and edge tools?

Because it occasioned the coin to wear longer, and it imparted sufficient hardness to the copper to render it capable of forming very good cutting instruments. Mr. Parkes in analysing several Roman brass coins, from various periods of the Empire, found tin to be a component part in all of them.

Why is not Spanish tin used in England?

Because it bears a prohibitory duty of 30*l.* per cent. It is raised in great quantities in South America, and is very pure, but not so neatly manufactured as the Cornish tin. According to Aristotle, the tin mines of Cornwall were known and worked in his time. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote 40 years before Christ, describes the method of working these mines and says, that their produce was conveyed to Gaul, and thence to different parts of Italy. The miners of Cornwall were so celebrated for their knowledge of working metals, that about the middle of the 17th century, the renowned Becher, a physician of Spire, and tutor of Stahl, came over to this country to visit them.

A celebrated tin mine was the famous *wherry mine*, near Penzance. The shaft through which the miners went down to work, was situated nearly 100 yards below water mark. "The opening of this mine" says Dr. Maton, "was an astonishingly adventurous undertaking. Imagine the descent into a mine through the sea, the miners working at the depth of 17 fathoms below the waves; the rod of a steam engine, extending from the shore to the shaft, a distance of nearly 120 fathoms, and a great number of men momentarily menaced with an inundation of the sea, which continually drains in no small quantity through the roof of the mine, and roars loud enough to be distinctly heard in it." The working of this mine was wholly given up in the year 1798.

Such is the mineral wealth of Cornwall, that it contains more men, who possess fortunes, sprung from the mines, of five and from that to twenty thousand pounds, than there are in any other county of England excepting the metropolis and its vicinity; and there are some instances of indiuals acquiring from fifty to two hundred thousand pounds, from the mines, and by a fortunate course of trade.

Why should tin be chosen for its lightness?

Because its purity is in exact ratio with its levity; while gold, on the contrary, unless alloyed with platium, is fine in proportion to its density.

Why is tin so important to the dyer?

Because it is employed to give brightness to cochineal, archil, and other articles used in forming reds and scarlet; and to precipitate the coloring matter of other dyes. For these purposes it is previously dissolved in a peculiar kind of *aqua-fortis*, called dyers' spirit.

Tin is consumed in large quantities by the dyers; it is also used for covering sheet iron to prevent its rusting, and in forming plumbers' solder, speculum metal, pewter, and some other alloys. Its oxides are used in polishing glass, in glazing some kinds of earthenware, &c.

Why is tin plate so called?

Because it is made by dipping clean iron plates into melted tin. When tin-plate is washed over with a weak acid, the crystalline texture of the tin becomes beautifully evident, forming an appearance which has been called *moire metallique*.

Why are pins whitened by boiling in grain-tin and supertartrate of potash?

Because tartaric acid first dissolves the tin, and then gradually deposits it on the surface of the pins, in consequence of its greater affinity for the zinc, of which the brass wire is composed.

LEAD.

Why is lead employed in refining the precious metals?

Because when mixed with them in a great heat, it rises to the surface combined with all heterogeneous matter. Lead is employed to cover buildings, to form water pipes, (though Vetruvius, the Roman architect, in the time of Augustus, condemned this practice,) and to make a great variety of vessels for economical purposes. Its oxides are used for dyeing and calico printing, in the manufacture of glass, earthenware, and porcelain; and lead is capable of forming various alloys. There is also a large consumption of lead in making shot.

Why is lead employed in making white metal buttons?

Because it has been discovered that a certain proportion of lead may be mixed with the metal formerly used, without injuring the appearance of the button; thus affording a very considerable additional profit to the manufacture.

Why is lead employed to correct hash wine?

Because it has the property of imparting a saccharine taste when dissolved in acids, as in that of the wine. The ancients knew that this metal rendered harsh wine milder, but it was not universally known to be poisonous. According to Pliny, the Greeks and Romans proved the quality of their wines by dipping a plate of lead in them. Lead will also take off the rancidity of oils.

Why were blocks of lead called pigs?

Because they might be distinguished from larger blocks, called *sows*, which latter term is still retained in the *sow-metal*. In 1773, a pig of lead was dug up near Tamworth, with an inscription of the date 76, A. D., or 1697 years old; thus proving lead to have been used by the Romans in England.

Why is lead cast in such regular sheets?

Because the melted metal is suffered to run out of a box through a long horrizontal slit upon a table prepared for the purpose, while the box is drawn by appropriate ropes and pulleys along the table, leaving the melted lead behind it in the desired form to congeal. The lead thus cast is then passed between two iron rollers placed at such a distance from each other, as will reduce it to the requisite thickness.

Why is common lead changed into red lead by melting in ovens with a free access of atmospheric air?

Because the lead absorbs so much oxygen as to become converted into an oxide. Thus, the melted lead is exposed until the surface is covered with a pellicle; this pellicle being removed, another is formed; and thus, by successively removing the pellicle as it forms, the greater part of the lead is soon changed into a yellowish-green powder. This powder is then ground in a mill, and when it has been washed and properly dried, is thrown back into the furnace; and this, by constant stirring for thirty or forty hours, so as to expose every part to the action of the air, becomes red lead, and is taken out for use. Twenty cwt. of lead generally give 22 cwt. of red lead; so that 2 cwt. of oxygen are absorbed from the atmosphere during the process.

The only important alloys of lead are those with tin. Common *pewter* consists of about 80 parts of tin and 20 of lead.—Equal parts of tin and lead constitutes *plumbers' solder*; and what is termed *pot-metal*, is an alloy of led and copper.

Plumbago, graphite, or *black-lead*, is generally regarded as a true carburet of iron; it is not uncommon, though rarely found sufficiently pure for pencils; the coarser kinds, and the dust, and melted sulphut, for common carpenters' pencils; it is sometimes used in manufacturing crucibles, and in compositions for covering cast-iron, and for diminishing friction machinery.

Why is common white-lead made by exposing sheet-lead to acetic acid?

Because the fumes of the acid oxidize the metal. Thus, a number of crucibles, holding from three to six quarts each, and nearly filled with vinegar, are placed in hot beds to tan; upon those crucibles thin sheets of lead, rolled up in coil, are placed one coil over each crucible. The heat of the bed occasions the vinegar to rise in vapors, and this attaches itself to the lead, and oxidizes its surface to considerable depth. The oxide which has ben thus formed, is scraped off, and the coils of lead replaced; in this manner the operation is repeated, until the whole of the metal is oxidized. This oxide, which contains a portion of carbonic acid, is afterwards washed, and ground for sale.

Why does linseed-oil, boiled with red lead become drying oil?

Because the oxygen of the metal combines with the oil, imparting to it the property of drying quickly.

A PASSAGE IN HUMAN LIFE.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

In my daily walks into the country, I was accustomed to pass a certain cottage. It is no cottage *orne*;—it was no cottage of romance. It had nothing particularly picturesque about it. It had its little garden, and its vine spreading over its front; but beyond these, it possessed no feature likely to fix in the mind of a poet, or a novel writer, and which might induce him to people it with beings of his own fancy. In fact, it appeared to be inhabited by persons as little extraordinary as itself. A good man of the house it might possess, but he was never visible. The only inmates I ever saw, were a young woman, and another female in the wane of life, no doubt the mother.

The damsel was a comely, fresh, mild-looking cottage enough; alwas seated in one spot, near the window, intent on her needle. The old dame was as regularly busied, to and fro, in household affairs.—She appeared one of those good housewives, who never dream of rest, except in sleep. The cottoage stood so near the road, that the fire at the further end of the room showed you, without being rudely inquisitive, the whole interior, in the single moment of passing. A clean hearth, and a cheerful fire, shining upon homely, but neat and orderly furniture, spoke of comfort; but whether the dame enjoyed, or merely diffused that comfort, was a problem.

I passed the house many successive days. It was always alike—the fire shining brightly and peacefully—the girl seated at her post by the window—the housewife going to and fro, catering and contriving, dusting and managing. One morning as I went by, there was a change; the dame was seated near her daughter, her arms laid upon the table, and her head reclined upon her arms. I was sure that it was sickness which had compelled her to that attitude of repose; nothing less could have done it. I felt that I knew exactly the poor woman's feelings. She had felt a weariness stealing upon her—she had wondered at it and struggled against it, and borne up, hoping it would pass by; till, loth as she was to yield, it had forced submission.

The next day, when I passed, the room appeared as usual; the fire burning pleasantly—the girl at her needle, but her mother was not to be seen, and glancing my eye upwards, I percived the blind close-drawn in the window above. It is so, I said to myself; disease is in its progress. Perhaps it occcasions no gloomy fear of consequences, no extreme concern; and yet who knows how it may end? It is thus that begin those changes that draw out the central bolt which holds together families; which steal away our fire-side faces and lay waste our affections.

I passed by, day after day. The scene was the same. The fire burning; the hearth beaming clean and cheerful; but the mother was not to be seen—the blind was still drawn above. At length I missed the girl; and in her place appeared another woman, bearing considerable resemblance to the mother, but of a quiet habit. It was easy to interpret *this* change. Disease had assumed an alarming aspect—the daughter was occupied in intense watching, and caring for the suffering mother; and the good-woman's sister had been summoned to her bedside, perhaps from a distant spot, and perhaps from her family cares, which no less important event could have induced her to elude.

Thus appearances continued some days. There was a silence araund the house, and an air of neglect within it;—till, one morning, I beheld the blind drawn in the room *below*, and the window thrown open *above*. The scene was over—the mother was removed from her family; and one of those great changes effected in human life, which commence with so little observation, but leave behind them such lasting effects.—*The Rose for* 1842.

'My dear friend, that man has been talking about you again! He has been telling the most awful lies you ever heard—why he railed away at you for a whole hour!'

'And you heard it all, did you?'

'Yes.'

'Well, after this, just bear it in mind, that it takes two to make a slander—one to tell it and one to listen to it.

To endeavor the conversion of a heretic by force, is as absurd as to attempt storming a castle by logic.

Virtue knows no distinction of sex.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S
MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE—

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD Pills, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. *Bother O. C. Lin.*

HEADACHE.

Dr SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or billious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S
CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.
For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow-Citizens,—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by JOHN N. ELMORE, De Ruyter, N. Y.,
Oct. 20, 1842. 53yl.

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 19th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford,
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull,
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zariel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Bazel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Babcock.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—J A R Greenman
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

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Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

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☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*

L S Rogers 20

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 37.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 141.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.—*The* SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.—*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

WATCH-HILL, R. I.,
Oct. 19, 1842.

Notes from a Traveler.

MR. EDITOR.—This day has been a proud and memorable one for me. My *first step* into the broad and foaming Atlantic created feelings within my proud heart which ordinary scenes would fail to inspire. To witness the foaming and breaking waves, as they rolled fearfully high, and dashed upon the sandy beach, was truly a picturesque scene to a "*land-lubber*" like myself. It called up before my mind the majesty and power of HIM who holds, as in the hollow of his hand, the Sea, and all that in it is. It appears to me that the veriest Atheist, who scoffs at the idea of a GOD, would be at once and forever silenced in his scepticisms could he but witness the majestic "*deep*,"—and in the language of the fair poetess, he would exclaim,—

> "The sea! the sea! the deep blue sea!
> Thou speak'st of God in *majesty*,
> And who shall thee contemn!"

The scene melted *my* proud heart, and I could but stand still and adore the Great Creator of the Universe, for this wonderful display of creating and sustaining power!

"Watch-Hill" is a high point of land extending out into the sea, and is noted for its Light-house, and as being a place of resort for all classes and grades of people. There is a large Hotel kept here by Mr. Nash, for the accommodation of visitors; and he informed me that, very often during the summer season, he prepared and furnished dinners for 200 people in one day. From this point the eye can roam at large over the vast expanse of water spread out before it. On the one hand, it takes a fair view of Block Island, which peers above the watery expanse, somewhat resembling a pyramid or cone in the dim distance. This Island is about nine miles long, and six broad, containing a population of about 2,000 if my memory does not betray me. Its soil is fertile, producing all the luxuries common to this climate in great abundance. It is remarkably healthy on the Island, so much so, that they will not allow a Physician to remain there for a length of time, for fear of his influence in bringing disease upon its inhabitants; and, I was informed by a gentleman, that some years since a Physician was located on the Island, and disease, such as fevers, increased to such an extent that the poor doctor was obliged to leave the Island, since which time no sickness has been known among them!—This was evidence to the mind of my friend that people depend too much upon the *Physician* for help, when they might as well, or perhaps better, preserve themselves from disease, and thus live to enjoy a long and happy life, and finally go down to the grave, like a shock of corn fully ripe in its season, with no fearful dreams to haunt the departing spirit of "Doctor's Bills" unpaid, with the thousand "*et ceteras*" attendant on such a course.

Long-Island, is also discoverable in the distance on the other hand, which is remarkable for the fertility of its soil. This Island has a numerous population, and furnishes the city of New-York with perhaps more of the luxuries of life than any other portion of the globe. Who has not heard of the luxuriant gardens of Long-Island, and of her thousand delicacies and rare productions, which throng the markets of our eastern cities?

Finally, Mr. Editor, "Watch-Hill" is truly *classic* ground. Here, Nature unfolds herself to the scan of mortals in her sublimest and loveliest aspect. Here, even, the mind of man is led instinctively from Nature up to Nature's God! Here, while the breaking waves are dashing rudely upon our frail barks, and immersing the gray rocks in livid spray, which have stood as faithful sentinels to the bounds of the "vasty deep," ever since the deluge, we can discover the hand of God in his mighty works. Let mortal man, the creature of a day, adore Him for His wonderful works.

X. Y. Z.

There is something very winning and endearing in confidence. Who could take away the life of a bird that fled to his bosom from the pounce of the hawk? Or who could take advantage of having him in his hand to deprive the little trembler even of his liberty! Nothing is ever lost by trusting in the ingenious and noble-minded: they always feel a responsibility to repay the confidence reposed in them. What, then, may we not expect from the God of all comfort? *William Jay.*

Hatred stirreth up strifes; but love covereth all sins.—*Prov.*

Religious Department.

THE DIGNITY AND DEGRADATION CONNECTED WITH THE SUFFERINGS OF CHRIST.

A FRAGMENT.

Extremes often meet; but never has there been such a union of dignity and degradation, of glory and ignominy, as were seen in the agony and sufferings of our blessed Lord. When he instituted his sacred supper, though he was their master, he took the office of a menial and washed his disciples' feet; but he did this to set them an example of condescension and love. After celebrating the sacred rite, offering a prayer such as none but he had the right to present, he went out unto Gethsemane. Then what agony he felt! His 'soul was exceeding sorrowful, even unto death;' the deepest anguish overspread his spirit—the shafts of divine wrath pierced his heart—the cup of sorrow was drained unto the dregs. He might have been the vilest of men under the lacerating scourges of inward compunction and heavenly justice; or rather, the accumulated guilt of an apostate race might have concentrated on his soul both in its anguish and its punishment, his woes were so heavy, and his astonishment so extreme. This was indeed his condition; but 'he was holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners;' the woes, and guilt, and sins of others were laid on him; and as none but he could bear them, and he was voluntarily submitting to them for the redemption of a lost world, this gave a dignity to his degradation, a glory to his shame. His cries were deep, earnest and repeated; his sweat was, 'as it were, great drops of blood;' but these, while they demonstrated the inconceivable intensity of his agony, displayed also the sublime majesty of his patience, and as his woes sprung from love to lost men, his cries and tears cloth his sufferings with divine grandeur, which is in beautiful keeping with the fact, that an angel, one of his own servants, came and ministered unto him. An armed band came on him as a felon, but they fell backward to the ground in his presence. One of his disciples, flushed with a singular kind of zeal, smote off an enemy's ear, but his Lord healed the hurt. Led at midnight as the most desperate of a felon band, he made no resistance but meekness; and placed before his enemies and accusers, 'he held his peace.' Though taunted, insulted, accused and scourged, his unoffending spirit neither murmured nor complained. He confessed—but it was that he was a king—the Messiah—the oracle of truth—the Son of God! He was led away to be crucified, but his chief judge declared him faultless. Followed by an infuriated multitude uttering yells of infernal cruelty and execrations, there were those who mourned and wept for him and received consolation from his lips. He was crucified, and derided by his murderers, but he prayed for them. One of the thieves crucified with him railed at him, but the other acknowledged his glory; and while he did not return railing for railing, he promised the penitent eternal life. His accusation was written, but it was a title of dignity, 'This is the King of the Jews.' He cried with a loud voice, 'My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?' and expired, but all creation sympathized with the scene. The earth trembled, the rocks rent, the sun hid his face, and darkness covered the whole land. The veil of the temple was rent and the way to the holiest was made manifest. Hell groaned to the centre of its darkest caverns and the king of darkness shuddered at his own deed, while the spectators on earth smote their breasts, and a heathen soldier said, 'Truly this was a righteous man, truly this was the son of God.' His body was not broken on the cross, because his anguish had hastened his death. He was laid with honor in a rich man's tomb. A guard of soldiers was set over his sepulchre to secure his corruption, but they were the witnesses of his awful glory. They saw the angels descend, the stone rolled away and the Savior rise. He died for sin, he rose to save, the triumphant conqueror of death and hell.—The shadows now are passed—the true glory of christ appears. He is seen by his disciples, they have every evidence of his identity, he shows that he ought to have suffered and to enter into his glory. He reveals to them his supreme majesty, sends them to the four winds to publish his mercy, and rises to heaven out of their sight! How low, how high! how degraded, how dignified! how shameful, how glorious the suffering Son of God! His purpose invests his shame with glory, his ignominy with honor, his voluntary poverty with incalculable wealth. But in all sufferings how does his real dignity shine forth—like the gleams of sunshine which fringe the skirts of a dense thunder-cloud, only to burst forth with renewed effulgence on a refreshed and ransomed world. G.

Gen. Baptist Repository.

I BELIEVE IT, BUT DON'T PREACH IT.

Certain remarks from "Irenæus," in the New-York Observer, have called out from another correspondent the following anecdote, of "old father Haynes," the colored minister of Vermont, who, he says, while he lived, was a perfect "thorn in the flesh" to all Universalists.—*Ch. Reflector.*

After Mr. Haynes was dismissed from his charge in Rutland, which he had held more than twenty years, he was employed about two years as a stated supply to the Congregational church in Manchester. In this town was a Universalist society, which was supplied with only occasional preaching; but, as in most other cases, its adherents were very fond of discussing their sentiments with other denominations. One of these took frequent occasion to dispute with Mr. Haynes: and though he *generally*, not to say *always*, came off second best, he seemed determined to renew the controversy on every convenient occasion.

At the close of one of these interviews, apparently under the full conviction of his own inferiority, he said said: "Mr. Haynes you are a learned man, and I cannot argue with you; but I expect one of our ministers here before long, and I intend to bring him to see you; he will be able to defend our doctrine." Mr. Haynes replied, in his usual good natured way: "O, well: bring him along; I shall be pleased to talk with him."

Some weeks afterwards the Universalist minister arrived; and the parishioner embraced the first leisure hour to take him up to the village to see Mr. Haynes. On their way, they were met by one of the brethren of their own faith who, after learning whither they were bound, advised them to turn back; 'for,' said he, 'he is an old fox, and you can't get to the windward of him.' They, however, persisted in their purpose, and soon arrived at the parsonage.

Mr. Haynes was called from his study, to receive the visitors, without knowing or receiving the least intimation who they were. As he entered the room, the parishioner, after exchanging compliments, said: 'Mr. Haynes, this is Mr. X——, my minister, whom I promised to bring to see you.' 'How d' do, how d' do?' said Mr. Haynes, taking the minister familiarly by the hand; 'well, you are the man, then, who preaches that men may swear, and lie, and get drunk, and commit adultery, and all other abominations, and yet go to heaven after all,—ain't you?' 'No, no,' said the Universalist minister, 'I don't preach any such thing.' 'Well,' said father Haynes, '*you believe so: don't you?*'

This was a blow that completely annihilated all desire for theological discussion, and well nigh took away the power of utterance from both minister and layman.—After a few remarks on the state of the weather and the pleasant situation of the village, the minister said to his attendant: 'Is it not time for us to be going?' and both withdrew, apparently satisfied to dispense with all further intercourse.

The saints are all men of prayer. The prayer of *all* saints, (Rev. 8: 3.) not of *some* but of *all*. They are the generation of them that seek Him. The spirit of grace is always the spirit of supplication, and praying is as essential to the divine life, as breathing to the natural. Vain, therefore, is every pretension to religion, without a devotional temper. The wicked restrain prayer before God. The *hypocrite* will not always call upon Him. The formalist, who dares not wholly decline it, cries, what a weariness it is to serve Him! How is it with us? Do we live without God? Do we pray only when urged by fear of affliction? Do we feel the duty a drudgery rather than a privilege? *All* saints pray, in the temple, in the family, alone, habitually, as long as they live; and find it good to draw near to God. *Wm. Jay.*

From the N. Y. Baptist Register.

THE SECOND ADVENT.

MR. EDITOR.—I have recently fallen in with a 'Biblical Chronology from Adam to Christ,' or 'the age of the world,' by *William Miller*, the originator of the modern advent theory. Mr. Miller offers this to the world as an evidence that Christ will make his second appearance in 1843; as the world will then (according to his reckoning,) be 6,000 years old. As Mr. Miller and his adherents are quite *positive* in regard to *time*, they can not expect that full credence will be given to their theory, if there be any room for doubt in their mode of reckoning, And that there is room for doubt in the following chronology, is very evident.

From *Adam* to the journey through the *wilderness*, the account is correct as furnished by the different portions of scripture referred to. But, then, it should be borne in mind that *whole numbers* are frequently given in the scriptures, where there may be odd weeks and months. In the 5th chap. of Genesis there are no odd *weeks* or *months* given, when there probably was in many of the cases referred to, weeks and even months of such time This is a perfectly natural inference. In regard to *Joshua*, the time of his reign is fixed at twenty-five years. Mr. Miller says he was eighty-five when he entered Canaan, and one hundred and ten when he died, leaving twenty-five years. But the scripture referred to authorizes no person to be thus definite and positive. It is true, we hear Joshua saying, (Josh. xiv. 10,) 'I am this day four score and five years old;' but the probability is, that this was said sometime after having entered the land. In regard to the time of the 'elders and anarchy,' the Bible is silent; hence *Josephus* is here depended upon.—But Josephus is not always a safe guide. As evidence of this, he tells us that Solomon reigned eighty years; (Book 8, chap. 7,) whereas the scripture informs us that he reigned only forty years. The reign of the Judges, from *Cushan* to Samuel, is correct as given in *whole numbers*, in the portions of scripture referred to. There was probably odd time which is not reckoned. And this is confirmed by the language in Acts xiii. 20: 'And after that he gave them Judges *about the space* of four hundred and fifty years.' The reign of Samuel is fixed at [illegible] years. But in 1 Sam. vii. 2—17, nothing like this is said. And Mr. Miller says—As it respects Samuel, *I have no doubt* of as long a period as twenty-one years. But in matters of this kind, something more than Mr. Miller's doubts or affirmations are needed. In the reign of the *Kings*, Mr. *Miller* says *Jehoram* reigned five years; but in 2 Kings viii. 17, we are told that he reigned eight years. The '*interregnum*' between Amaziah and *Azariah* is fixed at eleven years. But the *most* that can be said is, that it was *about* that time. Mr. Miller tells us that Cambyses reigned seven years, and refers to *Rollin*, 1 vol. p. 354. On that same page, Rollin says he reigned seven years and three months. He also tells us that Darius Hystaspes reigned thirty-six years, and refers to Rollin, 2 vol. p. 9. But Rollin says he reigned thirty years. Mr. *Miller* says that Artaxerxes Longimanus reigned seven years, and quotes as proof, Ezra vii. 10—13. But nothing like this can be found. We are, however, told in the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge that he reigned from the year of the world 3531 to 3579.

These are a few of the actual *mistakes* and *doubtful* points in Mr. Miller's chronology, and enough to show the folly of confiding in it as a true account. But, even if it were true, nothing more is proved than that the world will be 6,000 years old in 1843. Men may have conjectured that the end of the world will then come, or some other great revolution take place. But it is mere *conjecture*, after all. How much better for preachers of the gospel to pursue the 'good old way' of preaching faith and repentance, in view of considerations plainly furnished in the scriptures, than to spend all their time and energies in giving publicity to an uncertain theory. It is said we wish to arouse a sleeping world, and this is well adapted to effect the object? I reply, 'If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead.' ETIAM.

AGE OF THE WORLD.

Popular opinion has long been and is still very sanguine, that when our world shall be *six thousand* years old it will experience some great revolution. Mr. WM. MILLER thinks at that time Christ will make his second appearance, and perform all the mighty acts of the day of his coming; and offers the following Chronology as a strong evidence that it will take place in A. D. 1843. The biblical scholar will eagerly examine this Chronology, and point out its errors if any shall be detected: and all are most earnestly solicited to turn to the references and satisfy themselves whether we are verging so near this momentous crisis. On this subject Mr. Miller remarks: 'That if this Chronology is not correct, I despair of getting from the Bible and history a true account of the age of the world. As it respects the text in 1 Kings vi. 1, it can not be reconciled with the history of the Judges, and the statement of Paul, Acts xiii. 20. I have therefore followed *two* witnesses instead of *one*. As it respects Samuel, I have no doubt of as long a period as 21 years.'

A BIBLICAL CHRONOLOGY FROM ADAM TO CHRIST.

BY WILLIAM MILLER.

No.	Names of Patriarchs, Kings, &c.	Age.	A. M.	B. C.	Book.	chap.	verse.
	Creation		1	4157	Gen.	i., ii.	
1	Adam	130	130	4027	"	v.	3
2	Seth	105	235	3922	"	"	6
3	Enos	90	325	3832	"	"	9
4	Cainan	70	395	3762	"	"	12
5	Mahalaleel	65	460	3697	"	"	15
6	Jared	162	622	3535	"	"	18
7	Enoch	65	687	3470	"	"	21
8	Methuselah	187	874	3283	"	"	25
9	Lamech	182	1056	3101	"	"	28
10	Noah to the flood	600	1656	2501	"	vii.	6
	The flood	1	1657	2500	"	viii.	13
11	Shem	2	1659	2498	"	xi.	10
12	Arphaxad	35	1694	2463	"	"	12
13	Salah	30	1724	2433	"	"	14
14	Heber	34	1758	2399	"	"	16
15	Peleg	30	1788	2369	"	"	18
16	Reu	32	1820	2337	"	"	20
17	Serug	30	1850	2307	"	"	22
18	Nahor	29	1879	2278	"	"	24
19	Terah's life	*205	2084	2073	"	"	32
20	Exode, &c.	†430	2514	1643	Exodus,	xii.	40, 41
21	Wilderness	40	2554	1603	Joshua,	v.	6
22	Joshua	‡25	2579	1578	xiv. 7,	xxiv.	29
1	Elders and Anarchy§	18	2597	1560	See Josephus.		
2	Under Cushan	8	2605	1552	Judges,	iii.	8
3	Othniel	40	2645	1512	"	"	11
4	Eglon	18	2663	1494	"	"	14
5	Ehud	80	2743	1414	"	"	30
6	Jabin	20	2763	1394	"	iv.	3
7	Barak	40	2803	1354	"	v.	31
8	Midianites	7	2810	1347	"	vi.	1
9	Gideon	40	2850	1307	"	viii.	28
10	Abimelech	3	2853	1304	"	ix.	22
11	Tola	23	2876	1281	"	x.	2
12	Jair	22	2898	1259	"	"	3
13	Philistines	18	2916	1241	"	"	8
14	Jephthah	6	2922	1235	"	xii.	7
15	Ibzan	7	2929	1228	"	"	9
16	Elon	10	2939	1218	"	"	11
17	Abdon	8	2947	1210	"	"	14
18	Philistines	40	2987	1170	"	xiii.	1
19	Eli	‖40	3027	1130	1 Sam'l,	iv.	18
20	Samuel the Prophet	¶24	3051	1106	"	vii.	2—17
1	Kings—Saul	40	3091	1066	Acts	xiii.	21
2	David	40	3131	1026	2 Sam'l,	v.	4
3	Solomon	40	3171	986	1 Kings,	xi.	42
4	Rehoboam	17	3188	969	2 Chron.	xii.	13
5	Abijam	3	3191	966	1 Kings,	xv.	2
6	Asa	41	3232	925	"	"	10
7	Jehoshaphat	25	3257	900	"	xxii.	42
8	Jehoram	5	3262	895	2 Kings,	viii.	17
9	Ahaziah	1	3263	894	"	"	26
10	Athaliah, his mother	6	3269	888	"	xi.	3, 4
11	Joash	40	3309	848	"	xii.	1
12	Amaziah	29	3338	819	"	xiv.	2
	Interregnum**	11	3349	808	"	xv.	1, 2
13	Azariah	52	3401	756	"	"	2
14	Jotham	16	3417	740	"	"	33
15	Ahaz	16	3433	724	"	xvi.	2
16	Hezekiah	29	3462	690	"	xviii.	2
17	Manasseh	55	3517	640	"	xxi.	1
18	Amon	2	3519	638	"	"	19
19	Josiah	31	3550	607	"	xxii.	1
20	Jehoahaz, 3 months		3550	607	"	xxiii.	31
21	Jehoiakim	11	3561	596	"	"	36
					"	xxiv.	2—16
	The seventy years of captivity began here, and ended the first year of Cyrus,	70	3631	526	2 Chron.	xxxvi.	5
					—10,		15—23
	Cyrus	6	3637	520	Rollin,	i.	p. 354
	Cambyses	7	3644	513	"	"	" 366
	Darius Hystaspes	36	3680	477	"	ii.	" 9
	Xerxes	13	3693	464	"	"	" 9
	Artaxerxes Longimanus	7	3700	457	Ezra	vii.	10—13
	Birth of Christ††	457	4157				
	Add present year, 1840,	1840	4997				
	To 1843	3	6000				

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*The exode did not begin until Terah's death; then Abraham left Haran and the Exode began, as is clearly proved by Acts vii. 4.

†Exode in Egypt from Abraham to wilderness state.

‡Joshua was a young man when he came out of Egypt, Ex. xxxiii. 11, could not have been more than 45 years old; 85 when he entered Canaan, and 110 when he died, leaves 25 years.

§Judges begin. See Judges ii. 7—15.

‖This ends the Judges—448 years. Acts xiii. 20; also chap. viii.

¶Samuel could not have been more than 38 when Eli died. Then, Israel was lamenting the loss of the Ark more than 20 years. Samuel judged Israel some years after, and became old, and his sons judged Israel. He must have been 62 or 63 when Saul was made king.

**See 2 Kings, chapters xiv. and xv.

††See Ferguson's Astronomy: also Prideaux's Connection.

Children's Department.

"WE SAY IT RIGHT OFF, AND THEN SCHOOL IS DONE."

We have often taken occasion to animadvert upon the superficial preparation which many teachers make for their Sabbath duties. Some, it is to be feared, make no preparation at all, but take their places in the school with hearts and minds alike unfurnished for useful services. We need not say that a reference to the defects or neglects of teachers is never made without pain, or without a deep conviction that the exposure will contribute to a correction of the evil. Some teacher who reads this may be reminded of his own remissness, and may make a specific application of a general reproof.

A few weeks ago we spent a Sabbath in one of the interior cities of the country. We were informed that all the Sunday-schools were opened at 9 o'clock, and closed at 10 1-4. Supposing that strict punctuality would be observed, where the whole period of instruction was so limited, we repaired, in company with a friend, to one of the churches, near our hotel, at least fifteen minutes before the hour, that we might be witnesses of the assembling of the children, and the opening services of the school. To our surprise, we found ourselves *first* at the church, and immediately supposed we had been misinformed respecting the hour, or that this school was an exception to general custom. We improved the opportunity to examine the library, and about ten minutes past nine our solitude was interrupted by the appearance of a little boy. He was neatly dressed, had a hymn-book and Testament, and his face was lighted up with smiles, as he swung back and forth upon the gate in front of the church door. As the sun was intensely hot, we invited the child into the vestibule, and with him held a conversation in substance as follows:—

Q. Well, boy, what time does your Sunday-school begin?

A. Nine o'clock, I believe.

Q. What time is it now?

A. I don't know—I guess about that.

Q. Does the school open pretty punctually?

A. Pretty punctual.

Q. What do you study?

A. The Question Book.

Q. What Question Book do you use?

A. I don't know—here it is.

(We took the book.)

Q. Can you answer all the questions?

A. Yes sir. I guess so.

Q. Well, now, will you let us ask you a few, and then we can judge of your progress. We then asked one or two of the first questions, to which he could make no reply. By this time, two or three teachers and half a dozen children had passed into the church. We made some inquiries of the lad, in order to ascertain the degree of his intelligence; but he soon became rather impatient, and we desisted. The school was now about to begin, at 22 minutes past nine! We asked the boy how much time his teacher spent with him. 'Not long,' he laughingly replied! *We say it right off, and then school is done.*'

We tarried long enough after the opening of the school, to see that the boy's picture was not overdrawn; and, hanging our heads with grief and shame, we hastened to another school.—*S. S. Jour.*

IDLENESS NOT A PLEASURE.—Particular care should be taken that children do not associate the ideas of *idleness* and *pleasure*. The mind and the body both need occasional recreation; but there is no necessity that either should ever in our waking moments be idle. Proper employment not only promotes good, but prevents evil; so also, idleness has its positive as well as its negative effects.

Nature, or rather the God of nature, has so formed the human heart, that it cannot be happy in a dormant state. Nothing is so grateful to the mind as the consciousness of being well employed. There is a principle in man which disposes him to be proud of responsibilities, and pleased with the idea of discharging them aright. This principle is early developed. Children are never so happy as when invested with some responsibility. It is of great consequence that this should be encouraged.—Children should be taught, as much as possible, to derive pleasure from usefulness.—*Maine Cult.*

LAST WORDS OF A SUNDAY SCHOLAR.—James Brown, a little boy belonging to the High Felling Sunday School, near Newcastle, (England,) who met his end by an accident in the coal-pit, when asked by his teacher if he thought he should die, replied, 'Yes.'

'And where do you expect to go to?'

'To heaven,' was his answer.

'And why?'

Here he called his mother and the rest of the family, and said, 'I love you mother, and you father, and my brothers and sisters, and my teachers, *but I love Jesus Christ above all!* and I am going to heaven that *bonny* (beautiful) place.' Here he ceased, his voice failed, and his happy spirit took its flight to the realms of eternal bliss.

How deficient are they in their religious views and concerns who do not look to the Lord Jesus as the sanctifier as well as the Redeemer! If I wash thee not, says he, thou hast no part in me. Without holiness no man shall see the Lord.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, November 9, 1842.

"If ye love me, keep my commandments."

This is the test that Jesus Christ requires of love to himself. And when we take into the account the fact that all his commandments like God's are reasonable, and in themselves calculated to be of service to those to whom they are given, we are constrained to feel that an easier and fitter test could not have been given. It is also in accordance with man's habits to pay homage to that which he loves. So that it is both consistent and natural for the Christian to keep the Savior's commandments. Beside this, it must be acknowledged that the true disciples of the Savior are anxious to do his will strictly in all things. It is nevertheless true that among Christians there is an almost endless variety of sentiments, and systems of religion differing in some respects from each other. And it is equally true that these are not all right. Now whatever may be conjectured as the cause, yet it must appear evident that Jesus Christ is not the author of the divisions, and that a candid examination of his requirements, with a desire to do them, would lead all to embrace the same views. The words of Jesus Christ are in no case ambiguous or of doubtful import, but are made so plain that all may understand.

From these considerations, we conclude that all who do sincerely love the Lord Jesus Christ, will enquire with an honest heart after his will, and that considerations of selfish nature will be laid aside, and the word be received with gladness. And while the time-server cavils, and substitutes, and changes, and nullifies whatever does not meet his wishes, the true disciple is ever inquiring like Saul, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" and is as ready to obey as to know the will of God

The commands of Jesus Christ are unchangeable. Men may change, but one jot or tittle shall not pass from the word of God. 'Tis is in vain, therefore, that men seek to modify or construe God's word so as to make it conform to their wishes. The words of Jesus have gone forth, and by them shall men be judged at the last day. 'Tis the part of wisdom to receive the gospel as it is, and be swallowed up in the will of Christ. Deviations from this, may, perhaps, for a time, better a man's temporal circumstances, and render him popular, and his way easy, but in the end it will pierce his soul through with many sorrows. They will meet with favor from the world who conform their conduct to its rules, and a man may make a smooth passage through life by yielding to the dictation of the world, but in doing this, he may lose the favor of God, and perish beneath his rod.

South Western Association.—We have received in manuscript the S. W. Association Minutes, with a request that we should publish them in the Register. We shall do so next week. The Association has been strengthened this year by the addition of four churches, viz: Port Jefferson, and Jackson, Shelby Co.; Sciota, Pickaway Co., and Stokes, Logan Co., the latter of which we have had no knowledge of before. Neither have we learned from the minutes the time of its organization or number of members. Will some brother give us an account of its time of organization, location, number of members, &c. The Association seemed to posses the right spirit, and is fast gaining ground as will be seen from their minutes.

Ordination.—Br. Richard C. Bond, of Lost Creek Church, Va., was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry at the session of the S. W. Association. We rejoice with the brethren in having a Minister among them who is worthy of their confidence.

The Sabbath Tract, No. 2, has reached us from the Agent at New York. The subject, "The Moral Nature and observance of the Sabbath." It contains 48 pages. It is, we believe, from the pen of Br. T. B. Brown.

Paul Stillman, will act as Agent of the Hierophant in New-York—or any other paper—as may be desired. A per centage or commission, will be applied to the Tract fund, for whatever subscriptions are sent to him.

For the Register.

Br. Bailey,—When on my return from Conference I came in contact with a member of a Baptist Church in Philadelphia.—I introduced the subject of the Sabbath to his consideration, and gave my views in relation to it. Truth obtained a lodgment in his heart. On the 6th day following the conversation, he called on me at my residence, having resolved to keep the Sabbath. He did not confer with flesh and blood.—Learning his duty, he did it. Returning to Philadelphia, he introduced the subject to his wife, and she cordially embraced the Sabbath. Subsequently his son has commenced keeping the Sabbath, and being acquainted with the science of music, we have employed him to teach our youth in that department. The old gentleman is about 53 years of age. He appears like a very devoted ard spiritual man. He and his son are both well informed, and we trust they will prove a valuable accession to our denomination. The old gentleman is anxious to see a Seventh-day Baptist Church in Philadelphia. I am yours, &c.

A. ESTEE.

For the Register.

Br. Bailey,—As I pass from place to place, and read the news from different parts, I am struck with deep solemnity by the many changes which occur, and especially by the ravages of death. How true it is that "the fashion of this world passeth away;" and that "our life is but a vapor that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away!" How many of those with whom we were once connected, and with whom we took sweet counsel are gone the way of all the earth. Others are removed to distant parts; so that, in a few years, the face of society is almost entirely deranged. And we are hereby presented with a striking mirror, through which we may see our own liability to be summoned away. In a short period, our work will be done, and our race finished. How then are we admonished to fidelity and persevearance!—How vivid should be our impressions of the shortness of time, and of the importance of being ever ready to meet the affecting call to give up an account! Whether ministers, editors, or private citizens, we should be careful to have the work allotted us done in its proper season, and done thoroughly. Our own personal wants and obligations, and the relations which we sustain to a dying world, require as to "be up and doing." There is no time for sloth. Nor should any opportunity for labor and usefulness be neglected. We should be ready to do and to suffer the whole will of God. In addition to the shortness and uncertainty of life, the important period in which we live, and the many doors which are opened for usefulness, require the utmost vigilance. There is much to be done for the correction of error, and the purging of the church from easily besetting sins. There is much to be done preparatory to the Millennial reign.—And the Lord has laid his claim to the prayers and efforts of each one of his servants, as we see the scriptures unfolding, and the prophecies fulfilling, new motives press upon us to abound in the work of the Lamb. Let us, then, be "faithful unto death," and we shall receive "a crown of life."

Having recently removed my family to Lansingville, Tompkins Co., you will please forward the Register to that place instead of Weedsport. Also, give notice that I wish my friends to address me at the said office.

Your friend, as ever.

JABEZ CHADWICK.

Orville, Oct. 29, 1842.

For the Register.

New York, Oct. 30, 1842.

Dear Brother Bailey.—After an interim of nearly three months, I am gratified in being able to send you the second number of the *Sabbath Tracts*. This long delay has been mostly from circumstances beyond my control; but three or four weeks were taken up unnecessarily in the process of *Stereotyping*—a delay I hope to avoid in the next, and a couple more by an error on the cover, which would subject them to double postage. You will find a few typographical inaccuracies, all of which, however, will be corrected quite easily for the next edition. I find the stereotyping quite a relief to the expense of getting them up; for this tract, though quite as large again, without the covers, as number 1, has cost for the stereotype plate and printing 1,000 copies, about $65, whereas I had to make an outlay for number 1, in order to distribute the expense of composition, as much as possible, of above $100. You will, of course, perceive that this edition costs much more than what they will sell for ($6,50 per 100.) But the future editions will cost but about half of these, or less, say $3,00 per 100, being a fraction less than the price established, (15 pages for one cent.) I hope to have the next one out in about two weeks from this time. In regard to the Society report, I know not what to say. The Society, as you know, authorized the directors to publish it with their proceedings, and you know it was *my* desire to make a respectable pamphlet of it for general distribution, as it was thought that the subject of it was not only celebrated to encourage our own people, but would be highly useful in vindicating us from the charge of making a *trifling* schism in the church, by showing the *necessity* of coming to the *plain unsophisticated Bible truth* in regard to the Sabbath, if we would save it from general desecration. But we have no funds to appropriate to its publication; and we neither have credit, nor wish it—I speak for the *Society*, as for my own self, I would that I were able to put it forth upon my own expense, relying upon my brethren for remuneration; but I have not persuaded myself, that with the other burdens that I have taken upon myself, it would be prudent or duty so to do.

The Brethren here have [illegible] as you know, extended me their [illegible] the expense of publication of the series of tracts to an extent some $200 or $300 above the receipts of the Society, and as there are but four or five of us to bear it, I must be excused from asking more of them at present. In this dilemma what shall I do? You have already published the Minutes of Conference without any notice of this Society, I suppose, and the Brethren were promised a report of my "*stewardship*," which not having seen I fear they will hold back worse than they have the past year. But I should not mind it so much, as the less *money* they furnish *to* me, the less *service* they will expect *of* me, did I not see and *feel* the need of more tracts in this long neglected field. The tracts now in hand are not *all* that are needed. These are lengthy, and, except the first calculated for *enquirers* such as are willing to read a 100 pages if necessary to come at the knowledge of the truth; but we want others to excite attention to the subject, such as, at a small expense, may be sown *broad-cast;* others to meet the *sophistry* and *cavil* of the advocates and defenders of this *bantling* of papacy, and to follow them up, and to drive them from the *holes* into which they sometimes creep, and these *you* know are sometimes *very small*, and to a "clean heart" somewhat *dirty*. We want tracts expressly for such work, for it would be unfair to make and honest hearted enquirer wade through such *stuff* in their enquiries for the truth, as we should if we put it in a *fair argument for the Sabbath*, and would be even an imputation upon their *honesty*.

Such are the present wants of the Society, and not of the *Society only*, but of very many scattered but fearless advocates of the Sabbath through the length and breadth of our country—yes of ALL CHRISTENDOM. Can our brethren be awaked to the subject, and induced to part with some of the paltry dross which God owns, and needs for his truth's sake, but *unfortunately, perhaps*, in the time of need is *lent* into poor hands or covetous stewards? I did hope that the offer I made to superintend the getting up and publication of these tracts *gratuitous*, a labor, by the by, which I believe but few appreciate, but which, for one in my circumstances, I had the vanity to think was *generous*, would induce some of the brethren to be *liberal*. But when I see the names of some, I hoped to see a corresponding liberality from, returned with 25—not *dollars* but cents! if even at all, or perhaps $1, or $2, if they were pretty well above *suspicion* of want, it, —— I will not say what effect it had upon me; but it *did not* discourage me, for my hope is, and was in the onsent, in *God*—not in *man*. I would make honorable exception of one *young brother* who has paid $10, and two who have paid $3, each.

Our brethren have now a fair specimen of the "matter and manner" of the tracts, and I should be glad if they would avail themselves of such opportunities as they may have to send for a supply, such especially as are entitled either by pecuniary *contributions* or what is better claim perhaps, *inability*. It is, however, well for me here to say, that I, as the Agent of the Society, am entitled to no more of the tracts printed than the funds of the Society will pay for at the cost of publication. I have sent a specimen to all the Societies of S. D. Baptists, of which I have the P. O. address. I wish you to stir up our brethren *sharply* upon the subject if you can feel it right to do so. Affectionately yours,

PAUL STILLMAN.

The Hierophant or Monthly Expositor of Sacred Symbols, and prophecy by Geo. Bush, Professor of Hebrew in New-York city University. The work is published monthly at $1,50 per annum in advance. The following review of it we take from the Daily Tribune. Will the Brother who has forwarded us the three numbers, secure the others for us.

The subject of Prophecy has within a few years awakened unusual interest in the religious portion of the community. The various conflicting theories with regard to its interpretation and fulfilment were discussed from pulpits, in lectures, in books and through the periodical press, with a vigor and earnestness before quite unknown. How much of this excitement is owing to the bold doctrine of Miller, who proclaims the physical destruction of this Earth to be within the events of the coming year, we shall not undertake to say. We regard it as fortunate in all respects that the time which is to determine finally the truth or falsity of his interpretations is so near at hand, though we deem his doctrines, and especially his confident mode of proclaiming them, as calculated to work serious injury to the cause of religious truth. His followers are taught to believe that *if the Bible be an inspired volume*, and its prophecies the declarations of Him who seeth all things from the beginning, the Earth will be burned in 1843: if, therefore, this even should not take place, the conclusion to which the great body of them will arrive will be, that the Bible *is not* true. But in the midst of this excitement we are pleased to learn that Prof. Bush finds a growing encouragement in the prosecution of his Biblical labors. It is a relief, to find a competent judge of the Sacred letter taking entirely different views of these disputed matters, and without naming the wild vagaries afloat, laying down and ably supporting principles of interpretation which inevitably overthrow and scatter them to the winds. We are glad to learn that to this calm discussion of the subject the public are beginning to lend an attentive ear.

The present number of the Hierophant is mainly devoted to the chief point involved in the controversy—the Conflagration of the Heavens and the Earth. We have already stated, in our notices of the Lectures of Prof. Bush some time since, the prominent points of his belief. He endeavors to show that the Scriptures, so far from affording any countenance to the doctrines of Miller respecting the speedy destruction of the Earth by fire, do not, when rightly understood, announce any such catastrophe as *ever* to occur. Upon this point, as well as with regard to the general character of the Bible, the following extract will be read with interest:—

"It appears to be but little in accordance with the general scope of revelation to deal in matters of physical science. The grand drift of the sacred volume is *moral*. The design of its author is to teach man his *duty;* and whatever he may impart on the great theme of destiny, it is the destiny of the human race inhabiting the earth, rather than of the earth itself. It does not appear to come within the compass of the divine counsels to instruct men in the *absolute verities* either of Astronomy, Geology, Physiology, or Chemistry. On all subjects of this nature, the Bible speaks in accommodation to the then existing state of knowledge, or to the popular notions generally entertained, without assuming to pronounce upon them as correct or incorrect. Thus in regard to the origin of our globe, it does not appear that we are required by the canons of a sound exegesis, to put any construction upon the record of Moses which shall preclude the conclusions forced upon us by the *facts* and *demonstrations* of Geology. It is a grand moral truth of the utmost moment that God was the Creator of the Universe; and this truth is most unequivocally taught us in the words of the sacred historian; but as to the *time, order*, and *details* of the creation, these are points on which God has left the human intellect free to exercise itself, and to gather the true *genesis* of the earth from the earth itself, from the nature of its elements, the order of its strata, and the intrinsic character of its various phenomena. The result in this case is well known. The unanimous voice of all practical Geologists traces back the commencing date of this terraqueous sphere to a period infinitely beyond the era of Adam. So in like manner, it would not be surprising if the conclusion should at length be adopted, that the physical futurity of our globe should as far transcend the letter of prophecy as its physical antiquity does the letter of history. That this planetary ball is eventually in some way to be destroyed by the same power that called it into being, we think in the highest degree probable; but if such is to be its doom, we look for the annunciation rather in the discoveries of Astronomy than of Revelation—rather in the Apocalypse of Newton, Laplace, or Herschell, than in that of John."

With this general view of the nature of Revelation, Prof. Bush proceeds to show that, throughout the Old and New Testaments, great *moral* and *spiritual* movements are often represented in the language of *physical* changes and overturnings. He states it as a formidable objection to the prevailing views on the subject, that the *literal* interpretation of the passage in Peter chiefly relied upon to prove the destruction of the heavens and the earth, brings him into irreconcilable conflict with other portions of Scriptural prophecy.

"For ourselves we are utterably unable to put any other construction upon the statements respecting the new Jerusalem, than that which recognizes the present material globe as its seat and scene. If we have not wholly failed in the array of Scriptural evidence attempted on this subject, we have shown that the characters of this dispensation do inevitably imply the continued existence of the globe and of its mortal inhabitants during the dominance of that blissful economy. What else is to be inferred from the kings of the earth bringing their glory into this city, which we have shown to be identically the same with the 'forces of the Gentiles' being converted to Zion, as prophetically announced by Isaiah. Is the earth to be burnt up before Isaiah's predictions are fulfilled? But Isaiah and John have identically the same period in view. At any rate, he that denies this is bound to disprove it. Until this is done we must contend that no one has a right to charge our interpretation with doing violence to the language of Scripture. Again, the leaves of the mystic tree of life in the New Jerusalem are to be for the healing of the Gentile nations. Are these nations to be healed in heaven? If so, then Ezekiel also is describing a heavenly state of things in his closing chapters, where precisely the same objects and results are portrayed with those of John. Has it been—can it be—evinced, that these Old Testament prophets have any other state in view than the New Jerusalem state? And are they setting forth any other than the glories of the *earthly* Zion in its latter-day triumphs and prosperity? Has it ever entered into the thoughts of any commentator, ancient or modern, that the destruction of the globe by fire was to precede the consummation which they announce? Yet that consummation is assuredly *posterior* to the elementary dissolution predicted by Peter, for it is the same with the New Jerusalem, and this no one doubts is subsequent, in the order of events, to that passing away of the heavens and the earth—whatever it be—which the apostle sets before us. We see then to what extremities we are reduced by the common construction put upon the words of Peter. It inevitably brings the apostle into *literal* conflict with other portions of the inspired volume, equally infallible and authoritative with his own. This *apparent* discrepancy we have simply *stated*. We exhibit it merely as a *fact* of revelation; and one which concerns every believer in revelation as ultimately as it does us. We protest with uplifted hand against the charge either of idle speculation, skeptical cavilling, or heretical teaching on this account. Our readers will draw such inferences from the fact as they deem requisite, but for ourselves we hesitate not to hold it as the safer alternative to construe the apostolic announcement as descriptive of a *figurative* rather than *literal* conflagration."

Prof. B. then presents the subject in another light. Peter, after describing the melting of the elements, and the passing away of the heavens and the earth, immediately adds: "Nevertheless, we, *according to his promise*, look for new heavens and a new earth." This promise is found Is. 65, 17—25, and by the very terms of it, as may be seen by reference, supposes the continued existence of the earth in its present state, and of its mortal inhabitants.—Upon this Prof. Bush comments as follows:

"This, then, is the announcement of the state which is to *follow* the catastrophe described by the pen of the apostle. We propound the question, whether the conditions of the prophecy are not such as to force upon us the conviction of the *continuance* of the present material fabric of the globe and of its mortal inhabitants? Here is the dying of young and old, the building of houses and planting of vineyards, the enjoyment of longevity like the days of a tree, the lying down together of the wolf and the lamb, and the prevalence of peace in all God's holy mountain. The expressions are many of them undoubtedly figurative, but they are still of a character to indicate an order of events of a *terrestrial locality*. The most obvious interpretation unquestionably is that which is most common—viz: that of a grand *spiritual* renovation, the effect of gospel influences under the benign reign of the Messiah in the latter ages of the world, and during that halcyon period which is the chief burden of all prophecy. In this view of the passage the great mass of commentators unite their suffrages, with scarcely a dissenting voice.

The question now comes distinctly before us, whether Peter is necessarily to be understood as giving a sense of this prophecy utterly and entirely diverse from that which lies upon its face, and which the great mass of commentators, Jewish and Christian, have by common consent adopted. In adopting this sense has any violence been done to the mind of the Spirit? Is not this sense fairly to be recognized in the words? Is it not a *true* sense? And taking this passage by itself, with all the analogy of the prophetic diction throughout the whole Scriptures before us, are we not capable of fixing its legitimate import with a very great degree of assurance? Certain it is, that no one would ever think of interpreting this language of a *physical* renovation of the heavens and the earth, or of any thing else than a grand *spiritual* reform, were it not for the passage in Peter which *appears* to give another turn to the Old Testament oracle, and to shut us up to the *physical* construction. What then shall be our alternative? As both writers speak equally under the prompting of one and the same Spirit of inspiration, we cannot allow ourselves to question for a moment that there neither is nor can be any *real* discrepancy between their several utterances. If rightly understood they *must* harmonize.—But it is clear that the *literal statements* of each are directly inter-repugnant, and that one or the other must receive a *spiritual* interpretation. Which shall it be? Shall we make Peter conform to Isaiah, or Isaiah to Peter? Shall we read Isaiah as predicting a *physical* change in the visible heavens or earth, or Peter as announcing a *spiritual* one?—for upon one horn or the other of the dilemma we are inextricably fixed. The point is one on which, for ourselves, we do not hesitate. The evidence is to our mind convincing that whatever may have been the apostle's private personal views, the Holy Spirit, who spake by him, designed to set forth the same great moral change in the state of the world which is depicted in the earlier prediction of Isaiah.

The Apostles, for the most part act the part of mere expositors of the true sense of the Old Testament writings, and the very title of the closing book of the sacred canon—'Apocalypse'—is doubtless adopted for the reason that it contains a *revelation* or *developement* of the hidden purport of the ancient prophets. It is much seldomer than is generally imagined, that we meet with any original and independent disclosures. The germs of all New Testament truths are to be found in the Old, and it is only by a deadly violence that one moiety of the great body of revelation is sundered from the other."

Our extracts have been somewhat copious, but we are conscious of having done but partial justice to the strong vein of argument that runs through the Professor's Essay. To those who take an interest in a discussion of this nature—and who does not, or should not?—we cordially commend the work itself as a rich treat in the line of Biblical exposition. The concluding article in the number is a caustic reply to the New York Evangelist.

News of the Day.

Sentence of Sarah Freeman.—On Wednesday last, at New Haven, Chief Justice Williams pronounced sentence of death on this unhappy woman, (mulatto,) convicted before the Superior Court of Connecticut, of destroying her child by throwing it into a vault. She is to be hung on the 15th day of June next. The following is an extract from the sentence, which was solemn and impressive:

The separation of the soul and body, so wonderfully united, when effected by human means, is always calculated to make the stoutest heart tremble. Murder in its least offensive form indicates dreadful depravity.

But what must be thought of the depravity, which in a Christian land would lead a mother to destroy her first born child, when opening its eyes upon this new world, and looking for assistance from her who gave it birth!

The brute beast will watch around its offspring, and assumes unwonted courage in its defense; but you have not only abandoned your infant child, but have placed it where you knew it must perish by a most loathsome death.

In doing this, you have violated the laws of the State as well as the laws of God, and that holy law of love which he has implanted deep in a mother's heart.

For the sake of concealing your guilt in one offense, you have, as is too common, fallen into another far more black and sinful; a crime for which you can make no atonement, and for which the law demands your life; blood for blood, so it is written.

White Cows.—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, Mr. J. H. Fuller, of La Grange township, furnishes that paper with the following observations upon the color of cattle:

'Much has been said in regard to the color of cattle. Some people say if everything else is right they care nothing about the color, while others are very particular.

"It has not been proved to me, by experience, that white cows are less valuable than any other color, although they are said by common report to give poor milk, and it is often asked, 'why do you keep so many white cows?' We have now three, and have made butter from pure white cow's milk, and don't see any difference in mixing it with a lot of other milk. So far as white cows stand in our estimation, they have been second to none as to milk, and they have been in the family for forty years.—They are not all white, but the popular name is the 'old white cow breed.' Color is not everything, although it is something. Among the humankind, color is said to be only skin deep, and whether it is among the cattlekind any more than hair deep, I cannot say. I don't fancy white oxen, but a white cow looks well, and they are sometimes handy to find in a dark night. I believe their butter is as yellow, and their milk as rich of course. I should think little of color as relates to the dairy properties of cows."

The citizens of Pittsburgh are alive to the advantages which will be conferred on their city, hitherto called par excellence, 'the Birmingham of America,' by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Pittsburg Gazette of the 19th ult. recommends that on the completion of the railroad to Cumberland (which work is now accomplished within eight miles,) that communication be opened with Cumberland by stages, for the purpose of enabling Pittsburg to avail itself of some of the advantages contemplated by the execution of this work.—*Jour. Com*

Notes on the census: Newspaper Press.—In France, under the old Constitution, they had what was called the *Tiers Etat*, or Parliament, which in finance and power was a large part of the realm. In this country and indeed in Europe also, the press has become the *Tiers Etat*, which though not vested by the Constitution with the forms of power, holds very much the substance. The following is the number of the different classes of newspapers and periodicals in the United States arranged according to rank:

	Dailies.	Weeklies.	Semi-W.	Period
New-York,	34	198	13	57
Pennsylvania,	12	165	10	42
Ohio,	9	107	7	20
Massachusetts,	10	67	14	14
Indiana,	—	69	4	3
Virginia,	4	35	12	5
Illinois,	3	38	2	9
Tennessee,	2	38	6	10
Maryland,	7	28	7	7
Connecticut,	2	27	4	11
Kentucky,	5	26	3	8
Maine,	3	30	7	5
New Jersey,	1	31	1	4
Georgia,	5	24	5	6
Louisiana,	11	21	2	3
Missouri,	6	24	5	—
Vermont,	2	26	2	3
New Hampshire,	—	27	—	6
Mississippi,	2	28	1	—
Michigan,	6	26	—	1
North Carolina,	—	26	1	2
South Carolina,	8	12	2	4
Alabama,	3	24	1	—
Rhode Island,	2	10	4	2
Arkansas,	—	6	3	—
Delaware,	—	3	3	2
Dist. Columbia,	3	5	6	3
Florida,	—	10	—	—
Wiskonsan,	—	6	—	—
Iowa,	—	4	—	—
	135	1141	125	227

The number of daily papers in the U. S. is larger than one would imagine: and the number of what are called periodicals is much larger than can be profitably supported.

It seems there are but five States in the

Union which have not daily papers; there are but four which have not periodicals.

In the following table will be found the proportion between the newspapers of the United States and the *white people*. Had the blacks been included, it would have made a change in the proportions of the slave States.

The table, however, developes some instructive facts.

Louisiana,	1	in	4,773
Mississippi,	1	in	5,821
Rhode Island,	1	in	6,000
Michigan,	1	in	6,400
Massachusetts,	1	in	7,019
Connecticut,	1	in	7,049
Maryland,	1	in	7,775
New-York,	1	in	8,271
Pennsylvania,	1	in	8,528
New Hampshire,	1	in	8,623
Arkansas,	1	in	8,700
Vermont,	1	in	8,853
Indiana,	1	in	9,023
Illinois,	1	in	9.153
New Jersey,	1	in	9,325
Missouri,	1	in	9 285
Delaware,	1	in	9,370
Georgia,	1	in	10,270
Ohio,	1	in	10,700
Tennessee,	1	in	11,537
Alabama,	1	in	12.060
Maine,	1	in	12,230
South Carolina,	1	in	12.700
Kentucky,	1	in	12,980
Virginia,	1	in	14,125
North Carolina,	1	in	17.500
Slave States,	1	in	10,787
Free States,	1	in	8,285

The above proportions are worth looking at. The following conclusions may be drawn:

1. Three of the oldest and most influential States of the American Union, viz:—Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, have the smallest proportional number of newspapers, (as they have also the fewest persons who know how to read,) to the white population; but if the blacks be included, they fall far behind hand.

2. Where newspapers most prevail, as in Massachusetts, New-York, &c., there also are most schools—most enterprise—most wealth, and most progress. The conclusion is not, that newspapers occasion these results, but that the press and intelligence go together—mutual helps to each other.

The proportional number of papers appears large in Louisiana and Mississippi; but, this is caused by two evident facts.—Each of them has large commercial towns, and each has more blacks than whites; the proportion being taken only in respect to the latter.

The subject is important in more respects than one. If the press be thus numerous and powerful, how is a nation to be purified in its morals unless the press be purified? That which is seen, read, heard every day, like the air we breathe, will communicate strength or weakness, healing or disease.—*Cincinnati Chron.*

There is a great deal of counterfeit U. S. coin in circulation, of all the small denominations, and it is very difficult to detect it. As to cents, they are manufactured and sold by the keg, just like nails. The privately manufactured cents are worth just as much as those made by the Government, but in silver coin the free trade plan gets in too much copper.

The Dead Sea.—The water was not only very salt, but exceedingly bitter. The great density of the water was amply proved by its power to bear up the body. I could lie on my back in the water, with my head, hands, and feet all out at the same time, and remain thus as long as I pleased without any motion. This I could not do in any other water that I have been in.—*Paxton's Letters on Palestine.*

Spicy Pun.—The following toast was given at a dinner in the nutmeg-producing State of Connecticut: 'The *Nutmeg State*. Where shall we find a *grater?*'

Progress of the English Language.—It is curious to trace the progress of the English language through a few centuries, and to mark its slow improvement. In illustration of this I will take the Lord's Prayer, specimens of which are given at different periods. In the year 700 it began thus:

"Uren fader thic arth in heofnas, sic gekalgud thin noma, to cymeth thin ric; sic thin willa sue is in heofnas and in eartho."

Two hundred years after this, but small advancement had been made in the language. It ran thus:

"Thee ure fader the earth on heofenum, si thin namage hal god: cum thin ric. Si thin willa on earthen swa, swa on heofnum."

In the reign of Henry II., about 200 years after this, it was rendered thus, and sent over to England by Pope Adrian, a native of that country:

"Ure fadyr in heaven rich,
Thy name be haliyed eber lich,
Thou bring us thy michell blisse;
Als hit in heaven y doe
That in yearth beene it also," &c.

About one hundred years later, in the reign of Henry III., it ran thus:

"Fader thou art in heaven blisse,
Thin Holye nam is wurth the blisse,
Cumen and mot thy kingdom
Thin holy will it he all don
In heaven and in earth also,
So it shall be in full well, Ie tro," &c.

In the reign of Henry VI., it began thus:

"Our fader that art in heavens, hallicwid be thi name; the kingdom come to thee; be the will don in eerthe as in havene," &c.

In 1537, it began thus:

"O, oure father which art in heaven; halowed be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be fulfilled, as well in earth as it is in heaven," &c.—*National Intelligencer.*

New Haven, always distinguished for its philanthropy, has contributed for the twelve months past, $6,000 for foreign missions.

Shipwreck.—Capt. Andrews of the British brig Hector, arrived at Charleston, S. C., reports that on the 11th inst., in lat. 33, lon. 77, he fell in with schooner John Hughes, Captain Lewis, of and from Newbern, (N. C.) for Barbadoes, loaded with lumber, bottom up, and took on from the bottom Jack Glin, one of the crew, a slave. He states that the schooner was capsized on the 8th inst., whilst lying to under a storm staysail. The whole of the crew were in the cabin at the time. Capt. Lewis, one of the crew, and himself, drove through the cabin windows, but he, only, succeeded in gaining the bottom of the vessel. The survivor, when fallen in with by the Hector, had been on the bottom of the vessel four days.

Robbery in the Harbor.—On Friday afternoon last, a singular robbery was attempted on board a Provincetown fishing schooner, while lying in the stream. The crew had gone ashore, leaving the captain and a boy abroad, when two men, who had come up as passengers in the vessel from Provincetown, made an attack on the captain, knocked him down, and robbed him of $200, which they knew previously he had in his possession. They then jumped into a small boat which upset, one clung to the boat and other to the schooner, until they were discovered by Mr. Thayer, a boatman, who picked them up and took them aboard the U. S. ship Ohio, where they were put in irons. The money was recovered. The names of the two robbers are John Amber and Jeremiah Tazier.—*Mail.*

Whirlwind at Sea.—The Barque Emily Wilder, Brown, which arrived at this port from Malaga, on Saturday, in lat. 38, lon. 45, on the 8th inst. was struck with a whirlwind, which lasted only about forty-five seconds, but carried away her fore topmast and fore topgallant mast, breaking the yard in two pieces; also carried away the main topgallant mast and main topmast head, split mainsail, fore topgallant sail and several others. The gaff topsail, which was hauled down, was torn from the hoops and rigging and fell upon deck, while the spanker, which was set, was untouched. A ship was seen about three miles distant, which carried studding sails all the time.

It is stated in an English paper that two men in Birmingham were bitten by a small spaniel in the month of March last. No notice was taken of the wounds, as they soon healed and no serious effects were observable until early in September, when they both died of hydrophobia.

Many a farmer has toiled on year after year, begging, as it were, a pauper existence from his old and emasculate fields, unconscious of the value of that bog, or that swamp, the prodigious capabilities of which might in one year, have been developed perhaps by a single drain.

The inhabitants of Freeport, Maine, who were indicted for neglecting to choose a Superintending School Committee, were defaulted, and fined $30 and costs.

It appears by a table in the Southern Churchman, that the number of Clergy of the Episcopal Church in the United States has *somewhat more than doubled* in the last ten years. The number of bishops has increased from 12 to 21 in the same time.—The present number of Clergy is 1142.

It appears that the robbery at the office of the United States Quarter-master, which took place at New Orleans on the night of the 8th inst., was perpetrated by a gang of slaves, who have been apprehended, and a large amount of the money recovered.

The Grand Jury of Middlesex, which held a session at Lowell last week, returned 89 bills of indictment, about one half of which were for violations of the license law.

It is stated in the Farmer's Journal that broom corn is deteriorating in various parts of the country, in consequence, it is supposed, of Mixture with Indian corn. It should be cultivated at a distance from other corn.

The citizens of Springfield, Mo., were somewhat elated the other day, because of a silver mine in the western part Dade county, extending some ten or fifteen miles in length. It turned out, however, to be a copper mine, which is said to be extensive.

A stone weighing half a ton, and composed of flint and basalt, recently fell at Harrowgate, Eng. It was warm when it first reached the earth.

Several thousands of Polish and Russian Jews, at Berlin and elsewhere, have entered into an engagement to proceed on the first favorable opportunity, to Jerusalem, to await in prayer and fasting the coming of Messiah.

According to the late census, the population of Cuba is 1,015,674, of whom 318,291 are white, and 727,383 are colored. The city of Havanna contains 383,073, being about 39 per cent of the whole population of the Island.

Self Devotednes in Low Life.—We take the following from an English Journal, as a noble instance of heroism:

"A few weeks ago two miners, Verran and Roberts, were at work in South Caradon new shaft (which is intended to be sunk perpendicularly, through a granite country to intersect that lode at the depth of 140 fathoms.) The present depth is about 10 fathoms, and they had prepared a hole for blasting, the fuse inserted, tamped up and all ready for firing. On these occasions the men are drawn up by a windlass, and as they are only three in a corpse, there is only one man at the brace, and he can only draw up one at a time; consequently, after the whole is ready one man is drawn up and the kibble lowered ready to receive the last man, who has put fire to the fuse, and then both men at the windlass draw him up with the utmost speed, in order that all may get out of the way when the explosion takes place, which is sometimes so violent that large stones are thrown up at the top, carrying with them part of the roller and windlass to considerable height. It unfortunately happened that as the safety fuse with which the hole was charged was longer than was necessary, they inconsiderately took a sharp stone to cut a piece of it off, and ignition immediately commenced. They both flew to the kibble and cried out to the man at the brace to wind up; but alas! after trying with all his might, he could not start them. At this awful moment (when the furious hissing of the fuse assured them that their destruction was within a half a minute's march of them) Verran sprang out of the kibble, exclaiming to his comrade, Roberts, 'Go on, brother, I shall be in heaven in a minute!' consequently, Roberts was drawn up, and Verran threw himself down, and placed his poor devoted head under a piece of plank in one corner of the shaft, awaiting the moment when he should be blown to atoms. Just as Roberts got to the brace, and was looking down with trembling apprehension on the fate of poor Verran, the whole went off with a tremendous explosion, and a small stone struck Roberts severely on the forehead as he was looking down the shaft.—To the inexpressible surprise and joy of the man at the brace, they heard Verran cry out, 'Don't be afraid, I am not hurt!'—Roberts immediately descended, and found that the great burden of the blast was thrown in every part of the shaft except the corner where poor Verran was coiled up. This extraordinary circumstance has produced a considerable sensation throughout the district. Not only do they view the escape as a miraculous interposition of Divine Providence, but the conduct of Verran a noble instance of what a real Christian will do in a moment of extremity."

Effects of too much Wine.—Wine heightens indifference into love, love into jealousy, and jealousy into madness. It often turns the good-natured man into an idiot, and the choleric into an assassin. It gives bitterness to resentment, it makes vanity insupportable, and displays every little spot of the soul in its utmost deformity.—*Addison.*

Temperance makes the faculties clear, and exercise makes them vigorous. It is temperance and exercise united that can alone ensure the fittest state of mental or bodily exertion.

Milk Silkness.—This fearful disease, we learn rages to some extent in the northern parts of Indiana. People are taken with vomiting, which continues until death. It is generally supposed to be caused by the water being impregnated with some mineral; but this fact has never been fully ascertained.

Returning to the Bottle—A Warning!—Drowned, in the lock at Mohawk, Herkimer county, on Sunday night, Mr. Daniel Osgood, aged about 60 years. Sometime last winter, this unfortunate man, who had been for many years intemperate, signed the Washingtonian pledge, and we learn that down to last week he had remained true to his engagement. In an evil hour, it seems he was induced to return to the accursed beverage, and it has cost him his life! A fearful warning to others, 'in like cases offending.'

Notices.

NOTICE.

There will be a special meeting of the "DeRuyter Mechanics' Association," on Saturday evening next, (12th inst.,) at 6 1-2 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of Mechanics is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order of the Board of Directors.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Inspectors of Common Schools for the town of De Ruyter, will meet for the examination of Teachers, at the house of Martin Spear, on Thursday the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. H. BURDICK, } Inspectors of
J. W. SEXTON, } Com. Schools.

DeRuyter, Nov. 3, 1842.

MARRIED,

In this village, on Thursday 27th ult., by Rev. J. B. Pixley, Mr. ARCHIBALD GRIFFITH, and Miss JULIA ANN MAXSON, both of this place.

LIST OF LETTERS.

R. T. Green, W. F. Randolph, (next week,) A. Estee, Paul Stillman, (we will write you.) Ichabod Williams, (there was no money in the last we received from you, you stated you had $1, that you would pay me at the Ministers Conference.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fi Fa, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jonathan B. Vail, in my bailiwick, I have levied on the following described premises, to wit: Bounded on the west by the highway, on the south by lands owned by David Wright, on the east by lands owned by John L. Peaseley, and on the north by lands owned by John McQueen and Jarvis M. Rider, containing six acres of land, be the same more or less. On the premises is a Grist-Mill, in good repair, and a dwelling-house. The above described premises will be sold at public auction, at the House of Martin Spear, in the village of De Ruyter, on Thursday, the 15th day of December, at one o'clock, P. M.—De Ruyter, Nov. 7, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sh'ff.
By GEO. W. BARNES, Dep. Sh'ff.

MILLINERY, &C.

MISS FAY presents her compliments to the ladies of De Ruyter and vicinity, and tenders them her services as a Milliner and Dress-Maker, assuring those that favor her with their patronage, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, Oct. 31, 1842. 36m6

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Miner & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts due to the late firm will be paid to I. Smith, and all debts against said firm will be paid by I. Smith.

ISRAEL SMITH.
HARRIS C. MINER.

De Ruyter, Oct. 31, 1842.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and traveling part of community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the inkstand or pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c., with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents.—Consequently a medal was awarded by the institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter Sept. 30, 1842.

Avery, Lafayette	Gardner, Dwight
Allis, Israel	Gates, Mrs.
Byram, Joann K. 2	Gage, Eli A.
Burdick, Sophrona	Gage, Jeremiah
Burdick, Thomas	Gifford, Edwin
Burdick, Annis	Hitchcock, Augustus
Brush, Mariah L.	Hoag, Caleb Senior
Brown, Samuel L.	Kinyon, Jonathan
Breed, Benjamin	Larabee, Amasa
Boyce, Wm. C.	Marvott, James
Barbour, Alpheus	Neil, Simeon Jr.
Chase, Caroline M. 2	Peterson Mary Ann
Colegrove, Eli S.	Severance, Mary
Cartwright, Hannah Jr.	

M. SPEAR, P. M.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO
October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14. GEORGE W. SUTTON.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3f

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.

JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber having connected a BINDERY with his printing establishment, is now ready to execute all kinds of Binding in a neat and durable manner, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country.

JAMES BAILEY.

De Ruyter, June 8th 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Madison Couty, ss. }

I, ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff of said county, do hereby give notice that an election is to be held on *Tuesday succeeding the first Monday* of November next, for the election of the several officers mentioned in a notice received by me from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

Morrisville, Sept. 7, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, }
Albany, August 31, 1842. }

To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State;

A Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District, to supply a vacancy which will occur by the expiration of the term of service of Joseph Clark, on the last day of December next;

Also, the following county officers, to wit: three Members of Assembly, and one Coroner in the place of Allen Davis, who has removed from the county, and whose term of service would have expired on the last day of December, 1843.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, }
Albany, Sept. 7, 1842. }

To the Sheriff of the county of Madison:

Sir, Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, a Representative in the twenty-eighth Congress of the United States is to be elected for the twenty-third Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Madison and Oswego.

Yours respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the notice received by me from the Secretary of State.

Morrisville, September 9, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff. 30w7

Christian Review.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

THE importance of the Christian Review is admitted. It was commenced nearly seven years since in obedience to an urgent and almost spontaneous call from different parts of the land, and in compliance with that call, has been sustained through six successive volumes, only by special effort, and considerable sacrifice (previous to the present volume) on the part of a few individuals. The number of subscribers, however, has gradually increased, so as to inspire the hope that ultimately, the list would become such as to place it above "want," and on a basis that should insure its perpetuity; and with proper exertion on the part of its friends, it is believed such a result might easily be accomplished.

The work is put at the low price of *three dollars per annum*, in order to bring it within the means of as large a number as possible. Yet, many who are able, and who would be benefited by its perusal, are not now subscribers, and need, it is thought, only to be reminded of the facts to become so.

The work occupies a high position among the religious quarterlies of the country, and in the estimation of intelligent men of *all Christian denominations*, is contributing a good share of the religious periodical literature of the age. To the Baptist denomination, in particular, it is an auxiliary in defence and illustration of the truth, with which it is believed, we cannot afford to dispense. And, since the committee and the publishers have resolved, never again to make an appeal for pecuniary aid, but to discontinue its publication whenever the subscriptions cease to be sufficient to sustain it, it becomes every well-wisher of the Review to exert himself *now* in its behalf.

☞The publishers having a number of the past volumes on hand, propose, in order to interest some who may be desirous of possessing it, yet feel unable to *subscribe*, to exert their influence to obtain new subscribers, and by so doing not only secure it for themselves, but, by increasing its circulation, extend its usefulness, and help also in insuring its perpetuity—to offer a PREMIUM for new subscribers, as follows.

☞Any person obtaining TWENTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS and remitting the publishers *sixty dollars*, shall be entitled to a *complete set of the Review in seven volumes*, the subscription price of which is, TWENTY ONE DOLLARS!

⁂ For FIFTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS the last five volumes will be given—subscription price FIFTEEN DOLLARS!

⁂ For TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, the last TWO VOLUMES, subscription price, SIX DOLLARS!

For FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS, either of the last three volumes, subscription price, THREE DOLLARS!

It is hoped that this very liberal premium, may induce many of the friends of the Review to make a renewed effort in its behalf, and thus not only reap benefit themselves, but aid the great object the Review is intended to sustain.

SUBSCRIBERS are reminded of the terms of subscription, "*three dollars per annum* IN ADVANCE." Have you paid your subscription? The money is much needed.

GOULD KENDALL & LINCOLN, *Publishers*,
59 Washington Street.

N. B. The publishers of any religious paper who shall give the above advertisement *three insertions* in their columns (and send a copy to the publishers) shall be entitled to a selection of either two of the last four volumes.

Boston, August 10th.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in "Mechanic's Hall," in rooms adjoining the "Register Office," in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.

De Ruyter, August 3, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash.
" Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal.
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress,
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the students; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each; the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3.50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5.00
In Drawing,	2.00
In Painting,	2.00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those wishing to qualify themselves for teaching will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.

A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and is only one out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its innate value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

A splendid chance!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will procure and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

⁂ Persons ordering books, will be careful to pay the whole postage, and in ordering books will state explicitly how the books shall be sent to them.

Also, in press, another *important, valuable*, and *cheap work*, in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 38m6

POETRY.

From the Southern Champion.

My Father.

BY H. R. JACKSON, ESQ. OF GEORGIA.

As die the embers on the hearth,
And o'er the floor the shadows fall,
And creeps the chirping cricket forth,
And ticks the death-watch in the wall;
I see a form in yonder chair,
That grows beneath the waning light;
There are the wan, sad features—there
The pallid brow and locks of white!

My Father! when they laid thee down,
And heaped the clay upon thy breast,
And left thee sleeping all alone
Upon thy narrow couch of rest,
I know not why, I could not weep—
The soothing drops refused to roll;
And oh! that grief is wild and deep,
That settles tears on the soul!

But when I saw thy vacant chair,
Thine idle hat upon the wall
Thy book—the penciled passage where
Thine eye had rested last of all;
The tree, beneath whose friendly shade
Thy trembling feet had wandered forth;
The very prints those feet had made
When last they feebly trod the earth;

And thought, while countless ages fled,
Thy vacant seat would vacant stand;
Unworn thy hat thy book unread,
Effaced thy footsteps from the sand;
And widowed is this cheerless world,
The heart that gave its love to thee;
Torn, like a vine whose tendrils curled
More closely round the failing tree!

Oh, Father! *then* for her and thee
Gushed madly forth the scorching tears,
And oft, and long, and bitterly
Those tears have gushed in later years;
For as the world grows cold around,
And things take on their real hue,
'Tis sad to learn that love is found
Alone above the stars with you!

Miscellaneous Department.

"THE CHARITIES THAT SWEETEN LIFE."

Pleasant words! Pleasant words! Do you know kind reader, how potent a spell lies in a pleasant word? Have you not often thought of its power to soothe—to charm—to delight, when all things else fail? As you have passed on through the journey of life, have you not seen it smoothing many an aching bosom? Have you not noticed it in the house and by the way—at the fireside and in the place of business? And have you not felt that pleasant words are among the "charities that sweeten life?" Ah! yes, and their influence has come over your own soul.—Not long since, when you went bending to the earth, oppressed, and weary with life's manifold sorrows—when dark clouds have hovered over you, and blackness of darkness covered you—when you were ready to yield in despondency the pursuit of happiness, and give yourself up to unmitigated gloom—when no object of life seemed desirable, and even the friendships of earth were worthless in your eyes—when you would fain have passed the companion of your childhood unnoticed, as you met him in the way—oh! you can tell how, in such an hour, the sound of a cheerful voice—one pleasant word has dispelled the gloom, and given you to the world again—a man—a hopeful, trusting man. You can tell us how like an angel-whisper was the kind inquiry of that companion, and how the tone of cheerful sympathy sent the dark clouds rolling from your sky, and revealed the bright light of day, showed you that earth is not *all* a wilderness, nor man a being utterly deserted to wretchedness.

Or, when you have come from the counting-room or the office, care-worn and weary,—when your brow has been furrowed and your thoughts perplexed—when troubles of the present and anxieties for the future have crowded every peaceful feeling from your heart, and when you almost dreaded to return to your own fireside, lest the sight of dear ones there should increase your distress—tell us what has been the influence of pleasant words at such a time. Tell us how that, ere you opened your door, the sound of glad voices reached your ear, and as you entered, how the troubles of your soul were laid to rest; and cares for the present and for the future fled before the pleasant words of your smiling children and the gentle greeting of your wife.

Or, when the *ire* of your spirit has been roused, and indignant feelings have reigned supreme in your breast—when the angry threat was just risisg to your lips, or the malignant wish about to burst from your heart—what mighty spell caused the storm so suddenly to subside, and spoke the turbulent waves so quietly to rest? Was it the whisper of a *pleasant* word that restored calmness to your tempest-tost soul? Did the *soft answer* turn away your wrath?

Reader, we might write a volume on this delightful influence. Go where we will, abide where we may, we feel its power. In every place we find some, who have but to *speak*, and gloom, unbidden, unwelcome guest, departs in haste, and the raging waves of passion are hushed, as by His voice, who once said, "Peace, be still."

But they are few. Among the multitudes of earth how small the number who habitually, and from principle, *speak pleasantly*. You *have* met them. Now and then they have crossed your path, and I doubt not your whole soul has blessed them, as it ought, for the words which were balm to your wounded spirit. And did you not wish all were like them? Did you not feel that earth would be a paradise indeed, if all the tones of that matchless instrument, the human voice, were in harmony with the kind thoughts of a thoroughly kind heart?

But, friend, while you thus wished, did you resolve to add one to their number?—Did you determine to imitate their example? Would I could persuade that it is your duty so to do—that henceforth you should make it a study. You think it a small matter requiring little effort. But I assure you it might cost you many a struggle ere you should learn to speak in pleasantness to all whom you might chance to meet, even in one short day; and if you accomplished it, perhaps it would be a better day's work than ever yet you did, and you might lay your head on the pillow of rest at night with feelings akin to those of spirits round the throne.

Oh! learn this art yourselves, all ye who have felt its kindly influence from others. Speak pleasant words to all around you, and your path shall ever be lighted by the smiles of those who welcome your coming and mourn yor parting footsteps

Mother, speak pleasantly to the little ones who cluster around you—speak *ever* pleasantly, and be assured that answering tones of joy and dispositions, formed to constant kindness shall be your reward.

Sister, brother, friend—would you render life all one sunny day, would you gather around you those who will cheer you in the darkst hour? let the law of kindness rule your tongue, and your words be pleasant, as the "dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended on the mountains of Zion."

Chistian, follower of Him who is passed into the heavens—heir of immortal glory—would you honor the Lord who bought you—show yourself worthy the crown that awaits you, and the society in which you expect soon to mingle? Strive to catch the tones which gladden that celestial city to which you haste. No discord mars those tones. No discontent nor fretfulness mingles with the sounds which by faith we hear. Would you prove that, beyond a doubt, you belong to that company—that you will not be a stranger then, when you have laid aside the vestments of mortality? Then imitate *them* in this thing. Go—from this hour speak to those whom had you already taken your place among the happy ones on high, and believe me, your Christian character shall rapidly improve. And you may hope to win many a soul to love and seek the religion which can so transform the spirit, and so rule the lips, that, amid all the vexations of this vexing world, no sound shall proceed from them but such as angels might delight in, and even He, whose name is Love, shall always approve. *Mother's Magazine.*

SCENE IN THE SLAVE MARKET AT NEW ORLEANS.

The following sketch is by one of the popular writers of the day. Notwithstanding the heartless style in which it is written, it exhibits some of the horrors and realities of those scenes where human beings are sold like brutes.

I could not help feeling deeply interested in the fate of one young woman, who, with a child about two years old in her arms, was placed upon the stand, and offered to the highest bidder. She was very sprucely dressed in a dark bombazine gown, which set off her waist and shoulders to great advantage while the apron in front whiter than the new-fallen snow, greatly heightened her appearance: the abundance of lace knots and ribbons, somewhat coquettishly displayed on a cap of similar whiteness, spoke volumes in favor of her former mistress' liberality; and as for the child, the very picture of a thriving little vagabond, spoiled by coaxing and comfitures, he looked as though he would snap his fingers at the whole white creation, the Great Mogul not excepted. The auctioneer was profuse in his commendations of the womans qualities; the list was as a welch pedigree, which is saying a great deal. He praised her character in general terms, and shadowed forth both the perfections of her mind and her body, in a manner that would have reflected credit on the most accomplished inditer of novels that ever handled a goosequill. After this preamble, no one being willing to bid, he put the lot up—mother, child lace cap and all, at one hundred and fifty dollars! Then the tug of war was commenced.

"Two hundred dollars!" screamed out a swarthy looking individual from the crowd, probably an agent for some other establishment.

"Gentlemen," said the auctioneer, I am offered two hundred dollars for this excellent lot; *deux cent gourdes!* Why bless me! the mother alone is worth a thousand—not a picayune less; *elle en vau au moins mille.* And then look at that boy! *Dans quelque ans il sera fort comme un lion ce gamin la?"* And so he went on with astonishing volubility of tongue, sometimes flowery, frequently witty, and every now and then interlarding his sentences with a due mixture of French and Spanish, as the case in his opinion seemed to require.

"Four hundred dollars!" at last bawled out another voice.

"Thank you, sir," observed again the knight of the hammer. "That's what I call driving into the marrow of the subject at once. You show your good sense, sir,; *on voit que vous y connoissez.* Four hundred dollars I am oid, gentlemen; but that's a trifle not worth speaking about. It is like—"

"Four hundred and fifty!"

"That's better; that shows a decided improvement; but still it is not like—Amanda Mix, step forward a little; there, set the child down, and let the gentlemen see how firm you stand on your cornstalks! There is a beautiful picture! You need not blush, Amanda, (a shout of laughter, in which the ebony beauty joined,) you deserve the compliment. Why, gentlemen, there has not been so splendid a lot as this in the market within my recollection; she is—"

"Five hundred dollars!"

* * * * * * * *

"Sir, I hope you will get the lot; you deserve it, sir, you have evinced a proper spirit of appreciation. But, as I was saying Amanda Mix, where is your certificate?" (Here the lady pulled out a neatly folded slip of paper from her bosom, and good humoredly handed it to the auctioneer.)—"Gentlemen, listen to this instructive document: This is to certify that Amanda Mix, is a most excellent servant, always obedient, and never grumbles, is seldom sick, and is exceedingly fond of children."

Here the auctioneer gently passed his hand behind the knowledge-box of both mother and son, and having ascertained the fact to his own entire satisfaction, triumphantly exclaimed, "Philoprogenitiveness strongly developed in both!" then proceeded with a swelling catalogue of the fair Amanda's virtues.

"She is moreover a christian and an accomplished cook; understands the art of baking and needle work, and is generally useful in every thing. Gentlemen, you now have before you a sworn affidavit of this woman's extraordinary qualities; will no one bid more than—

"Six hundred and fifty dollars!"

"Really, sir, you surpass yourself; indeed you do. I shall always have one eye on you when something really choice comes in the market. Gentlemen, remember what a blessing it is to have a sober and well contented woman about your wives and daughters, on whose unblemished character you can so entirely rely! Gentlemen, is it not for the sake of—"

"Six hundred and seventy dollars!"

"Gentlemen, the matter is drawing to a close; *allons courage encore une foi!* Six hundred and seventy dollars for a woman that can supply the place of a cook, nursery maid, lady's maid, and maid of all work! A woman who has never had—"

"Seven hundred dollars!"

"I see you are determined to have them sir! Providence smiles upon you! they are worth at least twice the money on a rainy day! A woman that—did I hear you say seven hundred and fifty? No? then I wish I had—that's all; for it goes against my conscience to let my friend here get them on such easy terms; it is a terrible sacrifice, sir; but it is getting late, and unless some one bids quick, I shall have to knock them down if the were to get up again. Seven hundred dollars only for this spiend lot! will no one bid more? Gentlemen, have you lost your voices? Once, twice, seven hundred dollars! Must I knock them down for seven hundred and fifty? Go-o-ing—go—"

I was gone myslf before he had time to accomplish his brutal threat; for, however reconciled I might have been to the mother's undergoing that heartless operation, I had no heart to see the helpless infant, albeit obnoxious to my sympathies, exposed to so cruel an ordeal.

A SUBDUED TEMPER—EXAMPLE OF ROGER SHERMAN.—Roger Sherman was naturally possessed of strong passions; but over these he obtained an extraordinary control. He became habitually calm, sedate and self-possessed. He was one of those men who are not ashamed to maintain the forms of religion in his family.—One morning, he called them together, as usual, to lead them in prayer to God; the 'old family Bible' was brought out and laid on the table. Mr. Sherman took his seat, and beside him placed one of his children a small child—a child of his old age; the rest of the family were seated round the room; several of these were now grown up. Besides these, some of the tutors of the college were boarders in his family, and were present at the time alluded to. His aged and now superannuated mother occupied a corner of room, opposite the place where the distinguished judge of Cincinnatti sat. At length, he opened the Bible and began to read. The child, which was seated beside him, made some little disturbance, upon which Mr. Sherman paused and told it to be still. Again he proceeded; but again he paused, to reprimand the little offender, whose playful disposition would scarcely permit it to be still. At this time, he gently tapped his ear. The blow, if it might be called a blow, caught the attention of his aged mother; who now, with some effort, rose from her seat, and crossed the room. At length she reached the chair of Mr. Sherman, and, in a moment most unsuspected to him, she gave him a blow on the ear with all the power she could summon. "THERE," said she, "YOU STRIKE YOUR CHILD, AND I WILL STRIKE MINE!"

"For a moment the blood was seen rushing to the face of Mr. Sherman! but was ONLY for a moment, when all was calm and mild as usual. He paused—he raised his spectacles—he cast his eye upon his mother—again it fell upon the book, from which he had been reading. Not a word escaped him; but again he calmly pursued the service, and soon after sought in prayer an ability to set an example before his household, which should be worthy of their imitation. Such a victory was worth more than the proudest victory ever achieved in the field of battle.

Sir Isaac Newton's temper, it is said, was so equal and mild, that no accident could disturb it; a remarkable instance of which is related as follows: Sir Isaac had a favorite little dog which he called diamond. Being one evening called out of his study into the next room, Diamond was left behind. When Sir Isaac returned, having been absent but a few minutes, he had the mortification to find that Diamond had overset a lighted candle among some papers, the nearly finished labor of twenty years, which soon were in flames, and almost consumed to ashes. This loss, as Sir Isaac was then far advanced in years, was IRREPARABLE; yet without once striking the dog, he only rebuked him with this exclamation: O, Diamond! Diamond! you little know the mischief you have done!" —*Chr. Fam. Mag.*

MATTHIAS AND THE INDIAN.—A few years since, that notorious deceiver, Matthias, made his appearance one evening at the door of Keokuk's (chief of a neighboring tribe) 'waikeop' or cabin. He wore a long beard, which was parted on each side of his chin, a long gun was on his shoulder, and a red sash around his waist.—Keokuk demanded who he was, to which question he replied that he was Jesus Christ, the only true God, and that he was come to gather the Indians, who were of the seed of Israel. "Well," says Keokuk, who is a very dignified man, "perhaps you are Jesus Chris, and perhaps you are not. If you are Jesus Christ, you cannot be killed. If you are not Jesus Christ, you are a rascal, and I deserve to be shot. Look at these two fine rifle pistols; they were made in New York; they never miss their aim. Now see me sound them with the ramrod. The have a tremendously heavy charge. Now I point them them at you. Now I am going to fire." At this Matthias suddenly bolted, being unwilling that his claims should be tested by so novel and striking a mode of theological argument.

THE GENTLEMAN AT CHURCH may be known by the following marks:

1. Comes in good season, so as neither to interrupt the pastor nor congregation by a late arrival.

2. Does not stop on the steps or in the portico, either to gape at the ladies, salute friends, or display his colloquial powers.

3 Opens and shuts the door gently, and walks deliberately up the aisle or gallery stairs, and gets to his seat as quietly, and by making as few people remove as possible.

4. Takes his seat either in the back part of the seat, or steps out into the aisle when any one wishes to pass in, and never thinks of such a thing as making people crowd past him while keeping his place in the seat.

5. Is always attentive to strangers, and gives up his seat to such; seeking another for himself.

6. Never thinks of defiling the house of God with tobacco spittle, or annoying those who sit near him by chewing that nauseous weed in church.

7. Never, unless in cases of illness, gets up and goes out in in time of service. but if necessity compels him to do so, goes so quietly that his very manner is an apology for the act.

8. Does not engage in conversation before commencement of service.

9. Does not whisper, or laugh, or eat fruit in the house of God.

10. Does not rush out of church like a tramping horse the moment the benediction is pronounced, but retires slowly, in a noiseless, quiet manner.

11. Does all he can by precept and example to promote decorum in others.

ANECDOTE.—A good story is going the rounds of the news-papers, about a man in New York, who had a singular passion for buying quantities of second-handed furniture, and any other articles, at auction, that were sold *cheap*, whether he had actual use for them or not and therefore dear at any price. Having filled his house with useless and antiquated articles, his wife, a prudent and careful woman annoyed at his extravagance, very quietly, and without consulting him, "took the responsibility" of sending a quantity of the useless truck to an auction room to be sold. Great was her dismay and astonishment, when on the evening of a sale, a large majority of the things came back to the house. Her husband had unfortunately stumbled into the auction room, and not recognizing his own furniture, had purchased it at better bargains than at first!

The French Atlantic Steamers.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—"The fourteen French Trans-Atlantic steamer, of 450 horse power, are in forwardness; three have been launched, the rest, it is believed, will be ready for sea in the course of next year. Four besides, of 220, are on the stocks.—Twelve years ago the French steam navigation was scarcely worth mention. At present, there are thirty-five vessels from 400 to 220 horse power, twenty-two of 160 or thereabouts, and nine of lower number. The Ministry or Department of Finance emplys, or rather pays, ten steam packets; the Ministry of War is constructing ten steamboats as transports, in which the soldiers will enjoy special accommodation. The whole number of boats of different dimension employed by private or company enterprise, is given at three hundred."

THE GREAT WONDERS IN TAE WORLD.—It has, for ages, been a mystery in the minds of men, that such vast quantities of water as are constantly flowing into the Dead Sea, from the river Jordan and many smaller streams, should not fill up this lake and cause it to overflow; and the only manner in which the phenomenon could be consistently accounted for, was by supposing the Dead Sea had some subterranean outlet, through which its water escaped to the ocean. But even this supposition has become wholly invalidated by the result of observations taken by a committee of English gentlemen, by which this lake is proved to be 1400 feet below the level of the Mediterranean! The plains surrounding this lake are thus proved to be the lowest lands on the face of the earth. We have hopes that as civilization is progressing in that country, this subject will be further investigated, and that even the bottom of this lake will be in some measure explored, by means of the most perfect diving bell, and other sub-marine apparatus.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places: and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that a huts of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them [illegible]

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the [illegible] of the stimulant principle, which has [illegible] so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's [illegible] Pills, superior to all others for cleansing [illegible] and the humors affecting the blood, [illegible] disorders of the bowels, and the [illegible]

HEADACHE.

Dr SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow-Citizens.—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, shewing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by JOHN N. ELMORE, De Ruyter, N. Y., of whom enquire for an elegant pamphlet with engravings, gratis, that contains much matter interesting to all.

Oct. 20, 1842. 35yl

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES. Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.

S. G. WALKER.

De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas Potter A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
[illegible]—[illegible] Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
[illegible] *Creek*—Abel Saunders.
[illegible]—Dea. Joseph Potter.
[illegible]—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
[illegible]—Chester Greene.
[illegible]—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lan-[illegible]
[illegible]—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Cran-[illegible] B. Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—J A R Greenman
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

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☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*

L T Rogers 2d

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 38.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 142.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——*The* SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.————*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Minutes of the S. W. S. D. Baptist Association.

The Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association convened agreeable to appointment, at Port Jefferson, Shelby Co. Ohio, Oct. 13, 1842. Introductory discourse by Elder J. Hill, from Titus ii. 14, who gave himself for us, &c. After an intermission of one hour, the Association met; prayer by L. D. Ayres; proceeded to business; appointed Eld. S. Babcock Moderator, Wm. F. Randolph and R. C. Bond, Secretaries.

On motion of Eld. P. Davis, the Constitution was read.

Resolved, That the members of the different churches present be invited to take a seat with us in our deliberations.

The letters from the several churches were called for and read, from which the following statistics were taken:

1 Lost Creek, Va., Richard C. Bond, Licentiate; Abel Bond, sen., Abner Batten, L. H. Bond, deacons. R. C. Bond, T. B. Bond, clerks. R. C. Bond, Messenger. Added 1, deceased 1, dismissed 3, rejected 0. Total 61. Constituted 1805; communion 2d Sabbath in March, and once in 3 months.

2 New Salem, Va., P. Davis, Elder; Ezekiel Bee, Licentiate: Jonathan F. Randolph, Deacon; Jesse J. Davis and Jeptha F. Randolph, Clerks; Peter Davis, Messenger. Added 2, deceased 4, dismissed 0, excluded 1. Total 55. Constituted 1745; communion 3d Sabbath in February, and once in 3 months.

3 Woodbridgetown, Fayette county, Pa. no returns.

4 Northampton, Clark county, Ohio, Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church, Elders; John Forsythe and Caleb Ayres, Deacons; Wells Forsythe, Clerk; Caleb Ayres, Simeon Babcock, Samuel Lippincott, Messengers. Added 10, rejected 2, deceased 1. Total 37. Constituted 1837; communion 3d Sabbath in March, and once in 3 months. Address Northampton P. O.

5 South Fork, Hughes' River, Lewis county, Va., no returns.

6 North Fork, Hughes' River, Wood county, Va., no returns.

7 Pike, Clark county, Ohio, no returns.

The churches at Port Jefferson and Jackson, Shelby county, Sciota, Pickaway county, and Stokes, Logan county, Ohio, having each presented a letter requesting admittance into the Association, together with a copy of their articles of faith, were received each by a separate vote. Their statistics are as follows:

Port Jefferson, Joshua Hill, Lewis A. Davis, Elders; Thomas Babcock, Licentiate; John Babcock, Deacon; Job Kennedy, Clerk; J. Hill, L. A. Davis, J. Babcock, T. Babcock, Job Kennedy, S. F. Randolph, Greenly Davis, Wm. Furrow, Messengers. Constituted 1840; communion 3d Sabbath in April, and once in 3 months. Post Office, Port Jefferson. Total number 46.

Sciota, Charles Clark, Deacon; Alonzo D. Graham, Clerk. Total 19. Constituted 1842; L. D. Ayres, R. Clark, Messengers.

Jackson, Simeon Babcock, Pastor; Maxson Babcock, Deacon; Jacob D. Maxson, Clerk; D. Loofborough, S. Sayres, J. Howell, J. D. Maxson, Messengers. Total 38; communion 3d Sabbath in May, and once in 3 months.

Stokes, Job Vanhorn, Deacon; James Simpson, Clerk; Job Vanhorn, James Simpson, Wm. Fenton, Messengers. Communion 1st Sabbath in June, and once in three months.

Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and spend an hour in prayer; prayer by Elder P. Davis.

Sixth-day morning, met agreeable to adjournment. After spending an hour in prayer, went into the business of the Association. The corresponding letter was brought forward, read and approved—the circular letter was brought forward, read and approved.

Resolved, That Elder P. Davis, A. Bond and D. Loofborough, be a Committee to report on the state of Religion.

Resolved, That Jacob D. Maxson, Caleb Ayres and Job Kennedy, be a Committe to arrange the preaching hours during the course of this meeting.

Resolved, That Joshua Hill be Treasurer.

Resolved, That R. C. Bond, be Corresponding Secretary.

Resolved, That Wm. F. Randolph, write the circular letter.

Resolved, That L. A. Davis, write the corresponding letter.

Resolved, That L. D. Ayres and R. C. Bond be our delegates to the next General Conference.

Resolved, That L. A. Davis be our delegate to the next Western Association, and J. Hill be his alternate.

Resolved, That the delegates to the next General Conference, have an order on the Treasurer for the available funds in his hands, to defray their expenses.

Resolved, That it be the duty of the Treasurer, upon application of the members of the Pike church, to refund to such individuals the amount unexpended and in his hands, as such individuals have heretofore paid into the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the delegates heretofore appointed, to attend the Western Association.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.; prayer by L. A. Davis.

Met agreeable to adjournment.

It is the opinion of this Association, that the wants of our churches require the constant labor of a missionary in the bounds of this Association, therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend earnestly to our churches, the adoption of some efficient measures to keep a missionary constantly laboring within the bounds of this Association, and that the delegates be requested to present this resolution to their respective churches.

Resolved, That L. D. Ayres, R. C. Bond, L. A. Davis, J. Hill and D. Loofborough be a Committee to draft a plan for missionary operations within the bounds of this Association, and forward it for consideration before the adjournment of the present session.

A letter was forwarded from Lost Creek church, requesting the ordination of Richard C. Bond to the Gospel Ministry.

Resolved, That this request be referred to the Presbytery.

Resolved, That this Association appoint an Agent, whose business shall be to preach the doctrine that we hold, relative to the Sabbath, whenever proper opportunity shall offer, and that Br. Joshua Hill be our Agent.

Whereas, it is proposed by the Agent of the Seventh-day Baptist General Tract Society, to publish a quantity of tracts upon the subject of the weekly Sabbath—

Resolved, That this Association recommend to the churches and brethren comprising this Association, to lend their cooperation, by giving their support to its operation.

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet First-day morning, at 8 o'clock; prayer by Eld. P. Davis.

The Association met First-day morning. agreeable to adjournment; prayer by Elder P. Davis.

The committee on missionary operations reported as follows:

Your committee in drafting a plan, propose that the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be raised by the churches comprising this Association; one fourth of which shall be cash, and the rest in such trade as the missionary needs, at the market price, and that a committee called an Executive Committee, shall be appointed by this Association, whose duty it shall be to apportion to each church their respective shares, proportioned to the number of members thereof; and also shall have authority to employ a missionary for said sum or less, to labor for the term of one year, and also it shall be the duty of this committee to correspond with the churches of this Association, and have the field occupied as soon as practicable. And also that this plan provides that the churches shall each appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to receive and pay the missionary employed, the sum contributed by said churches, and further, this plan provides that the churches shall pay one fourth of the sum (which they agree to,) quarterly into the hands of their agent, to be paid into the hands of said missionary, when he shall present an order from the Executive Committee—and further, this plan provides that the agents appointed by said churches, shall be entitled to a written receipt for the sum paid to the order of the Executive Committee. And also, this plan provides that the committee shall have the supervision of the affairs of the mission, and make a report to the next Association.

Resolved, That this report be adopted, and printed with the minutes.

Whereas, this Association passed a resolution at its last session, that it sustain the cause of Temperance, as advocated by its friends in the United States—

Resolved, Therefore, that this Association recommend to their Ministers, that they lecture on temperance, at least once in twelve months, within its bounds.

Resolved, That the Secretaries furnish Elder J. Hill with a copy of the resolution appointing him an agent to preach the doctrinal views we hold, relative to the weekly Sabbath.

Adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock P. M.; benediction by L. A. Davis.

Met agreeable to adjournment; prayer by L. A. Davis.

The committee on the state of religion, reported as follows:

We the committee, report the following:—

After examining the several churches by letter, as far as we have received them relative to the state of religion, we find that Stokes township church is enjoying much of the outpouring of the spirit of God, while the other churches complain of apathy; but have cause to rejoice that there is a good degree of union existing among them, and steadfastness of faith, and an inflexible reliance on God.

Resolved, That this report be adopted.

Whereas the Pike township church have by a vote, rent themselves from this Association,

Resolved, Therefore, that Elder P. Davis and L. D. Ayres, be a committee to visit, enquire the cause, and admonish the brethren of said church, and report to the next Association.

Resolved, That Abel Bond 2d, Levi H. Bond and Wm. F. Randolph, be the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, to carry out the measures as proposed for employing a missionary within the bounds of this Association.

Resolved, That when this Association adjourn, it adjourn to meet with the Lost Creek Church, Va., Fourth-day before the third Sabbath in October, 1843, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Resolved, That R. C. Bond, preach the introductory discourse, and L. A. Davis be his alternate.

Resolved, That we express our thanks to the First-day Baptist brethren at this place, for the free and liberal use we have enjoyed of their commodious meeting-house, during the present session of this Association.

Resolved, That this Association recommend to each individual member of its churches, that in common conversation they use the word Sabbath, and not the word Saturday, on any occasion, except for sake of explanation.

Resolved, That the Secretaries revise and send on the minutes of this Association, with the corresponding and circular letters for publication in the Seventh-day Baptist Register.

Adjourned to meet this evening, at the call of the Moderator.

Met agreeable to adjournment.

The minutes were read and approved.

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet at Lost Creek, as above mentioned; concluding prayer by Abel Bond.

The ordination of Br. R. C. Bond, took place First-day. Appropriate discourse by Elder L. A. Davis, from Matt. ix. 37—38, The harvest truly is plenteous, &c. Consecrating prayer by Elder P. Davis; charge by Elder L. A. Davis; right hand of fellowship by Elder J. Hill; benediction by the candidate.

Preaching through the course of the meeting as follows:

Fifth-day evening by R. C. Bond, from Col. iii. 1—2, If ye then be risen with Christ, &c. Sixth-day by Thomas Babcock, from Deut. xxxii. 47, For it is not a vain thing, &c. In the evening, by Elder P. Davis, from John xv. 12, This is my commandment, &c. Sabbath morning, 11 o'clock, Elder L. A. Davis, from Matt. ix. 6, But that ye may know, &c., followed by L. D. Ayres, from Heb. iii. 1, Wherefore holy brethren, &c. In the evening by Elder S. Babcock, from Isaiah xxxii. 1—2, Behold a king shall reign in righteousness, &c. First-day evening, Elder R. C. Bond, from Romans viii. 1, There is therefore now no condemnation, &c.

SIMEON BABCOCK, *Moderator.*
RICHARD C. BOND, }
WM. F. RANDOLPH, } *Secretaries.*

CIRCULAR LETTER.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN:—Through the beneficence of a merciful Providence, we are again permitted to assemble in our associated capacity. Another year has passed, and with it many have been brought by the cold hand of death, to realize the unalterable laws of eternity, while we have been spared to meet again, to enquire after the prosperity of the Church of our kind Redeemer. May the good spirit of the great head of the church, preside over our hearts, and guide us in all our deliberations. In the review of our Association during the year past, though we have reason to mourn that we have been so deficient in the cause of our Redeemer; yet we have cause to rejoice and praise the Lord for his goodness, in manifesting his saving grace in bringing sinners into the fold of Christ, and stirring up his people in some parts of the connection, while others have embraced the Sabbath of the Bible, and have become fellow helpers with us. And seeing God makes use of his people as instruments in saving sinners, and in building up his kingdom in the world.

And while other denominations are laboring for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, shall we not take hold with more zeal and energy in the good work? Have we not the truth to hold forth to the world, which others do not? The Savior has taught us to pray, "thy kingdom come," again, "pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth more laborers into his harvest."

This *well* considered, we will learn two thing; *first*, that it is the order of heaven, to realize its blessings, we must pray. And *second*, for what we must pray, in order that the kingdom of Christ might bebuilt up in the world. That his laborers, chosen of God, possessing the principles of Christ and fully authorized by the church, to be laborers in God's vineyard, for the building up of his kingdom, and that our prayer be continually, to bless their labors—our lives corresponding therewith—that by our conduct we do not counteract our prayers.—Being mindful that we are not our own, but bought with a price; consequently all we possess is his, and should be used for the advancement of truth and right in the world. It will be seen that at the last sitting of the General Conference, a committee was chosen to devise the best plan for our missionary operations. And we think it would be well for us to consider the subject, and be ready to act in concert with the denomination.

Our Eastern and Central Associations are beginning to be more engaged in enforcing the Sabbath of the Bible—and we think it of vital importance to holy religion that we have a Sabbath, and that we observe the one God has given us. And as this makes us singular from other denominations, we should be engaged in the defense of the truth. But in order to do good, we must be very humble and exercise the spirit of meekness, and be strict observers of the Sabbath as is enjoined in Isaiah lviii. 13, If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day, &c.; then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places, &c.

In view of our singularity, the eyes of the world are upon us; therefore it becomes us to walk with great circumspection, and stand opposed to every evil work and custom of the world, that operates against the kingdom of Christ, especially the sin of *intemperance*, which is a powerful means in the hands of the enemy, in opposing the cause of Christ; rendering mankind most wretched and miserable on earth—engulphing its tens of thousands of precious souls into unutterable and irrecoverable ruin.—Let us therefore, cast our influence on the side of reform, and be studiously engaged for the downfall of the kingdom of darkness. Let us patronize every institution that has for its object, the glory of God, and good of mankind—that we may be faithful stewards of our master, and be found with the faithful at his coming, which may the Lord grant.

CORRESPONDING LETTER.

The South-Western Association, to the Sister Associations.

DEAR BRETHREN:—We feel that we cannot be too grateful to God, for the blessed privilege of associating ourselves in another Association. The representation is tolerably full, but we regret that we are not favored with the presence of delegates from any of our sister Associations. Although the state of religion in most of the churches, does not sustain that degree of zeal and activity which we would desire, yet the general firmness of our churches, and the particular manifestations of mercy bestowed on *some*, fill us with encouragement,—and we are determined, through the assisting grace of God, to live and die in his service.

And in conclusion, suffer us to say to our brethren and sisters in the Lord, let us walk worthy of the vocation wherewith we are called—let us endeavor to grow in grace, that we may be more spirited in our lives, and be more and more assimilated to the image of our blessed Redeemer, that our light may shine before the men, that they may see our good works, and glorify our Father which is in Heaven. We desire an interest in your prayers—and may the God of grace and mercy, grant us overcoming faith, that we may win the race, obtain the crown, and enter into the full fruition of glory above, through our blessed Redeemer. Amen.

Religious Department.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?

The mind of man cannot be governed by opposite principles. A worldly temper, that is, a disposition to prefer worldly satisfactions and advantages to our immortal interests, has been justly called the essential soul, the living principle of evil. A heavenly disposition, which is implanted by the Divine Spirit, is the sole spring of genuine piety. These two principles can never harmonize. It is a vain task to aim at impossibilities. If you will be a friend of the world, you must be an enemy to God. To think that a worldly spirit can produce the effects of true religion, is as absurd as to think of making fire freeze, or ice burn. Where your treasure is, said Christ, there will your heart be also. If you can move a body at the same moment towards the east & west, you may reconcile sordid gain and sincere godliness, or at once cleave to the dust, and set your affections on things above. Is it not truly astonishing, that any should repeatedly make the foolish and fruitless attempt? But that conduct which would be thought to betray insanity in other things, often gains credit in religious matters. We should consider that man a lunatic or an idiot, who labored to make day-light and thick darkness dwell together, or perpetually wearied himself in trying to make a balance stand even, while feathers were put in one scale, and large masses of lead thrown into the other. It is the positive declaration of infallable truth, that no man can serve two masters, for either he will love the one and hate the other, or else he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. These masters have not one will and one end. Their authority widely differs; their commands continually clash.

What is the religion of worldly men?—It matters little in what party or denomination they choose to be classed. "They sacrifice to their net, and burn incense to their drag; because by them their portion is made fat, and their meat plenteous," Hab. i. 16. Whatever brings them gain, wins their homage. If it be trade, the counting-house is their closet, and the leger their Bible. If it be usury, the bank is their temple, and their feelings are regulated by the rise and fall of stocks. If it be politics, the newspaper is their guide and companion, the statesman their guardian genius, and the paradise for which they long is the court, rich in places, pensions, titles, and honors. While they are either trafficking in the mart of business, or bowing bare-headed at the great man's door, they have but one end in view. Their anxieties, petitions, adorations and vows, though varied by circumstances, have the same low origin and secular stamp. In a word, they have the creed of Balaam, and the devotion of Demas.

It appears then clearly impossible to serve God and Mammon. And do you waver in uncertainty and doubt which to prefer? How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord is God, if his authority is supreme, if his favor is better than life, then serve him; but if the Bible be false, if a future state be only the dream of enthusiasm, if your riches and delights can fully satisfy, then serve Mammon. It is surely necessary to settle speedily a point which is the very hinge on which your wo or welfare turns. Your best interests are at stake. It is high time to determine a question which involves in it consequences of eternal moment. Let me, however, faithfully and earnestly urge upon you the Divine command: "Love not the world, neither the things of the world; if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." Will you now be a slave of Mammon, or a servant of God? Do you choose a portion below, or an inheritance above? O may you see and prefer, like Mary, the better! May you resolve to cleave to the Lord with full purpose of heart.—*Sears' Bible Biography.*

A BOATMAN'S OPINION.—Last Sabbath, as several boatmen were seated together in the shade, engaged in conversation on the subject of Sabbath desecration, one of them was heard to say, 'The owners of these lines that oblige their men to run their boats on the Sabbath, will be damned at any rate.' This was doubtless a very profane and irreligious man, and yet, who can say there is not much reason to fear that what he said will prove true, in the end. It certainly becomes those boat and vessel owners, and forwarders, to be solemn and attentive hearers, when the men in their employ, whom they oblige to work on the Sabbath, preach sermons like this, and especially when so well supported by the Bible.—*Bethel Flag.*

The ideas of Christian theology are too simple for eloquence, too sacred for fiction, and too majestic for ornament; to recommend them by tropes and figures, is to magnify, by a concave mirror, the sidereal hemisphere.—*Dr. Johnson.*

RESOLUTION.—There is nothing in man so potential for weal or woe, as firmness of purpose. Resolution is almost omnipotent. Sheridan was at first timid, and obliged to sit down in the midst of a speech. Convinced of, and mortified at the cause of his failure, he said one day to a friend, 'It is in me, and it shall come out.' From that moment he rose and shone, and triumphed in a consummate eloquence. Here was true moral courage. And it was well observed by a heathen moralist, that it is not because things are difficult that we dare not undertake them, but they appear difficult because we dare not undertake them. Be then bold in spirit. Indulge no doubts, for doubts are traitors. In the practical pursuit of our high aim, let us never lose sight of it in the slightest instance; for it is more by a disregard of small things, than by open and flagrant offences, that men come short of excellence.

There is always a right and a wrong; and if you ever doubt, be sure you take not the wrong. Observe this rule, and every experience will be to you a means of advancement.

It was a wise speech of Charles the 5th to the Duke of Venice, who when he had showed him the glory of his princely palace, and earthly paradise, instead of admiring it, or him for it, only returned him this grave and serious memento—"Hæc sunt quæ faciunt invitos mori," "These are the things which make us unwilling to die."—It is a double death to him who is alive to the world to part with it.

Children's Department.

THE AGED WOMAN.—Never despise the aged; if their manners seem to be disagreeable, remember they have had much to try their feelings and perplex their minds; remember they are almost friendless—and there are few to whom they can open their hearts. They have no children to protect them—to sympathize in their sorrows, or to bestow upon them the necessaries of life. In fine, treat them just as you would wish to be treated, if you should grow old and be left in destitute circumstances.

We respect and love an aged woman—and when poor and despised, we respect and love her the more. As with downcast eye she walks the streets, she seems to feel the loneliness of her situation. The companions of her youth—those who once loved her—her parents, her brothers, her sisters, have all gone before her, and still she lingers, still striving to obtain her daily food and be kept from the poor house. Who does not love an aged lady? We should not forget that our mothers—our dear and honored mothers—are growing old. They will soon need much care and attention. What if we should die and leave them alone to the scorn of the world? Such a thought would plant with sorrows a dying bed. Perhaps the aged ladies of our acquaintance have had sons and daughters who have all been called away before them. If so, much more do they need our care and our sympathy. The young lady, or the young man even, who treats with contempt an aged matron, is unworthy of a place in decent society, and would forsake a poor mother, solely because infirmity and poverty had overtaken her. If there is punishment in a future world, it will fall the heaviest upon that soul who turns a deaf ear to the cries of the infirm, or with a contemptuous frown, spurns the aged matron from his door. Love, protect, cherish the old women around you, and give them no occasion to say, in the language of the poet—

> I have lived long enough; my way of life
> Is fallen in the sere, the yellow leaf;
> And that which should accompany old age,
> As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,
> I must not look to have; but in their stead,
> Curses, not loud, but deep, mouth-honor, breath,
> Which the poor heart would fain deny, but dare not.

By honoring age, by endeavoring to smooth their pillow of adversity and cheer their adverse paths, you do that which elevates human nature, and is well pleasing in the sight of high Heaven. And if you grow old, you will not be left in sorrow, for scorn to point her finger at, but like the sun after his journey is over, as he sinks in the west, and appears more full and glorious, so bright will be the evening of your days, harbinger of a blessed state of existence beyond the tomb.—*Portland Tribune.*

SABBATH SCHOOLS, AND THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF GOD.—It was Sabbath morning—cold, boisterous, and snowy. A Christian father who lived about four miles from the house of God, was quietly composing himself to stay at home.

'Father,' said his son, a lad some eight summers old, 'are you going to meeting this morning?'

'No, child, it is too rough.'

'Oh, father! what shall I do? If you do not go I cannot get to Sunday School to-day, and I shall be so sorry!'

The father sat thoughtfully a few moments. His child's earnestness roused him. If my child would go, I ought to go too, he thought, and jumping up he fixed his sleigh, and when the man of God stood in the sacred desk, that family sat cheerfully in their pew.

Reader! behold the influences of Sabbath Schools on public worship. If you are a teacher, be in earnest to have your schools continued through the winter months.—*S. S. Messenger.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, November 16, 1842.

Revenge.

The spirit of this wicked world under the infliction of injuries, cries revenge. The depraved heart calls for revenge; and even the Christian, forgetful of his high calling, sometimes when enemies are numerous and slanders are rife, undertakes to avenge himself. But the Christian, under the influence of the spirit of Christ, remembers that it is written, "vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." In this single thing, Christians do sometimes most seriously wound the cause of piety. Let them take the exhortation of scripture, "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves." How beautiful is the Christian character when exemplified in all its meekness and glory. He who patiently endures and freely forgives, and never inflicts or revenges an injury, is a spectacle of admiration and a pattern of excellence, no where to be found but among the sincere followers of the meek and lowly Lamb of God. The Christian has nobler business to attend to, than to avenge himself. He is a witness for Christ and his Gospel, and the labor entrusted to him, is to show forth the divine excellency of religion in all its features. This he does, by possessing the mind of Christ and following his example. Christ forgave and did not avenge himself. Christians are to show their union with him, by patiently enduring the vile slanders of those who would rise against them. But when they descend to contend about worldly matters and engage in strife, they forsake Christ and dishonor his religion.

"Men of Israel, Help."

As in the days of the Apostles, so men now who are unreconciled to God, possess a hatred to religion and religious teachers, that prompts them to band together to oppose them. Paul could not be permitted to remain in the temple like others, to signify the accomplishment of the days of purification, without exciting the Jews so much, that they stirred up the people against him, crying out, "Men of Israel, help."—If a Christian now, moved by love to the souls of men and zeal for his Master's cause, is fearless and untiring in rebuking sin and persuading men to be reconciled to God, he is almost sure to be met with an organized opposition. The enemy at any time, can marshall his hosts in opposition to truth. And it requires but little to stir up the unregenerate heart to determined opposition. These facts are worthy of consideration, as indicative of a prospect of usefulness. Satan is earnest to strengthen his forces, whenever the spirit or word of God is likely to induce repentence in sinners.

When the Christian sees men enraged against religion, calling upon each other to help, it is then time for him to awake and call upon God, and let there be a strife for God and religion. The Christian is never called upon to quail before opposition and flee before the enemy, but he is commanded to be strong and arm himself with the whole armor of God, and live and die in defense of the truth. At all times, is the soldier of the cross to be doing battle against sin, but he is specially called upon to exert himself when God and religion are opposed, and men blaspheme and despise the name of Jesus. The sinner contends with carnal weapons, and in every effort he maks to resist truth, or despoil it of its glory, he is compelled to use unholy weapons. But the weapons of the Christian warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God. Here is the inequality of the combat. While the sinner moved by the arch deceiver, contends with unholy weapons for an unholy purpose, the Christian planted on the eternal principles of right, stands forth in the name of God to contend for truth, and for the undying interests of the soul. And well may Christians contend earnestly, for their labor is not for a perishable reward, but to secure the favor of God and the salvation of the soul. Let Christians then, awake and labor as best they may, to reclaim those who are opposed to God. "For our God is a consuming fire," and they who contend against him or his truth, must fall beneath his rod. Satan is all the time strengthening his kingdom and hardening men in infidelity—sinners join hand in hand in iniquity and confirm each other in their sins, and shall not Christians be as much more active as their cause is better, and the end to be obtained more glorious? The arm of the Lord is strong and it shall get him the victory, and the name that men despise shall be set on high, and he who is rejected of men, shall reign in righteousness, and subdue all those who would not have him rule over them.

ERRATA.—An unusual number of typographical errors, may be found in last week's paper. We trust the good sense of the reader will correct them. As an apology, we would say that the "proof reader" worked off the paper in a great hurry, on account of the election.

ELECTION.—We have received as yet, but partial returns. Enough is known to render it certain that Bouck is elected by something near 20,000 majority. The vote on Governor, is probably a fair specimen of the votes given for other officers.

Nelson on Infidelity.

We have never been better pleased with the perusal of any work, than the above named. The author, Dr. Nelson, was several years a decided infidel, and has a perfect knowledge of the "cause and cure of infidelity." He represents ignorance and depravity, as the cause of infidelity. Every one who will take the pains to carefully read his work, will readily assent to the statement as true. Almost every man's observation teaches him this fact, that infidels abound most among the ignorant and depraved. A mere moiety of modern infidels, if indeed any, are in any degree acquainted with the word of God, and however well informed they may be on other subjects, on this, they exhibit most culpable ignorance. Young sprigs of infidelity, occasionally prophecy the destruction of the Christian religion, thereby showing themselves entirely ignorant of its character. Who is there that has once opened his eyes, that does not know that the church has been increasing and extending itself, and that God's word is pledged for its triumph? Having shown beyond contradiction, that ignorance and depravity are the cause of infidelity, the author proposes a cure, viz, knowledge and obedience. A candid examination of the evidences of Christianity, will in almost, if not quite every case, effect a cure. But should this fail, obedience to the will of God will never fail. We cordially invite any who may be inclined to scepticism, to examine the arguments pro and con, before he decides. We invite every Christian to read Nelson's Cause and Cure of Infidelity. We invite every parent to place it in his childrens' hands. This may be done for the trifling sum of fifty cents, and it may, and doubtless will be in many cases, worth more than gold and silver in untold sums. Read it, one and all.

For the Register.

The New Village Grave-Yard.

MR. EDITOR.—You will recollect, as will also your readers, that in the spring of 1841, considerable was said in regard to the propriety of opening a new Village Grave-Yard, as the old one was nearly filled. A lot in the rear of the S. D. B. Meeting-house was supposed to be very suitable for the purpose, and was to be had very cheap, as was supposed, *for that purpose.* In the mean time, an infant, the joy and solace of its parents, was taken by the cruel hand of Death, and its remains were deposited, solitary and alone, in the New Grave-Yard; it was the first inhabitant of this newly-consecrated Charnel-house of Death.

Time passed on, and soon a Revolutionary soldier and his consort departed this life, and their sleeping dust now rests near by the grave of this little infant. And, yet a little while, and another hero of the Revolution follows in the footsteps of his predecessors to this new resting-place for the dead. And still on, the Scarlet Fever, that awful scourge to the rising generation, makes dire havoc in the families of some young parents, and they lay side by side *four*, of their lovely offspring in the new Village Grave-Yard.

Well, a subscription was now circulated, and lots were taken up to an amount, it was supposed, sufficient to pay for the whole, and secure a title. But time passes on, and nothing is done to secure a title to the lot. And now, shall the hearts of those be wrung two-fold, by seeing their new-made graves ploughed over, who, in all confidence supposed when they committed the dust of their offspring, and their parents, and their friends to the embrace of the new Village Grave-Yard, that it would in due season be secured for the purpose? Or, shall they be compelled to disturb the ashes of those they love, and remove them to some other place, all for the want of a little systematic action? I hope the better feelings of our friends, who have in good faith buried their dead in the new Grave-Yard, may not be torn and crushed afresh in their feelings by either of the above alternatives.

A very trifle of systematic action on the part of our citizens, will serve to secure the new Grave-Yard from intrusion by those who would trample it under foot, and up-turn the green grass which covers the dust of some noble *departed* spirits. Let there be a public meeting, and let those who have subscribed for lots,—and especially those who have buried their friends there,—attend, and all may be secured from the ravages of the plough, or whatever else would intrude itself upon the resting-place of the dead. Will the subscribers move in this matter? or, have they no interests at stake? Are there no paltry "*dollars and cents*" to call them to action in this matter? Or, do they expect always to remain upon the face of the earth, and will therefore need no burial-place, where the "Weeping-Willow" may wave mournfully over their graves, and where the myrtle and the amaranth may be trained and cultured by the hands of those who loved them?

A CITIZEN.

De Ruyter, Nov. 14, 1842.

For the Register.

Inconsistency and Presumption.

MR. EDITOR,—Many professed ministers of Jesus Christ, do proclaim from the pulpit and the press, that the fourth commandment, as it was written by the finger of God upon tables of stone, and recorded in the 20th chap. of Exodus, is of universal and perpetual obligation; that it is *now* binding upon all the nations of the world, and upon every individual. By the moral power of this precept, they are endeavoring to overcome the giant sin of Sabbath profanation. With this precept in their hand, and its language upon their lips, they cry aloud and spare not. With great earnestness and zeal, they reprove the world for living in open violation of its authority. Now, mark their inconsistency and presumption. Having enforced the obligation to obey the precept, upon others, they refuse obedience themselves.—They not only refuse obedience, but presumptuously proceed farther, and mutilate in a most shocking manner, this sacred precept, for which they profess so high a regard. The Supreme law-giver, in the commandment declares that the Seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. They, in opposition, affirm it is not the Sabbath, and will not regard it as such. The command unequivocally prohibits labor on that day. Notwithstanding the prohibition, they presume to labor on that day, and teach others to do the same. Is not this a mutilation of the Divine injunction? Is it possible that those who practice and teach thus, do really believe that the precept is binding upon the present generation, as Jehovah first announced it from Sinai's smoking summit, to the thousands of Israel? If they do not, how inconsistent to make such a profession. But they do make such a profession, and after proving that this ancient precept is binding at the *present day* upon *every one of us*, and its observance enforced by the most solemn sanctions, they not only come out in opposition to the section of the law to which I have just referred, but unhesitatingly declare that another important item of this law is not correct. The commandment informs us without the least ambiguity, that the first day of the week is a day for labor, and makes it our duty to secularize it. They, on the contrary, affirm that the first day of the week is the Sabbath, and that it ought not to be secularized. Thus we see, notwithstanding all their professed attachment to the Sabbatic law, they go counter to the written direction of the Great Jehovah, and oppose the Divine enactment, at least in two particulars. If the ancient Sabbatic law is now binding, as it was written by the finger of God upon tables of stone, and recorded in the inspired volume, it is of vast importance that we yield implicit obedience to the sacred injunction. "He that keepeth the law, happy is he." Prov. xxix, 18. May the Lord preserve us from error, and enable us to have respect unto all his commandments.

A. ESTEE.

Shiloh, Oct. 25, 1842.

For the Register.

Profanity.

Among the long catalogue of *vices*, with which we are surrounded, there is none perhaps, so low and degrading as profanity.—And still, it is surprizing to witness the extent to which this vice prevails in civilized community, and among those who would fain pass themselves off for *gentlemen!* But there is no mark of a *gentleman* about that young man who, with all the pomp and majesty of an aristocrat, will swagger out his oaths that would make the heart even of a tyrant tremble; far from it. He would better class himself with the "*loafers*" and the vulgar black-guard, than with the refined and excellent in society. For the "*loafer*" chooses such language as is the most disgusting to the refined ear, and hence the profane swearer ought in justice to be classed with the "*loafer*," in all our associations and intercourses with him.

I rejoice exceedingly, that there is one point where an influence may be brought to bear against this class in community, which may be the means of working a reformation in the rising generation at least. The point I refer to is in the Department of Common Schools. No *would-be-gentleman*, who is in the habitual use of profane language, can be licensed to teach a District School, however brilliant may be his acquirements otherwise, according to a recent decision of Hon. SAMUEL YOUNG, Superintendent of Common Schools, of the State of New-York. He says, in answer to a correspondent, "I cannot imagine under what construction of law, or code of morality, an individual addicted to *habitual profanity*, could ever have obtained a certificate as a qualified teacher. But such a certificate having been procured, no matter by what means, I should deem it the imperative duty of any tribunal having the power, to affix upon it, at the earliest moment, the blot of annulment, and if possible of oblivion.

"'Good moral character' is made by the Statute an indispensable requisite to the qualification of a teacher. 'Profane cursing and swearing' is a legal offense, punishable by fine, and in default of payment, by imprisonment. Can *ebony* be mistaken for *topaz?* Can 'good moral character' be ascribed to him who 'habitually' puts both the laws of God and man at defiance?" He continues, "I can conceive of nothing more horrible or repulsive than to send innocent little children to a school where they will be taught, either by precept or example, to stammer oaths and lisp profanity. This is to poison the whole stream of life at its very source."

Inspectors of Common Sschools are directed not to license such as are addicted to the low and vulgar vice of profanity, and if any are now known to be guilty in this matter, who hold certificates, the Inspectors are required to annul such certificates immediately. Thus, in accordance with the dictates of humanity and reason, a protecting arm is thrown around the eleven thousand School Districts in this State, and the six hundred thousand children who are annually taught in our District Schools are to be preserved from this foul stain upon the character of a *gentleman* through the influence of their respective teachers.

This is an honorable step in reforming the profane swearers who would *pass* for "*gentlemen school teachers*" throughout our State, and I would that every State might adopt the same rule, in this respect, and profane swearing would soon become unpopular among all who have any respect for their character and influence in society, however reckless they may be in reference to the laws of God. You touch a young man's *dollars*, and you touch his interest. Dry up this source of profit and employment to the "*profane*" young man, and you strike an effectual blow at the fountain-head of his prosperity and influence.

X. Y. Z.

For the Register.

BROTHER BAILEY.—I have recently been engaged in a protracted meeting in the village of South Otselic, which was commenced by Elder Wm. Clark, in Cazenovia; but he being obliged to leave in a few days after the meeting commenced, to attend to his pastoral duties, the labors and responsibilities of the meeting devolved upon others. I participated in the duties of "preaching the word," and visiting from house to house, for the term of about four weeks in succession, and was assisted by faithful brethren in the ministry. The Lord by his spirit met with his people, and revived and blessed them in a conspicuous manner; backsliders were reclaimed, and sinners were hopefully converted, and the name of God was praised; for we were convinced it was the "Lord's doings, which were marvellous in our eyes." But while we rejoiced with numbers who professed to have found peace in believing, we regretted to leave those without hope, who like Felix waited for a "convenient season." Some have already been baptized, and we hope others will do likewise.

Another meeting was held a few miles north of that place, which we hear has resulted in the conversion of several souls to God, to whom be ascribed all the praise and power forever.

Yours in the gospel,
S. M. BURDICK.

Lincklaen, Nov. 13, 1842.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Evangelist.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Since our last, the steamers Caledonia and Great Western have arrived, bringing news from Liverpool to the 22d ult. The most important news is the

Ratification of the Treaty.

This gratifying event took place on the 14th ult. The London papers do not mention the ratification, but letters have been received by Mr. Webster from our Minister, Mr. Everett, which assert the fact positively.

The promptness with which the British Government has acquiesced in the stipulations of the treaty, in the face of the protestations of a large portion of the English press, and in the face also of the ridicule and taunts of the French and Belgian press, is a conclusive indication of an earnest desire, not only to preserve peace with the United States, but to conciliate our friendship.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, one of the Commissioners who explored the Northeastern Boundary on the part of Great Britain, in 1840, undertook in an after-dinner speech at Plymouth on last week, to defend the treaty lately concluded between England and the United States. He expresses it as his opinion that the settlement that had been made, was the best for both parties that could be made. He strongly condemned the attacks made upon the terms of the treaty by the English press.

The Manufacturing Districts.—There is no favorable change in the prospects of trade—large masses of the laborious population continue out of employ.

From the manufacturing districts very gloomy reports are received as to the operations of the factories and mills, while the Liverpool Cotton Market remains dull and inactive.

The National Anti-Corn-Law league have determined to organize the whole country, by dividing it into twelve districts, for the purpose of bringing its strength to tell in Parliament.

The Queen.—The reported delicate state of her Majesty's health has become a subject of interest to her loyal subjects, and is confirmed beyond doubt. The little Prince of Wales and his sister are in good health and spirits.

The preliminaries for the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, have been finally arranged, and the nuptial ceremony will take place at no very distant day.

The losses of the corn speculators in England, this harvest, are estimated at £2,000,000 sterling.

English Revenue.—It appears from the official returns, that there is a decrease in the revenue for the quarter ending at the same date last year, of £67,473. But for the Property Tax, the decrease in Taxes would have reached £381,277.

France.

Louis Philippe, on the 6th of October, entered into the 70th year of his age.

Accounts from the vintage districts represent that the crops, now just about being gathered, are uncommonly abundant in some sections of the country, and will come in in excellent order. In some instances, the vintage has been injured in certain districts of country by destructive storms of rain and hail.

French Revenue.—The favorable state of the French Revenue supplies the leading topic for discussion in the Paris papers. The increase during the first nine months of the year 1842, as compared with the receipts for the same period in the year 1841, amounts to 25,370,000 francs, or about one million sterling.

From the East.

The Sultan of Turkey has accepted the mediation of England and Russia in his difference with Persia.

The Ottoman Porte had rejected a project presented by the great powers for the pacification of Lebanon.

General Nott has not abandoned the enterprise of reducing Affghanistan, but is marching rapidly to Ghiznee, from which place, after the arrival of troops, he will advance upon Cabul. It is said that negotiations are on foot which would probably put an end to this war.

The attempts to navigate the Euphrates and Tigris by steam, have been abandoned, the impediments to the navigation being found too numerous to overcome.

Abolition of Slavery in Turkey.—Lord Palmerston having complied with the wishes of his anti-slavery friends, by directing the British Ambassador at Constantinople to interpose with the Turkish government some representation on the subject of slavery, received from him the following reply:—

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.

THERAPIA, 27th Dec. 1840.

My Lord:—I have paid the greatest attention to your lordship's several instructions on the subject of slavery in Turkey, with the hopes of arriving at some result that would afford a chance of obtaining in any degree the object your lordship so earnestly desires to accomplish. I have mentioned the subject; and I have heard with astonishment, accompanied with a smile, at a proposition for destroying an institution closely interwoven with the frame of society in this country, and intimately connected with the law and with the habits, and even the religion, of all classes of the people, from the Sultan himself down to the lowest peasant.

The Sultans for some centuries past have never married, and the imperial race is perpetuated by mothers who are slaves.

In all other families slaves may be, and often are, the mothers of legitimatized children, who are in all respects as much esteemed as those of legal wives.

The admirals, the generals, the ministers of state, in great part, have been originally slaves. In most families, a slave enjoys the highest degree of confidence and influence with the head of the house.

To carry what your lordship desires into execution, it will be necessary to limit the law of succession to the crown, and alter the policy that has so long guided the Sultans in that respect, and to change fundamentally the political and civil institutions and laws, and all the domestic arrangements of the people. Universal confusion would, perhaps, be the consequence of such violent changes, and probably those persons intended to be the most benefitted by them would be the greatest sufferers.

I think that all attempts to effect your lordship's purpose will fail, and I fear they might give offense, if urged forward with importunity.

I have, &c. PONSONBY.

News of the Day.

We find the following description of machinery exhibited at the American Institute, in the N. Y. Herald.

A "Planing Machine for Iron," by Stillman & Co., Novelty Works. A detailed explanation of this master-piece of ingenuity and mechanical skill, would be scarcely possible without diagrams. It combines the following advantages:—The bed is driven by such means as to give to its motion the most perfect uniformity, preventing the least trembling, however deep the 'cut;' the motion of the bed is one-third faster backward than forward; the tool holder (self operating) so constructed as to work in every direction, planing horizontal, vertical inclined, concave and convex surfaces. The method of holding down the bed, of cleaning and oiling the ways, is entirely new. A visit to this machine should not be omitted.

At the farther end of the room, the spectator is brought to an agreeable pause in front of one of Stillman & Co.'s unrivalled steam-engines. This engine, of which we have before spoken, is of twenty-two horse power, yet occupying but little more space than a pianoforte, and answering every requisite of that instrument, excepting music—unless it be the music of graceful motion—for of noise it makes none. Substantial and beautiful as this is, we are assured that it is not above the most ordinary of its pattern produced at that establishment, and that it was but a few days since appointed, from among a number already sold, to fill its present enviable station. Attached to this engine is an adjustible 'expansion valve,' the invention of Horatio Allen, Esq., the able engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners. Mr. Allen's object has been to obtain for locomotive engines an expansion valve which could be adjusted without stopping—for instance, when the engine is upon an ascending grade, and requiring the maximum effect of the boiler. This object he has well attained.

We are indebted to Pomeroy & Co.'s Express, (says the Cayuga Tocsin,) for the following extract from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Extra:

AWFUL CALAMITY!

The Steamboat Vermillion burnt, and two Females devoured by the flames!

SUNDAY, 1 o'clock P. M. Nov. 6.

About 1 o'clock this morning, the Steamboat Vermillion, on her way down the Lake, while at the port of Huron, took fire, and burnt down to the water's edge. The chambermaid and a lady passenger, named Dividson, supposed to be burnt, as nothing can be found of either since.

We are indebted to Captain Wilkison, of the Perry, for this painful intelligence. He says the Vermillion had a large quantity of freight on board, mostly flour, and considerable many passengers. Nothing was saved so instantaneous was the conflagration. It proceeded from one of the hands accidentally dropping a demijohn or can of spirits of turpentine, which bursted over the boilers, and caught fire immediately, enveloping the whole vessel in flames in an instant. The Perry, which arrived soon after, took the Vermillion's passengers on board.

The Vermillion was one of the best class of high pressure boats. No blame is attached to any one connected with this unfortunate affair. She was from 350 to 400 tons burthen. No insurance.

Sudden Death.—A gentleman arrived in the cars yesterday from the east, and proceeded in the baggage wagon attached to the U. S. Hotel, to the wharf, for the purpose of taking passage in the Chesapeake of Chicago; finding the boat had left, he returned and left his baggage at the hotel, and was not again seen till this morning, when just before breakfast time he came in and asked for his baggage, on being shown into the porter's room, he fell on his face, was raised immediately by those present, breathed a few times and then expired.—His trunk and clothing were examined by the coroner; there was a gold watch and 200 in money, also several papers, from which the names had been carefully torn, the marks on his linen had also evidently been picked out, thus involving the affair in some mystery. All attempts to discover his name and residence proved abortive.

He was between 45 and 50 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, a full face, hair quite grey and bald on the top. He had on a pair of sheep's grey pantaloons, a blue beaver cloth coat and overcoat of the same, and a fur cap.

We have since learned that among his papers was an account of expenses from Southport, Wisconsin, to Buffalo, also an old note of hand, dated Portland, Maine, 1833, drawn to the order of Stanley Ney, and a receipt for money, dated at Boston, Mass., signed Stanley Ney. A pair of boot lasts were also found in his trunk.—*Buffalo Courier, Oct.* 19.

Oysters.—Last night, (Nov. 1) was a *great day* for the oysters in our harbor. The law regulating the taking of them, allows the privilege to catch on and after the first of November, for a certain time, and for the last few days every thing in the shape of a boat in this vicinity, has been in readiness for the occasion. As early as four o'clock yesterday afternoon, boat after boat, scow after scow, and canoe after canoe, could be seen steering for the large oyster bed at the mouth of West River, and by 10 o'clock in the evening it is estimated that not less than 1000 persons were on the ground.—The moment the clock told the hour of midnight, the strife commenced, and at sunrise this morning it was estimated that over 10,000 bushels had been taken, and we have no doubt that is less than the actual quantity. We saw several boats containing 40 or 60 bushels, which had been filled by one individual, and were told that many persons took 30 and 40 and some even 70 and 80 bushels. They can be bought from 20 to 75 cents per bushel, according to size.—*New Haven Palladium.*

First fruits of the Treaty.—The Bangor Whig states that a number of the citizens of Maine are making preparations to engage in the lumber business on the Aroostook and St. John Rivers, this winter. This movement is attributable to the free navigation of the St. John's River, secured by the recent treaty between Great Britain and this country.

Wonderful Preservation.—Mr. Alfred Hitchcock, of this village, and his wife and son, a lad about nine years of age, were so providentially preserved on Saturday evening last, that a statement of particulars will doubtless be interesting. They were returning in a light carriage with two horses from a visit to Niagara Falls, and had arrived within about four miles of home, when it became so dark that Mr. H. thought it unsafe to proceed farther without procuring a lantern. With this view, on ascending a hill, and seeing a light in a house near by, he rose to get out, when the horses suddenly started, jerked the reins from his hands, and rushed furiously down the opposite side of the hill, and nearly upsetting the carriage, and throwing Mr. H., and part of his baggage, to the ground. On recovering from his fall, he could hear nothing of his team. He rallied several in pursuit, and with one of them, in a horse wagon, succeded in reaching the village.

The frightened horses, left entirely without control, had dashed on in the darkness at the top of their speed, "up hill and down dale," over parts of the road extremely rough, with Mrs. H. and her son seated in the bottom of the carriage, crying for help, but crying in vain. Arrived at the village, they crossed the bridge, passed up main street, and proceeded on east about a mile, then turned north, and slacking their pace a little as they ascended a hill, Mrs. H. safely leaped from the carriage. The horses renewing their speed, she could not rescue her son, but could hear his cry, "mother, mother," until the sound died upon her ear. What must have been her feelings at this moment—snatched, herself, from the very jaws of death, her husband, as she thought, either killed or very badly injured, and her child torn from her under circumstances of the utmost peril! The horses continued until they struck the Genesee road, on which they proceeded over a mile, descended into a deep gulf, and then taking a northeasterly course went on nearly a mile f rher, when reaching a sandy piece of road, near the residence of John Adams, Esq, they became exhausted and fell. The boy jumped from the carriage, ran into the house, and with great coollness and presence of mind, told the family his perilous jaunt, and asked for lodgings for the night. In the mean time, scores of people in the village had started in pursuit. The boy was soon found, and the father, mother and son restored to each others embrace, with no other than a slight injury sustained by Mr. H. in his fall. The carriage, too, was unbroken, and the horses only badly fatigued with their race of nine miles.—*Skaneateles Columbian, Oct. 27*

A Riot in Boston.—Last Sunday evening the Abolitionists of Boston held a public meeting at Faneuil Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity. There were, however, many present who had no sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and who resorted to hisses, shouts, and yells, with a determination to drown the voices of the speakers, and break in upon the proceedings. They were successful, and at 8 o'clock the meeting was a perfect chaos.

About half-past 9 o'clock the meeting was broken up. The persons who assembled for the purpose of noise and disturbance carried the day. The mob was triumphant. The blackguards and rowdies, whose strange conceptions of the legacies of freedom, led them to suppose that Faneuil Hall was desecrated when a negro was permitted to speak within its walls, had their own way, although they were in a vast minority. No insult, however, was offered to the females on leaving the Hall, and if nothing was attained by the meeting, on account of the obtrusion of those who were unfriendly to its objects, still the assembly dispersed in quietness, without farther molestation from the mob which had broken up its discussions.

Case of Colt again—The Chancellor, like the Judges of the Law Courts, has refused to grant a writ of error in the case of Colt, to carry up to the Court of Errors. So far, the laws have triumphed in the hard controversy with this murderer. The public have generally not believed, at any time, that he would be hanged. The escape of White and Robinson, was calculated to leave the impression that no murderer, however black his guilt, could be brought to the gallows, if only he had pecuniary means. We trust a better state of things will hereafter prevail. There is but one more chance for the arrest of the course of justice, and that is in the Governor, who has uniformly refused to exercise the pardoning power, unless where facts had come to light which were not before the Courts. There are no such facts in this case, and we presume he will, as in other cases, leave the case with the Courts.—*Jour. Com.*

Mr. Webster in New-York.—Hon. Daniel Webster was recently invited by the Chamber of Commerce of this city to afford them an opportunity at a public dinner, of expressing their high sense of the importance of his successful labors in constructing the Webster Treaty. He answered them, declining to meet them on such an occasion. But on his way to Washington on the 4th inst. he addressed a very large concourse of people from the steps of the City Hall. A salute of 100 guns was fired at 12 M. and at 1 he commenced his speech. It was confined entirely to the objects which the letter of the Chamber of Commerce had suggested, making no allusion, not the most remote, to politics, or his relation to the different parties. His silence here was the occasion of no little disappointment, but evinced his good sense and sagacity.

Sign for a Groggery.—A little boy, seeing a drunken man prostrate before the door of a groggery, opened the door, and putting in his head, said to the proprietor, 'See here, neighbor, your *sign* has fallen down.'

Trade of Bangor.—The Bangor Whig estimates that more lumber, especially sawed lumber, is shipped from that city than from any other place in the world. The amount of sawed lumber surveyed for shipment the present season has reached to one hundred and six millions of feet. The amount shipped without survey is estimated, at the lowest, at fifteen millions of feet. The average price of this lumber is about ten dollars a thousand, and the total value of all kinds, for a year, is estimated at one million six hundred and ten thousand dollars. The portion of this sum that goes to the owners of the land is about five hundred thousand dollars, leaving the balance to be distributed among the mill owners and their operatives. 'This,' says the Whig, 'is one of our staples of business and commerce, and when taken in connection with our ship building, bark, wood, leather, spars, cedar posts, bricks, barrels, potatoes, &c., helps to give some faint idea of the business of our city of the East."

Brick Making by Steam.—A Steam Brick Press is now in operation at the yard of Mr. Kirk, corner of Schuylkill 3d and Walnut sts. It makes bricks out of dry clay. The clay is finely pulverized between two rapidly revolving rollers, and is then pressed in strong moulds of the size of a brick, by pistons worked by a toggle joint. The machine has six moulds, and in good working order, will make thirty two bricks a minute. Similar machines, the invention of N. Sawyer of Baltimore, have been a long time in operation in that city and in other parts of this country. The bricks made by them have undergone the severest tests, and have been found of excellent quality. The Treasury buildings at Washington are built of brick of this kind.—*Phil. North Amer.*

N. Y. Baptist Missionary Convention.—Elder Elon Galusha was re-elected President of the N. Y. State Baptist Missionary Convention, by a vote of 76 to 14, after all the talk of Mr. J. M. Peck, in the Tennessee paper, about his 'loss of influence,' on account of his faithful advocacy of liberty, temperance, and moral reform. It is a strong indication of the progress of sound views, and the healthy tone of religious feeling among the Baptists of this State.—*Tocsin of Liberty.*

The Cunard Steamers.—An article was recently published in the Boston Mail, which, if true, renders it probable that the vessels now comprising the Cunard line of steamers from Liverpool, will, after a few months, proceed from Halifax to New-York, without stopping at Boston at all, and that the line is to be made *weekly*, instead of semi-monthly.

Indian Difficulties—Col. Taylor has given notice to the Seminoles, who have taken possession of a portion of the Cherokee country, that they must remove by the first inst. Alligator who is at the head of that band of Seminoles, has avowed his determination to remain where he is. He says there are not United States soldiers enough in the country to force him off, and he will not leave. It is, therefore, probable that the war with the Seminoles will be renewed on our western frontier.—*Louis. Journal.*

Caution to Strangers.—The Journal of Commerce relates the perpetration of a successful piece of knavery played off upon a stranger on the 15th inst., by a rogue who pretended to find a well-lined pocket-book. The pocket-book was apparently well filled with bank notes, but they proved to be only shams. The finder pretended to be in a hurry for the Philadelphia boat, and proposed to make the stranger his agent or deputy in adverising for the owner &c., modestly contenting himself with a reward in hand of ten dollars for his honesty. The stranger luckily had but six in his pocket, so that the swindler was not very expensive. Strangers who are beset in this way, should always be careful to see what has been found before they have anything to do with it.

Texas.—A letter has just been received from Washington, dated Nov. 4th which contains the following passage:

"By news which has just now reached us from Fort Jesup, it appears probable that the Texans have been routed by the Mexican forces, about forty miles south of San Antonio."

Court Martials on board the North Carolina.—The naval trials on board have been brought to a close, after having continued with but little interval for 105 days. Heavy penalties have been visited in some cases and with much justice. The officers composing the court deserve great credit, not only for the patient labor which they bestowed upon the several investigations, but the spirit of even-handed justice which characterized all their proceedings. The head of the Department could not have made a more judicious selection.

The late Marquis of Wellsley.—The Marquis of Wellsley, whose death has been chronicled, derived his name from the family of the Wesleys, so famous as the founders of the Methodist Church. The Earl of Mornington, who was grandfather of the late Marquis and of the Duke of Wellington, inherited some estates in Ireland from Mr. R. Wesley; and on that account, adopted the name. The heirship of these estates was offered to Charles Wesley, while he was at school at Westminster, on condition of his going to Ireland. This he declined; and nearly the whole world, in its commerce, politics, and religion, feels now the effect of the young student's decision.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that the different transportation companies on the Pennsylvania public works, will close their operation for the season on the 12th of this month.

Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.—The Madisonian says: "We learn that the accounting officers of the Treasury have adjusted the accounts of the States and Territories under the Distribution Act, and that the Governors have been notified by the Treasury Department of the amounts payable to their respective States. The amount to be divided is $562,144 18, exclusive of the ten per centum to the States in which the lands have been sold."

Decrease in the use of Wine.—A recent return of the duties on wines, for home consumption in London, from the commencement of the present year to Oct. 1st. shows an extraordinary decrease, compared with last year. In the common wines, Madeira, Sherry, and Port, the quantity on which duty has peen paid for home consumption, is 1,585,186 gallons, 934,221 less than last year. This decrease is not attributed to the spread of temperance principles, but to the hard times, which have affected the resources of the middling classes; and this is infered from the fact that in the costly wines, Champagne, Burgundy, &c. the consumphas increased, the wealthier classes not being affected by the depressed state of trade.

An old man named Henry Stevenson, at Fort Madison, Iowa Territory, was convicted a few days since of horse stealing, and was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, and receive twenty lashes on his back. The latter part of the sentence was carried into execution, disgracing the Court and all concerned.

In reference to the Miller prophecy, the Boston Traveler says: "We learn from good authority that the time hitherto fixed by a large number of our fellow citizens for the end of the world, has been again postponed. Instead of the 23d of April, it will take place on the fourth of July next."

It is stated in the Hamilton (U. C.) Journal, that "The Government are prepared, at the opening of the next session of the Provincial Parliament, to propose a bill levying a certain duty on American cattle, pork, cheese, &c."

Dr. Eldrige, who was so often tried in Philadelphia for forgery, and so often acquitted, now resides in Callowhill street, Philadelphia, and is one of the most active firemen in the city.

A Montreal paper says, "This morning there were upwards of eighty fellow-creatures in the Emigrant sheds; nearly half of them were children, many of whom have been deserted by their unnatural fathers; two women are left with fourteen children—some of them appear very sickly."

The Count and Countess Auguste Harazthy, from Hungary, with their father and mother, and three children, passed through Madison, Wiskonsan, to their new home at Prairie du Lac. Emigrants of this character, possessing refinement, enterprise and capital, will exert an influence of a most favorable nature on this section of the country.

The United States will soon have a formidable force at Vera Cruz. In addition to the steam ship Missouri, and one of the United States vessels which left Pensacola for that port last week, the frigate Constitution and sloop of war Marion, have also been ordered to proceed thither forthwith.

John Markell, Esq., of Andover, Ohio, who is quite deaf, while walking on the Little Miami railroad, on the 22d ult., was run over by the train of cars, which severed both his legs just above the ankles, and injured him much about the head.—He was taken up supposed to be dead, but was living six hours after the accident.

The value of goods exported from Baltimore this year to the 30th Sept., was $3,353,229. Same time last year, $3,408,835. Decrease, $55,606. On domestic produce there is a small increase.

Mr. Geo. Scott, the faithful missionary in Sweden, who recently visited this country, having had his chapel at Stockholm closed by order of the Governor, is now in Kent, England, awaiting in hope the result of an appeal to the King of Sweden.

A Mr. Smith, of Clinton, Mich., was robbed of $340, on his way to Rochester, during Saturday night. He was on board of the packet, and placed the money under his pillow. When he awoke it was missing. Search was made among the passengers, but no clue was obtained of the robber.

The McCoy Murder.—The trials of the five men arrested as parties in this affair are set down for the 21st inst. to be held at Westchester. McClusky is to be defended by David Graham Esq. and Sullivan by Wm. M. Price, Esq.

Indictment for dueling.—The grand Jury of Burlington co., (N. J.) on the 2d inst., found true bills against Robert A Knapp, and Alexander C. Rhind, as principals, and John Guest, Jr., and John Downes, Jr., as seconds in the late duel fought near Burlington, in which, it will be remembered, the former (Knapp,) was wounded at the sixth shot, by his antagonist's ball entering his left cheek.—*U. S. Gaz.*

By the anual catalogue of Yale College just published, we find that the whole number of students for the current academical year is as follows: theological students 76, law 30, medical 52, resident graduates 3, seniors 99, juniors 111, sophomores 84, freshmen 82. Total 537.

The income of this year of the State of Massachusetts, will exceed its expenditures more than $27,000. And notwithstanding an extra session of the Legislature, the expenses of the State administration are less than for several former years.

Notices.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.

The title of the lot which was designed as the burial ground, near the Seventh-Day Baptist Meeting-house, is yet with the subscriber, and as no arrangement has been made for a change of title, it is thought proper to call the attention of all interested to the subject. The subscriber will hold himself ready to comply with the terms proposed for two weeks from the date hereof, and if at the end of that time no arrangement is made, an opportunity will be given for those who have friends buried there, to remove their remains from the premises, if done within a reasonable time thereafter.

JAMES WHITFORD.

De Ruyter, Nov. 10, 1842.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

MARRIED,

In Alfred, on the 8th inst by the Rev. Spencer Sweet, Mr. STEPHEN BURDICK, of Hornellsville, and Miss MARIAH BURDICK, daughter of Enos Burdick Esq., of the former place.

In this village on the 2d inst by Rev. J. B. Pixley, Mr HORACE HAYES, of Lincklaen, and Miss TEMPERANCE CARDNER, of Traxton.

On the 7th inst, by the same, Mr. JOHN T. HOLMES, and Miss LUCINDA H. LESEUR, both of this town.

DIED.

In Alfred, on the 26th inst, of Consumption, Mr. CALEB WARREN, in the strong confidence of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. He was a member of the second S. D. B. Church in Alfred

LIST OF LETTERS.

N. V. Hull, (next week.) Nathan Morgan, H. H. Babcock, Margaret D Randolph, Maxson Green, (the $1, bill you sent us on Farmers and Drovers Bank of Waynesburg, Pa, is uncurrent. If you know of whom you had it, we will return it,) W. P. Langworthy, Geo. Tracy.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of N. V. Hull, $8,75, cr. E. Saunders $2, vol. 3, Russell Hoag, $6,75, chd. in apt. to N. V. H. of H. H. Babcock, $2, cr. J. D. Mills, of Maxson Green, $6, cr. S. R. Smith, Albert Smith, Nathan Lanphear, $2, each vol. 3, of W. P. Langworthy, $4, cr Dennis Saunders, vol 2 & 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

THOSE wishing to purchase School Books and Stationary, will do well to call at the American Tract Depository, three doors above Maxson's shop or Room No— in the Institute.

DOWNER & BROTHER.

De Ruyter, November 15.

MILLINERY, &c.

MISS FAY presents her compliments to the ladies of De Ruyter and vicinity, and tenders them her services as a Milliner and Dress-Maker, assuring those that favor her with their patronage that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, Oct. 31, 1842. 33m6

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14. GEORGE W. SUTTON.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.

JAMES M. LETTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fi Fa, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jonathan B. Vail, in my bailiwick, I have levied on the following described premises, to wit: Bounded on the west by the highway, on the south by lands owned by David Wright, on the east by lands owned by John L. Peaseley, and on the north by lands owned by John McQueen and Jarvis M. Rider, containing six acres of land, be the same more or less. On the premises is a Grist-Mill, in good repair, and a dwelling-house. The above described premises will be sold at public auction, at the House of Martin Spear, in the village of De Ruyter, on Thursday, the 15th day of December, at one o'clock, P. M.—De Ruyter, Nov. 7, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sh'ff.

By GEO. W. BARNES, Dep. Sh'ff.

Christian Review.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

THE importance of the Christian Review is admitted. It was commenced nearly seven years since in odedience to an urgent and almost spontaneous call from different parts of the land, and in compliance with that call, has been sustained through six successive volumes, only by special effort, and considerable sacrifice (previous to the present volume) on the part of a few individuals. The number of subscribers, however, has gradually increased, so as to inspire the hope that ultimately the list would become such as to place it above "want," and on a basis that should insure its perpetuity; and with proper exertions on the part of its friends, it is believed such a result might easily be accomplished.

The work is put at the low price of *three dollars per annum*, in order to bring it within the means of as large a number as possible. Yet, many who are able, and who would be benefitted by its perusal, are not now subscribers, and need, it is thought, only to be reminded of the facts to become so

The work occupies a high position among the religious quarterlies of the country, and in the estimation of intelligent men of *all Christian denominations*, is contributing a good share of the religious periodical literature of the age. To the Baptist denomination, in particular, it is an auxiliary in defence and illustration of the truth, with which it is believed, we cannot afford to dispense. And, since the committee and the publishers have resolved, never again to make an appeal for pecuniary aid, but to discontinue its publication whenever the subscriptions cease to be sufficient to sustain it, it becomes every well-wisher of the Review to exert himself *now* in its behalf.

☞The publishers having a number of the past volumes on hand, propose, in order to interest some who may be desirous of possessing it, yet feel unable to *subscribe*, to exert their influence to obtain new subscribers, and by so doing not only secure it for themselves, but, by increasing its circulation, extend its usefulness, and help also in insuring its perpetuity—to offer a PREMIUM for new subscribers, as follows.

☞Any person obtaining TWENTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS and remitting the publishers *sixty dollars*, shall be entitled to a *complete set of the Review in seven volumes*, the subscription price of which is, TWENTY ONE DOLLARS!

*** For FIFTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS the last five volumes will be given—subscription price FIFTEEN DOLLARS!

*** For TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, the last TWO VOLUMES, subscription price, SIX DOLLARS!

For FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS, either of the last three volumes, subscription price, THREE DOLLARS!

It is hoped that this very liberal premium, may induce many of the friends of the Review to make a renewed effort in its behalf, and thus not only reap benefit themselves, but aid the great object the Review is intended to sustain.

SUBSCRIBERS are reminded of the terms of subscription, "*three dollars per annum* IN ADVANCE." Have you paid your subscription? The money is much needed.

GOULD KENDALL & LINCOLN, *Publishers*,
59 Washington Street.

N. B. The publishers of any religious paper who shall give the above advertisement *three insertions* in their columns (and send a copy to the publishers) shall be entitled to a selection of either two of the last four volumes.

Boston, August 10th.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in "Mechanic's Hall," in rooms adjoining the "Register Office," in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.

De Ruyter, August 3, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to customers and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in this village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Presses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and traveling part of community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the inksand or pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c., with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents—Consequently a medal was awarded by the institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
L. Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal.
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress.
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the first Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3,50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5,00
In Drawing,	2,00
In Painting,	2,00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.

A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and is only one out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 3, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its innate value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

A very liberal offer!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

*** Persons inclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them.

Also, in press, another *important*, *valuable*, and *cheap work*, in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions. 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 33m6

POETRY.

From the Christian Reflector.

Thoughts on the death of McCoy.

O weep ye Heavens! and let this ruined earth
Mourn for her guilty sons. What fearful scene!
What horrid drama from the pit of hell
Is acted on earth's shores! It was a sight
At which a fiend might stand aghast; yet *man*,
O! God, exalted, reasoning, heaven-born man.
Unshocked, Unmoved, looked calmly on the scene,
Nay, with exulting eagerness beheld
Humanity disgraced, outraged and brutalized;
Behold the image of the Deity
By rage infernal, marred, defaced,
And O! by *human brother* hands, transformed
Into a lifeless, bloody shapeless clod
Wo for earth's fallen race! If angels ever weep
At mortal sin, sure bitter tear-drops fell,
And horror ran through all the heavenly hosts.
What were ye made of! ye who madly gazed
On such a scene; and lent approving voice?
Claim ye the name of *human*? have ye souls
That feel, and think, and hope for immortality?
Did the kindly glow of human sympathy
E'er warm your breasts? or tender pity stir
Within your bosoms! Could ye joy to see
Infernal passion rage in human hearts,
And blow that passion into furious flames,
To urge its victim on to bloody death!
If Abel's blood once sent a cry to Heaven,
And called down vengeance on his brother's head,
What fearful cursrs from the eternal One
Must fall on such vile murderers! What dark cloud
Of wrath divine draw o'er this guilty world!
See, duellists, your boasted glory here!
See the dark passion of its veil disrobed,
Which ye call *honor* and would defy,
And offer up at its unhallowed shrine,
The horrid incense of a brother's blood.
Your boasted honor is your black disgrace.
'Tis Heaven's abhorrence! 'Tis the crime that hurled
The high archangel from his throne of light
Down to the darkest shades of endless night.
It is the seed of wo, by Satan sown
In human hearts to poison human bliss;
To choke the growth of virtue, and reduce the soul
To guilt, and misery, and endless death.

East Bethany, N. Y. E. T.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

BY REV. DR. STOWE.

It is now two hundred and twenty-two years since there stood on the shores of Holland a little band of Christians, weeping in each other's arms, while the ship which was to bear a part of them away was tossing on the waters, and nearly ready to sail. That whole day had the little church spent in fasting and prayer; and now the hour had come when half of their number must leave, to go and prepare that home in the untried wilderness, where they all hoped to meet again. Eleven years had they been strangers and pilgrims in that country; but despairing to form, in its old and corrupt atmosphere, the Christian community like Abraham they heard a call to go out "unto a place which they should afterwards receive for an inheritance;" and they obeyed and went out, "not knowing whither they went." We need not tell the distress of that cold and gloomy voyage; how they were twice driven back by stress of weather, and long tossed on the ocean; how, through the treachery of their ship-master, who had engaged to land them in a warmer latitude, the were brought on to the bleak New-England coast amid the ice and snows of one of its keenest and hardest winters.—Then, while the vessel lay tossing at anchor, a little party ventured along the inhospitable shore to find where they might land. The bitter cold froze the spray of the sea on their garments, and on the land the jealous Indian met them with showers of arrows. All day they wandered amid frosts and snows, and at night slept under a chance shelter of logs and boughs; and when returning, a storm drove them on to a bleak, cold island, and the sabbath morning found them there. Neither cold, nor hunger, nor the dashing of the sea spray, prevented them from enjoying the rest of the Christian Sabbath. They built fires, and sat around them, and spent the whole day in praying and singing praise to God.

At length, a location being found, the vessel reached the shore; and the rock of Plymouth was pressed by feet as unfaltering and firm as if the entrance to a warm house, and not to a frozen wilderness.—There were in that company women nobly born and delicately reared, ignorant even of ordinary want or hardship; there were little children, standing shivering on the snows; there were the sick and weak, borne in the arms of others; there were husbands, and fathers, and brothers, bearing up firmly and calmly for themselves, and seeking to screen from the cold and pain those who clung to their side. They had built one rude dwelling for all, and that dwelling was first hallowed by prayer and praise.

To this chilling reception followed months of lingering privation and hardship, wherein, as Cotton Mather quaintly tells, "they had a great experiment of man's not living by bread alone," being left entirely without bread for months together; nevertheless the Lord sent them food out of the sea. Cold, hardship, fatigue, and want of suitable food, brought on sickness, and one after another sunk into the grave, till, of the one hundred and one who landed, only fifty remained; and of those fifty, hardly five at a time were well enough to take care of the sick and bury the dead. Grave after grave was dug in sorrow and in weakness; and lest the ruthless Indian should violate the last rest of the beloved, the mounds that covered them were leveled in the spring and sown with grain. So truly may it be said that all the good, which in after times sprang up in New England, was sown like this, in tears and watchings, and over the graves of things dearest and best beloved.

Nor are we to suppose, as many do, that the men who dared and did so much, were of a mould to feel less keenly heart-trials like these; for the restrained and governed spirit takes home with a deeper intensity what the shallow mind evaporates with noise and show. When the lady of Governor Bradford, in very sight of the shore, was by one misstep engulfed in the ocean, and the sons, and brothers, and sisters of numberless others languished and died with cold and want in that forlorn wilderness, we are not to imagine there was no outcry, and because the stricken survivors, with steady and unmoved determination, went on with the great work which they had undertaken for God and posterity.

And what did they do? Before their determined perseverance the snows melted, the beasts retired, the wild Indian was subdued, and fair villages appeared with their church-spires, and gardens, and corn fields; and a race of men and women arose, the like of whom had not before been seen.—We know, indeed, that the present enlightened age thinks itself entitled to speak scornfully of the old, strict days of New England. We hear much of blue-laws, and long visages, and so on. But with all due respect for the wisdom of this improved generation, perhaps even we might be the better for some of the good old homefathers of those days; men who feared their God, governed their households, minded their business, kept their promises, paid their debts, and were addicted to many such comfortable and useful practices, which were, notwithstanding the enlightening of the times, seem to be falling greatly into disuse. We think the world might be the better for some of those good old homemothers, who could spin and weave and knit, who looked well to the ways of their household, who brought up their dozen, nay. like the mother of Sir William Phipps, their more than two dozen sons and daughters, brave, fair, and instructed in every good work, and that, too, with less cost than some in our day expend for millinery and Cologne water. Nor do we think our legislatures and high places would be the worse for men like Winslow, Winthrop and Eaton, men courteous, grave and dignified in manner, blameless in every private relation, fearing God and fearing nothing besides, hating covetousness and shaking their hands from holding of bribes; men who knelt before their Maker, and stood before their country's enemies; men, in the words of old Mather, "so cautious and circumspect in discourse, so modest in expression, that it became a proverb for incontestible truth, '*The governor saith it.*'" Perhaps, if one of these old statesmen of our infant liberties should return from the dead, he would think too well fulfilled the prediction of an early governor of Massachusetts: "Blessed hast thou been, O land, in thy rulers; but, alas! for the generality, they have not considered how they were to honor the rules of God, in reverencing them whom God made rulers over them. *I fear they will come to want in having set over them those that it will be hard work to honor, and that will be hardly capable to manage their affairs.*"—*Ch. Souvenir for* 1843.

From the Christian Watchman.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF LITERATURE.

Literature has been called the mirror of a nation's character. It is as it were, a panorama where we may behold a people engaged in their business, their amusements and their daily intercourse—in short where we may behold them in every scene of life. In this respect, it is far superior to history; for the latter shows us only the actions of a nation; the former discloses their secret spring.

But while literature thus exhibits to us a nation's heart, the influence which it in turn exerts over the moral character of succeeding ages, it is hardly possible to estimate. It transmits to us the virtue or vice in a garb which commends itself to our approbation, or draws down upon it our severest reprehension. It gives life also to events that would have perished, but for its vivifying touch, and quietly permits oblivion to cover with its sable pall, many of the deeds of man. The scholar has here a power which is denid to the sculptor or the painter, for while the defacing hand of time wipes away these records of noble deeds and virturos action, his records escapes its obliterating touch.

It is thus that the scholar stands before us in a character of solemn responsibility. But besides his power of perpetuating scenes which would otherwise pass away, there is another element which gives him a still wider and deeper influuence over the destiny of man. He does not die, though his body return to its kindred dust. His example lives as long as the imperishable monuments of his genius, and either leads his admirers along the pathway of virtue and truth, or entices them away to the dark mazes of corruption and sensuality.

Who can estimate the influence which the literature of Elizabeth's reign has already exerted, and will continue to exert, over the interests of humanity. The laxity of morals which pervaded the Court of England in her reign, gave rise to the jovial clubs who heated their imaginations over the wine-bottle, and spent the night in revelry and song. The demoralizing effect of their example is seen to the present day. Many an aspirant to the fame of a genius foolishly supposing that wine and revelry are the inseparable attendants of genius, has aped these irregularities of her distinguished favorites, and thus *simply* believe that he also enjoyed the favor of her smiles; How often has Scholasticus, knitting upon his brow an angry scowl, or throwing his locks into careless disorder, and working himself into a passionate frenzy, for awhile deluded himself into the belief that he was endowed with a genius, kindred to that of Byron. Well would it be for him and others did they apply to themselves, the censure which they so lavish upon those who deny the immortality and profligacy of even the most gifted imaginations in English literature; well would it be for them if they could see in these gifted men, some higher qualities than wine bibbing or profligacy.

The heart sickens while dwelling upon he early ruin to which the corrupt example of the scholar in ages past, has hurried many a promising son of genius. Yet we hope for a brigter day. The time is coming when men will no longer be deluded with the false notion that the splendor of perverted genius eclipses the lusture of virtue and piety. HETH.

IS SLAVERY A SIN OF ITSELF?

A thing may be a sin of itself—in its very nature, or it may be a sin merely by the command of God. The commands of the law are divided, by writers on moral philosophy, into positive moral and naturally. In the first, the sin or duty is not in the nature of the thing; in the second, it is. It was not wrong for instance, to eat "of the tree of life," more than any other tree in in the garden, until God forbade it. It was right to work on the seventh day of the week as much as any other day, until God sanctified and hallowed it for the sabbath of rest. But to worship God—obey him, is the natural duty of all rational beings. Theft, robbery, and murder, are sins in themselves. A positive duty is right just when God commands it. A natural duty was right even before. It goes back to his nature, the principles of which his will expresses. To which of these classes does Slavery belong? This is an important question. If we can find sin in its very nature, then why all this talk about circumstances, always in the mouths of slave-holders and their apologists? Can circumstances make things right of which the very nature is sin? They may change its nature, and then it becomes another thing. But while ever it remains that thing it is sin, and sin continually. Circumstances cannot make a white object black. But more immediately to the question.

What is slavery? "Servitude" say some. Then its right or wrong depends just on its circumstances, and nothing else. A man who starts on a wrong road will be sure to come out at the wrong place. Slave laws call a slave "property," a "chattel personal to all intents and purposes whatsoever—he is nothing and can possess nothing," &c.

Slavery, then, is the making of man an article of property. It was always a sin. It is a sin now, and always will be a sin. No possible circumstance can make it right. If a man changes, and becomes a brute, it may be right; or if God changes, and becomes unjust, it may be right, but not till then, because,

1. Man is not the proper material for a slave.

He is too noble a nature. "He was made a little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor." At his creation, a council of the Trinity was called. He was made in the image and after the likeness of God, and constituted lord over all other creatures.

Man is too exalted a creature to become a slave. We may make slaves of brutes, and even then the law of God requires merciful treatment. We may make slaves of the water and the winds. We may command the elements to labor for us, and labor, too, unpaid. But man is the image of God, never made for this purpose. God gave to man dominion over the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air, and the fish of the sea, but not over his brother man. There is no mention of man there. But let us examine man a little in order to see whether or not he will make a slave. A Carpenter, you know, cannot make a bureau out of *ice*, nor can a man build a house with pillars of *air*. He must have the proper materials. Well, then, first, what need has that part of men designed for slaves of an understanding? Why would not the instinct of beasts answer equally well? It is energy of body not mind, that is wanted. The understanding of the master and the overseer is surely sufficient. These exalted heaven-aspiring powers need not have been given. Why this waste of mind, when they were designed for circumstances where it must forever lie buried?

2. Why has God given them a *will*, or, at least, more than he gave to brutes?—What need has a slave for human will?—The master's is enough for both. The will is the ruling power but the master's will rules him. These two wills are constanty meeting, conflicting. What great end does it answer? For what purpose was it bestowed? But,

3. A slave has a conscience, an inward monitor, that tells him that this action is right, that one wrong—approves the one, condemns the other. He needs no conscience, if he is property. Property have a conscience! property sin! A horse or cow break the law of God! God surely does not delight in the unhappiness of his creatures. Why then bestow on human "chattels" a conscience, a power to them entirely useless, nay more, a false monitor, continually telling them of sin, and thus tormenting them? What need of a conscience, when they dare not follow its dictates. Suppose conscience says, "go and worship God"—God himself says the same. "No," says the master, with "*my* good *leave*, sir!" And thus it is with the whole soul. Its whole make tells that it was designed for a different situation. Suppose we go into a machinery. We see in a moment, by examining its wheels and its different parts, that it was designed for this or that purpose, and every thing looks that way. But here, in this machinery of the soul, no wheel, no part of it looks towards slavery. When put in this situation, its wheels jar, stop, and all the machinery is thrown out of order. The main spring designed by God to move this machinery is the *will*. Slavery fetters this spring, and substitutes another power, namely, "whip power." This power never will effectually move the soul. And, in fact, the slaveholder has only about half of the slave. He has his body, but the soul is the important thing, the great moving power, but it is more difficult to chain. To make slavery right, man must be made new—the whole machinery made on a different plan. The slaveholder puts his fingers into his soul, and take this and that noble power, diminish others, and insert a few of his *own making*. While man continues man, slavery must be a sin in all circumstances.

2. Man can never be a slave, because it infringes *natural rights*.

Man finds himself in possession of a body. It comes into the world without any chain fastened round it. He knows God gave him his body, and therefore he has a natural perfect right, to use it so as not to offend the great Being that gave it to him. This is a fair inference from the fact of God's giving it to him. He can leave it at rest, move it—move it in any direction, and use it for any purpose (not wrong) he pleases. Just so with his soul. For what were its powers given, if not to be used? And who has a right to use them, if not himself? Are not his arms, his limbs, his memory, reason conscience *his own*. He feels conscious that they are.—he knows it intuitively. He feels it in his very soul. Or more properly, they are not his own but God's. The slave does not own himself in an absolute sense, for then he could sell himself, another could then lawfully buy him and hold him as slave. A man may sell his labor—sell the products of himself. Suppose a man could sell himself, he would be worth more than $100. If the planter, "owning" 500 slaves did actually own so many bodies and souls, he would certainly be about the wealthiest man in the universe. Slavery never was and never can be right, because it breaks down rights founded in the nature of man. We are all along taking for granted that these are men. This too, has been controverted; but those denying it surely prefer to humanitys claims far more questionable.

3. Another obvious reason is, that they are *moral agents*.

This too, we have a right to take for granted. It is unquestioned. But a moral agent never can be a slave. It is impossible. To be a moral agent, he must be a free agent. Suppose God has put me under a physical necessity of acting in a certain way, or allowed others to do so, my actions while under the necessity, are only physical acts, neither morally good nor evil. They possess no moral character than the blowing of the wind, or the falling of a tree, produced by physical causes.—To be accountable I must be free. If a man can become property, that moment he ceases to be accountable. For this has unmade him—swallowed up his manhood. He is no more a "person" but a thing.—Are things accountable? Is a bale of cotton accountable? Are cows and horses accountable? He is taken from a higher rank, where accountability rests, and placed among brutes, where such a thing is unknown. Every man is accountable, therefore no man can be a slave. He has duties, and he must have as many rights as he has duties—right and duty go hand in hand. To say that such a thing is a man's *duty*, and yet that he has no right to perform it, is almost an outrage on common sense.—*Spirit of Liberty.*

A TEMPERANCE GIRL.—A few weeks since a young lady, with a horse and wagon, was driving from Norwalk to Westport. She overtook a young man going the same way, and as her horse became rather unmanageable, she requested him to jump in and drive for her. As he was getting into the wagon, "My," said she, "you have been drinking rum!" and pushing him, she put whip to the horse, and dashed off.—The young man afterwards declared that she must be one of the *Smelling Committee* for it had been an hour since he had drank any thing. Yes, good sir, all these Martha Washingtonians belong to the "smelling committee," and they can smell liquor, though a pound of spices lay on the top of it.!—*Organ.*

DON'T BUY A DRUNKEN FATHER.—One of the reformed drunkards of New York, relates the following incident:—By his excessive drinking he had laid himself upon a bed of sickness, and one evening his wife had occasion to go out shopping, and of course had to go alone.

Her child, a boy of four years, was playing about as he had been allowed to sit up for company for his father, while his mother should be away. The boy kept teasing to know what mother would buy for him and laughingly his mother told him, she would buy him another father.

"Oh, mother don't buy a drunken father!" said the child, with great earnestness. This expression set the inebriate to thinking, and resulted in his reformation.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1842.

Fall Immigration.—The fall immigration to this territory has commenced, and from the present prospect we should judge that the immigration for the next two months will surpass that of any previous year.—Should a new purchase be effected by the treaty now being held by Gov. Chambers, we anticipate that the immigration will be unparalleled.

To swear, is neither brave, polite, nor wise.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co* on the wrappers as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant near you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD Pills, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

Doctor O. C. Lin.

HEADACHE.

Dr. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or billious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow Citizens,—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR [illegible] our motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by [illegible], De Ruyter, N. Y. [illegible]

Oct. 20. [illegible]

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"
May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns.
May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES. Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.
De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

SUPERFINE Flour for sale at the Farmers' Exchange, put up in good order in barrels and half barrels. Said Flour is made from the best of western wheat, at one of the best mills in the state.
S. G. WALKER.
De Ruyter, April 13th, 1842.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine H. P. Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alexander Campbell.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr. Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
[illegible]—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—[illegible] Greenman.
Clifford—[illegible]
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—[illegible] Bond.
[illegible] Bond.
[illegible] Randolph
Lost Creek Run—[illegible]

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

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No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

L. T. Rog

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.---NO 39.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor. [WHOLE NO. 143.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——*The* seventh day *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—Commandment.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—Jesus Christ.

Two dollars in advance.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1842. [Published weekly.

Sabbath Department.

The Sabbath is no more important than any other precept of the Decalogue or institution of the gospel, but it is deserving of equal attention with them. The S. D. Baptist Denomination feel under no greater obligations to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," than they do to conform to all other things binding on Christians. And if at any time more zeal is manifested on this subject than others, it is because the Sabbath is regarded less. These facts should be kept in mind when we are accused of always harping on this subject.

We to-day commence a "Sabbath Department" in this paper, in which we intend to insert from time to time such matters touching the doctrine and practical duties of the Sabbath as we think circumstances call for. We do not expect to keep it up every week, but whatever we publish on this subject, whether extracts, selections, contributions, or editorial, may be found in this Department. We anticipate publishing at some time extracts from Cornthwaite, Carlow, Bampfield, Burnside, and other writers on this subject, and if any matter of interest occurs relative to the Sabbath, it will be registered in this Department. We also invite our brethren to furnish us short and pithy articles on this subject, and not forget to speak out on other subjects.

Our reasons for this course are, that amongst all the religious periodicals of the day there are none that give the subject its due importance, and that open their columns for a full examination of the subject. If this statement is not true, we wish to be informed, and we assure the "corps Editorial" that if they will open their columns, there are those who would joyfully embrace the privilege of presenting the doctrine and duties of the Bible Sabbath. We now freely open our columns to those who advocate the sentiments we adopt, and to those who hold different sentiments, and promise to insert whatever is sent us controverting our sentiments if respectfully and candidly written,—requesting, however, that the article contain multum in parvo, or be brief. And we ask Editors, why not speak out and let the church and world have the Bible doctrine of the Sabbath?

We confidently believe the church is in error on this subject, and it is time that it be stript of this relict of a degenerate church. And we say to our brethren, that to us is committed the Bible Sabbath, and it belongs to us to disseminate light, "to cry aloud and spare not," till God's holy Sabbath shall be kept by all who profess his name. While we join hand in hand with christians to advocate other christian duties, we must not fail to hold up the light we have on this subject. The church will at some time come right, and if we altogether hold our peace, then God will work by other means, and we and our father's house be destroyed. Inducements to labor in this department cluster thick around us. God requires it at our hands. There is now considerable excitement on this subject in different places. During the past year more than half a dozen ministers beside several laymen, have embraced the bible Sabbath, and it needs but the effort that *we* can make to bring multitudes more to embrace it.

To promote this object, we hereby constitute every Seventh-day Baptist an agent for the Register, and for every new subscriber obtained among those who do not observe the Sabbath of the bible, with advance payment, we will allow them 25 per cent., i. e., 50 cents for each subscriber obtained when payment is made us in advance. A little effort on the part of our brethren would place the Register and the true Sabbath doctrine in the hands of very many who now are in ignorance and error. Who has a mind to work?

Religious Department.

From the New-York Evangelist.

HEARING AND DOING.

"But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only—deceiving your own selves."

'How do you feel to-day, sister Helpful?' said good deacon Softly, opening the pew door, and edging into the seat before Mrs. Helpful, one Sunday noon. 'What do you think of the sermon? Do you think such preaching is a going to do good?'

"Well, I don't know,' replied the matron, with an ominous lengthening of the features, and drawing down of the eyebrows, 'I am afraid there isn't much feeling in the house.'

'Yet I believe Mr. Trueman is a real good man, and wants to do good,' said the deacon, 'but somehow, his preaching didn't seem to take hold.'

'A great want of faith in the church,' said a sharp-faced woman who sat in the next seat. 'It is good seed, and will spring up if it is watered by the prayers of God's people.'

'Well, I don't know—I don't know, sister Waters, somehow I don't have faith to pray for preaching that don't take hold more.'

'But you believe that it is the truth, do you not, and can't you pray that the truth may be blessed?'

'Why, yes, I suppose that it is the truth, but some preachers always have the spirit in them, and what they say does good.'

'Then you think that it is from the man, and not from God's truth, that the blessing proceeds. Now I believe that God is just as willing to bless the truth, when it is preached by one of his servants, as by another, if it is but followed by the faith, and the prayers of the church.'

'Well,' replied deacon Softly, 'if you have so much faith, I hope that you will pray for a blessing;' and seeing that sister Helpful had taken her psalm-book, and was most intently pondering its contents, he rose and went to find some other person to whom he could mourn over the low state of the church, and the want of efficiency in the ministrations of Mr. Trueman, and to whom he whispered that sister Waters had some queer notions, and he feared—he drew a deep sigh as he said it—but he really fear she was not quite right.

'Pretty good sermon to-day, Colonel,' said Esq. Fairly, as he joined with him, and they proceeded on their walk homewards.

'Why yes, Mr. Trueman has done pretty well to-day, and I think that if he continues to preach as he has done this morning, he will give general satisfaction. He is certainly a man of fair talents.'

'O, yes, I think it is best to sustain him by all means, though there is some dissatisfaction. If he will preach as well as he can, I do not think that we shall do better. He is a very good man, a very faithful pastor.'

'Yes; but I think that he had better study than visit. A man must write his sermons, to be acceptable to such an audience.'

'Very true,' observed Esq. Fairly, as they parted.

'Oh, what will become of the church?' said Mrs. Meanwell, as she took her husband's arm. 'Did you notice what a listless audience, and the seats not half filled; and deacon Softly asleep. Such preaching—all addressed to the head—can it do any good? I looked all around, and I could not see any one that appeared to be benefitted or interested. A number were asleep, and I don't blame them; the sermon was entirely above their capacity.'

'Yes,' rejoined the husband, with a sigh, 'all for the head. The heart is let alone. Such studied, elegant sermons, would chill the zeal of Peter.'

'A very instructive sermon, we have had this morning,' said Mrs. Careful, as she was passing. 'I think the doctrine was very ably and clearly established.'

'Do you?' said Mr. Meanwell, in that non-committal tone so often adopted by sermon fault-finders.

'Yes, did you not admire it?'

'It was a well-written sermon,' said Mr. Meanwell, 'but such kind of preaching is not the sort to do good.'

'And why not?' said Mrs. Careful, as she stepped lightly along 'I am sure that all that was advanced accorded exactly with my opinions.'

'You may go where you please,' said Mrs. Hearnought to her husband, as she seated herself in her own house, 'but I go to the Chapel this afternoon. I can tell Mr. Trueman his preaching will not do me much good, while his wife has a new bonnet every summer, and a new dress almost every Sunday. Such pride among church members—let him preach to them.'

'Well,' said a good-natured man, as he offered his arm to his wife, 'you will own that Mr. Trueman has done well to-day,' The lady was a critic. She had written several original articles in albums, and it was whispered among her particular friends that her signature had appeared in the newspaper. She had an undoubted right to be fastidious. She drew up and said stiffly, 'I think the doctrine might have been much more ably stated, and much more clearly illustrated.' The poor husband looked rather disappointed, but he knew that his wife was in the true sense, 'a woman's right's man,' and he thought it prudent to provoke no further discussion.

'I never did hear Mr. Trueman do so well,' said a kind-hearted, but rather sleepy hearer, who came along stretching himself, and rubbing his eyes open after his last nap. 'The same old story, said a sleeper of a different mood, but who had waked often enough to catch his neighbor quietly napping, 'you don't lose much if you do sleep through the sermon!'

'Mother, I don't think I shall go to church this afternoon,' said Miss Fretful, 'Mr. Trueman was so dry this morning. I am sure I don't see why he wishes to preach upon doctrines which we all believe.'

'This preaching seems more like what I used to hear in my younger days,' said an aged and venerable man, as he slowly walked homewards. 'But it does seem to me—there are good men now I know'—and he turned his benevolent face to his companion—'but still it does seem that the ministers now are not quite such as the good old men I used to see at my father's when I was a boy. There was old Dr.——. He preached my mother's funeral sermon. Where shall we find such a man now? Still I like Mr. Trueman. He is a good man.'

'Brother Trueman,' said an aged elder, 'you don't preach that doctrine exactly as I hold it. I am sorry to find you leaning to any of these new-fangled notions.'

'Mr. Trueman,' exclaims a zealous member, 'Mr. P. makes that as plain as day. I wonder you do not enter into his views!'

'Are you not afraid,' said a prim maiden lady, as she drew a wise woman of the church aside—'Are you not afraid that our minister is not quite orthodox? Are you not afraid there is a little leaning to——?' And her voice sunk to a whisper, and whether it was Taylorism or Tylerism, or Finneyism, or what other *ism*, we cannot say.

'I am sorry not to see your son more steady at church,' said a good man to the pious mother of a professing christian.

'Well, I am sorry too. But Thaddeus never liked Mr. Trueman's preaching, and he says it will never do him any good. So he does not go but half a day.'

'But I don't see him at any of the prayer meetings, or in the Sunday school.'

'No, he does not like Mr. Trueman, he says he will never do any good here.—They have a good minister at Fairydale, Mr. Nonesuch. If we could only have such a man, Thaddeus would feel right. But he don't like Mr. Trueman, and I don't think Mr. Trueman's preaching will ever do him any good.'

'It needs no spirit of prophecy to foresee that, while he pursues his present course,' thought the inquirer.

And these remarks were multiplied, and all were judges—but where were the doers of the word?

THE WEARY FINDING REST.

The following affecting story was related by Mr. Dudley, an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the anniversary of the Birmingham S. S. Union:

In the county of Kent, lives, or lived, a clergyman and his lady, who took a very active part in the Sabbath-school connected with his church. They had in the school a boy, the son of a widow, who was notoriously wicked, despising all the earnest prayers and admonitions of the clergyman, who out of pity to his poor widowed mother, kept him in his school 10 months; at length he found it absolutely necessary to dismiss the lad as a warning to others.—He soon after enlisted as a soldier in a regiment that was soon ordered to America, it being during the last American war. Some time after, the poor widow called upon the clergyman to beg a Bible of the smallest size. Surprised at such a request from an individual who was evidently on the verge of eternity, and who he knew had one or two Bibles of large print, which she had long used to good purpose, he inquired what she wanted it for. She answered, 'A regiment is going out to America and I want to send it to my poor boy: and oh! Sir, who knows what it may do?'

She sent the Bible which the clergyman gave her, by a pious soldier, who, upon arrival at their destination found the widow's son the very ringleader of the regiment in every description of vice. After the soldier had made himself known, he said, 'James your mother has sent you her last present.'

'Ah!' he replied, in a careless manner, 'is she gone at last? I hope she has sent me some cash.'

The pious soldier told him he believed the poor widow was dead; 'but,' said he, 'she has sent you something of more value than gold or silver, (presenting him the Bible,) and James, it was her dying request, that you would read one verse at least, of this book every day; and can you refuse her dying charge?'

'Well,' said James, 'it is not too much to ask, (opening the Bible) so here goes.'

He opened the Bible at the words, 'Come unto me all ye that weary and are heavy laden and I will give you rest.'

'Well,' said he, 'that is very odd. I have opened to the only verse in the Bible that I could ever learn by heart, when I was in the Sunday-school; I never could for the life of me, commit another It is very strange! but who is this *me*, that is mentioned in the verse?'

The pious soldier asked if he did not know.

He replied he did not.

The good man then explained it to him: spoke to him of Jesus, and exhibited the truth and invitations of the gospel. They walked to the house of the chaplain, where they had further conversation; the result was, that from that hour he became a changed man, and was as noted for exemplary conduct, as before he had been for his wickedness.

Some time after this conversation, the regiment in which he was, engaged with the enemy; at the close of which the pious soldier, in walking through the field of blood, beheld under a large spreading oak, the dead body of James, his head reclining on his Bible, which was opened at the passage, 'Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest.' Poor James had gone to his eternal rest.

Mr. Dudley said he had frequently held the Bible in his hand; there was no less than 50 pages stained with the blood of poor James. How encouraging, said Mr. Dudley, is this for Sabbath-school teachers to persevere; for, should there be but one seed sown, it might as in the case of the widow's son, produce a plentiful harvest. The only verse he ever committed to memory, was the means in the hand of the Holy Spirit, of bringing him out of darkness into marvellous light; and James is now, we trust, joining the song of the redeemed in heaven.

From the Christian Witness.

SECOND ADVENT.

It is well known that the study of prophecy has been subject to a variety of fortunes,—at certain times engrossing a large share of the attention of the church, and at other periods being permitted to fall into almost total neglect. If all 'Scripture be written for our learning,' certainly prophecy must have a lesson for us to study. The same has been the impression of large numbers of biblical students, both in ancient and modern times. The investigation by different minds, of this branch of theology, however, has led to different results.—Two prominent theories have been adopted. These theories relate to the coming and kingdom of Christ, to the millennium, the judgment, the resurrection, and the time of the destruction of the world; and on these points they divide the one from the other, and take directly antagonistic grounds. There are other points on which there are differences of opinion,—such as the restoration of the Jews, the final residence of the saints, the interpretation of the symbolical prophecies which relate to Antichrist, &c., but there are disagreements which belong rather to individuals than to these two systems. The fundamental points we have named, form the strictly dividing lines.

Presuming that to be true of most of our readers, which, till quite recently, was true of ourselves, namely, that they are unacquainted with the peculiarities of these two systems, it will be proper for us to state, in the outset, what we understand their respective advocates to teach.

The supporters of what may be called the past millennial views, maintain that the millennium is to be the glorious consummation, or closing period of the present Christian dispensation,—into which the world will enter, by the gradual, but sublime triumphs of the gospel of Christ over the hearts of men, and during which, for a thousand years, the church will enjoy immunity from oppression without, and blessedness from purity within. They teach that the kingdom of Christ means, primarily, his spiritual reign in the hearts of his people, during the whole of the Christian dispensation, that Christ will come to judge the world at the closing of the millennium; that the dead of all time, the just and the unjust, will then be raised; that the judgment then to take place, will occupy a short period of time, corresponding to a solar day of twelve or twenty-four hours; and that, at that point of time, the world will be destroyed.

On the other hand, the advocates of the pre-millennial system believe that Christ will make his appearance *before* the millennium; that he will come, according to the declaration of the angels, in the same visible manner that he was seen to go into heaven from the Mount of Olives, that he will come suddenly and unexpectedly, when the world is eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, and pursuing its worldly pleasures, as it was in the days of Noah They hold that 'at the brightness of his coming,' the wicked will be destroyed, the rod of every oppressor be broken, and all antichristian power and influences be prostrated in the dust; that Christ will then establish the kingdom so often spoken of in Scripture, and will himself, personally and visibly, 'reign on the throne of his father David;' that his kingdom will be continued under Christ as king for a thousand years, and will be identical with the millennium. The judgment, they also believe, will cover the same period of a thousand years, synchronizing throughout with the kingly reign of Christ, and answering to what St. Paul calls 'the day of the Lord,' and St. Peter, 'the day of God,' and which the latter declares 'is with the Lord as a thousand years.' On the morning of this day, they think the dead saints will be raised, and the living changed, and both be raised into the air, to meet the Lord; that during their absence in the 'air,' the earth will be renovated by fire, and the righteous be judged; and that then Christ shall return with his saints, and enter upon his kingly government of the world, when, literally, 'his dominion shall extend from sea to sea, and from the river even unto the ends of the earth.' They hold, that at the close of this millennial kingdom, the wicked will be called out of their graves, the earth and the sea will give up their dead, and death and hell the dead that are in them; and that all the dark host of this second resurrection, this harvest of wrath, not having their names written in the Lamb's book of life, will 'be cast into the lake of fire, which is the second death;' and that' then cometh the end;' the work of redemption being completed, a sin-stricken world regenerated, a revolted province of God's government restored to allegiance, the Mediator 'will deliver up the kingdom to the Father,' resume his place in the mysterious Godhead, and God, thenceforward, 'be all in all.'

FORGIVENESS.

There is no feeling more consistent with our better nature, or more in accordance with the dictates of the noble soul, than that which prompts us to forgive and forget an injury inflicted in days gone by. Yet reasonable as this may seem to the intelligent mind, still there are those, who, unsatisfied with all the revenge that they could reap in life, would follow to the silent tomb, and engrave there the sins of youthful days. Yes, and we often even find those who profess to be followers of the "meek and lowly Jesus," in possession of this unforgiving spirit.—Though in vain they search the great volume of inspiration—or gaze upon the broad page of nature's works—no lesson is here taught, save that of forgiveness. And he who would follow the example and precept of his master, must be willing even to forgive an enemy. Some may allege by way of excuse, that it is a task to forgive an intentional wrong; yet the experience of the world has proved that it is less difficult to forgive, than to seek a useless revenge.—Where is the individual who would not seek his pillow with a heart more at ease, after having forgiven an enemy, than he who has imbrued his hands in a fellow-being's blood? The spirit of forgiveness yields more happiness to the possessor, than can possibly be enjoyed by any one deprived of this feeling. Then, if we would enjoy the reward of virtue—and escape the lasting pangs of remorse—let us be ever ready to extend the hand of forgiveness to those who have once wronged us. By taking this course, we shall strengthen the bonds of friendship—give peace to the mind—and prepare the soul for a flight beyond the tomb. If you would learn the fate of the unforgiving heart, go to the prison-house or stand beside the scaffold and you will see the result of revenge and crime. Ask the victim who is about to pay the forfeit of his guilt, by yielding up his life, why in the prime of life he stands upon the verge of eternity: and the answer comes back upon your ear that tells in accents loud "the revenue of an unforgiving injury." But how different the last moment of the dying Christian—he ever prays for those who have revenged themselves on him, and with a smile forgives the world, as his spirit is about to seek a "mansion in the skies."—*Whitehall Chronicle.*

'Willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.' 2 Cor. v. 8.

This seems to have been very much, in the beginning of the gospel, a common experience. Hence we read of looking for that blessed hope: waiting for his Son from heaven: loving his appearing: hasting unto the coming of the day of God: and crying amen, even so come, Lord Jesus.—Those also, who were called by divine grace at the reformation in Germany, and at the revival of evangelical religion in our own country, (England) seemed familiar with death, were not shocked to be reminded of their age and infirmities, and loved to talk with each other of going home.

William Jay.

Preaching Christ.—The man does not preach Christ, who does not truly declare who and what he is. On this particular, an error must be fundamental,—not a trivial and harmless mistake, but one which enters deeply into the nature of the Gospel, affecting the very vitals of that system of truth which is comprised in the preaching of the Cross. The supreme divinity of Jesus Christ we hold to be a doctrine of the Scriptures, as clearly and decidedly revealed as the reality of his manhood; and we connect it with the former particular, because we consider the Cross as having derived its atoning efficacy from the dignity of the sufferer—from his having been "God manifest in the flesh." It was He who is "the brightness of the Father's glory, the express image of his person, and who upholdeth all things by the word of His power," who "by himself, expiated our sins."—*Wardlaw.*

A Picture of Life.—To-day we behold man in the glory and power of his strength: to-morrow, we see him prostrated in the arms of death.

Children's Department.

AN AFFECTING STORY.

Jack is a Methodist local preacher. In one of his sermons he told this story.—'When I was a lad, there were no religious people near where I lived. But I had a young master about my age, who was going to school; and he was very fond of me. At night, he would come into the kitchen to teach me the lesson he had learned himself during the day at school. In this way I learned to read.

'When I was well-nigh grown up,' said Jack, 'we took up the New Testament, and agreed to read it verse by verse. When one would make a mistake, the other was to correct him, so that we could learn to read well.

'In a short time, we both felt that we were sinners before God, and we both agreed to seek the salvation of our souls. The Lord heard our prayer, and gave us both a hope in Christ. Then I began to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation among the colored people.

'My old master soon found out what was going on, He was very angry, especially because his son had become pious. He forbid my holding any more meetings, saying that if I did, he would whip me severely for it.

'From that time, I continued to preach or exhort on Sabbaths, and Sabbath nights; and on Monday morning my old master would tie me up, and cut my back to pieces with the cowhide, so that it never had time to get well. I was obliged to do my work in a great deal of pain from day to day.

'Thus I lived nearly a year and a half. One Monday morning my master, as usual, had made my fellow slaves tie me to a shade tree in the yard, after stripping my back naked to receive the cowhide. It was a beautiful morning in the summer time, and the sun shone very bright. Every thing around looked pleasant. He came up to me with cool deliberation, took his stand, and looked at me closely, but the cowhide hung still at his side His conscience was at work, and it was a great moment in his life.

'Well, Jack,' said he, 'your back is covered all over with scars and sores, and I see no place to begin to whip. You obstinate wretch, how long do you intend to go on in this way?'

'Why, master, just as long as the Lord will let me live,' was my reply.

'Well, what is your design in it?'

'Why, master, in the morning of the resurrection, when my poor body shall rise from the grave, I intend to show these scars to my Heavenly Father, as so many witnesses of my faithfulness in his cause here upon earth.'

'He ordered them to untie me, and sent me to hoe corn in the field. Late in the evening he came along, pulling a weed here, and a weed there, till he got to me, and then told me to sit down.

'Jack,' said he, 'I want you to tell me the truth. You know that for a long time your back has been sore from the cowhide; you have had to work very hard, and are a poor slave. Now tell me, are you happy or not, under such troubles as these?'

'Yes, master, I believe I am as happy a man as there is on earth.'

'Well, Jack,' said he, 'I am not happy. Religion, you say, teaches you to pray for those that injure you. Now, will you pray for your old master, Jack?'

'Yes, with all my heart,' said I.

'We kneeled down, and I prayed for him. He came again and again to me. I prayed for him in the field, till he found peace in the blood of the Lamb. After this we lived together like brothers, in the same church. On his death-bed he gave me my liberty, and told me to go on preaching as long as I lived, and meet him at last in heaven.

'I have seen,' said Jack, 'many Christians whom I loved, but I have never seen any I loved so well as my old master. I hope I shall meet him in heaven.'—*West. Chris. Advocate.*

A PARABLE.

In a solitary place among the groves, a child was wandering whithersoever he would.

He believed himself alone and wist not that one watched him from the thicket, and that the eye of his parent was on him continually; neither did he mark whose hand had opened a way for him thus far.

All things that he saw were new to him—therefore he feared nothing.

He cast himself down in the long grass, and as he lay, he sang till his voice of joy rang through the woods.

When he nestled among the flowers, a serpent arose in the midst of them; and when the child saw how its burnished coat glittered in the sun like the rainbow, he stretched forth his hand to take it to his bosom.

Then the voice of his parent cried from the thicket, 'beware!'

And the child sprang up, and gazed above and around, to know whence the voice came; but when he saw not, he presently remembered it no more.

He watched how a butterfly burst from its shell, and flitted faster than he could pursue, and soon rose far above his reach.

When he gazed and could trace its flight no more, his father put forth his hand and pointed where the butterfly ascended, even into the clouds.

But the child saw not the sign.

A fountain gushed forth amidst the shadows of the trees, and its waters flowed into a deep and quiet pool.

The child kneeled on the brink, and looking in, he saw his own bright face, and it smiled upon him.

As he stooped yet nearer to meet it, a voice once more said, 'beware!'

'The child started back; but he saw that a gust ruffled the waters, and he said within himself, 'it was but the voice of the breeze.'

And when the broken sunbeams glanced on the moving waves, he laughed and dipped his foot, that the waters might again be ruffled: and the coolness was pleasant to him.

The voice was now louder, but he regarded it not, as the wind bore it away.

At length he saw something glittering in the pool; and he plunged in to reach it.

As he sank, he cried aloud for help.

Ere the waters had closed over him, his father's hand was stretched out to save him.

And while he yet shivered with chillness and fear, his parent said to him,

'Mine eye was upon thee, and thou didst not heed; neither hast thou beheld my sign, nor hearkened to my voice. If thou hadst thought on me I had not been hidden.'

Then the child cast himself on his father's bosom and said—

'Be nigh unto me still; and mine eyes shall wait on thee, and mine ears shall be open unto thy voice forevermore.'

Why should the young give their hearts to God?

1. Because God has commanded them to do it.

2. Because youth is the best time to do it.

3. Because life is so short and uncertain.

2. Because the soul is of infinite value.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, November 23, 1842.

I am a Christian.

The most interesting train of reflections accompany the expression at the head of this article. He who can in the light of the searching truths of the gospel, humbly and yet confidently feel that he is a christian, enjoys more than an angel's honor, and feels emotions far above a seraph's power. A Christian! What is he? Not a conqueror, not a statesman, not a man of worldly honor or worldly possessions, not a man whom all honor, not a man to whom the tide of prosperity and freedom from want and suffering flows unceasingly. No these are not the Christian's characteristics. But like him whom he loves, he is a man who treads the humble walks of life, and whose lot is not to be ministered to by obsequious vassals, but to be himself the servant, to comfort the afflicted, to reprove of sin and point sinners to the lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world. He has here no continuing city, neither are his affections placed on things of this life, but on the things that are above at the right hand of God, where he soon hopes to be clasped in the everlasting embrace of his Savior's arms.

The Christian is born of God. He is a new creature. The traits that characterized the Lord Jesus Christ are the principles that he cultivates in his own heart and exhibits in his deportment. He is not satisfied with a name to live while he is dead in trespasses and in sins. He does not simply yield his assent to the doctrines of the gospel and then in practice deny them, but with the Psalmist he devoutly exclaims, "O, how love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day." And again, with an apostle, he is persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, now powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate him from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus his Lord.

The Christian is a redeemed sinner. Once he was plunged low in sin, but now being born of God he aspires after purity of heart and immortal life. His heart despises the things it before loved, and his aspiring soul can not rest under the contaminating influence of sin. And as he contemplates that grace so free and so unmerited that redeems him, a willing and heartfelt song of praise ascends to God. Being redeemed by the blood of Christ, he is an heir of immortal glory, and is "hastening on to the abodes of the blessed, to join the full choir of glorified ones in singing the song of Moses and the Lamb." Who can contemplate the Christian's glorious rest in heaven, and his employment before the throne of God and the Lamb, and the angels of light as his companions, and not wish to be a Christian?—He who can adopt the language, and from his heart feel it to be, "I am a Christian," has this glorious prospect before him. 'Tis no visionary dream. God who has redeemed him has promised it.

The Christian is the temple of the Holy Ghost. How honored! God by his spirit takes his abode in his heart to comfort, to guide, to bless and save. Who would not have such a guest, and who would not hold converse with a being so pure, so lovely and divine?

An infinite variety of motives to holiness and obedience cluster around the Christian. Since all that God requires of him for his redeeming grace, is, simply, that he should be holy and obey him, who can be so regardless of his eternal interests as not to readily yield? The holy spirit will not abide in the heart that is defiled with sin. It can not hold communion with iniquity. How greatly unwise is he who thrusts away the spirit of God that he may enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. If a man be not a Christian, he can have no communion with God, no hope in his death, no joy in his resurrection, no happiness in eternity. But when he can in the light of truth, and in review of his conduct, and from the emotions and aspirations of his heart, feel and say, "I am a Christian," he has arrived at the climax of human greatness, and is so exalted that nothing can add to his honor, his treasures, his peace, his glory, but the fruition of his hope, his eternal repose in the bosom of God, and inseparable union with Christ in his kingdom.

"Mixed Communion."—The Barre, (Me.,) Baptist Association, has adopted as a circular, a lecture of Rev. J. Knapp, against "Mixed Communions," as they are pleased to call them, These objections are, "1. It has no tendency to increase brotherly love. 2. It has no tendency to bring the different denominations together. 3. It is like the fifth wheel of a coach, uncalled for. 4. It compels churches to commune with its excommunicated members, and 5. It compels them to commune with persons guilty of crimes for which they ought to be excommunicated."

There is one other reason which the writer seems to have overlooked; it is unauthorized by the law of Christ. Our Savior and his Apostles established but *one* church, and they knew of no communion but with *that* church. With that church, it is the duty of all Christians to communicate. With any other church, there is no authority for communion.—*Church Chronicle.*

So far, decidedly good. One more item to complete the argument. The church so established by our Savior, was a congregation of baptized believers in the Lord Jesus Christ, to whom "such" only were ever added, "as should be saved." How any church can arrogate to itself the honor of being exclusively *primitive*, which, by its own confession, is obliged to leave the inspired teachings of Christ and his Apostles to search for so important an ordinance as baptism in uninspired tradition, passes the comprehension of 'simple folk' very decidedly.—*Christian Secretary.*

Both good as far as they go. But one important item is still left out of sight. That *one church* established by Christ was a congregation of baptized believers who had separated themselves to the service of God, to obey him in *all* things, and be *followers* of Jesus Christ. How then those can claim purity above all others who neither obey the commands of God, nor follow the example of Christ in all things, we are at a loss to see. And further, there is an incongruity in accusing of leaving the inspired teachings of Christ and his Apostles to sustain one theory, when they who do it, resort to the same manner of proof for another thing of equal importance. Our brethren will therefore pardon us for withdrawing from every *brother* that walketh disorderly and not after the tradition of the Apostles.

"Christian Index."—The paper bearing the above name comes to us this week containing notice of a sale of some fifteen souls, for whom Christ died. What is the difference between selling Christ, or those for whom he yielded up his life on the cross? If the paper publishes such matter, would it not be more consistent to head it *Judasism Index.*

A *Christian* Index *points* to the golden rule, viz: Love to God with all the heart, and love to man as to himself. A Judasism Index we should judge would point to the selling of Christ, or those who are the purchase of his blood for thirty or more pieces of silver. We leave the matter to the reflection of our readers, suggesting to them to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good."

The Baptist Expositor.

We have received the first number of the above monthly paper of 32 pages, published at Columbus, Ga., and edited by Joseph S. Baker. The first volume will be devoted to the principles of church government. The second and subsequent volumes will trace the origin of the leading denominations of the day, and expose their dangerous tendency. We hope our brother may go at the latter part of his work with "clean hands."

☞We especially commend the article entitled the "Slanderer" to the consideration of our readers. Avoid the slanderer as you would the midnight assassin, and be careful not to be one yourself.

Texas.—The Texans are all in arms against Mexico. The Mexicans 3,000 strong were fortifying themselves at Presido del Rio Grand. About 3,000 Texans were to take up the line of march for the frontier on the 10th inst. The people were incited by a lively desire for revenge and justice and the Mexicans.

For the Register.

The Slanderer.

What is Slander? and who is the Slanderer? Slander, according to Dr. Barrow, is "uttering false speeches against our neighbor, to the prejudice of his fame, safety, welfare; and that out of malignity, vanity, rashness, ill-nature or bad design. The principal kinds of slander are these:—1. Charging others with facts they are not gulty of. 2. Affixing scandalous names and odious characters which they deserve not. 3. Aspersing a man's actions with foul names, importing that they proceed from evil principles, or tend to bad ends, when it doth not or can not appear. 4. Perverting a man's words or acts disadvantageously by affected misconstruction. 5. Partial or lame representation of men's discourse or practice, suppressing some part of the truth, or concealing some circumstances which ought to be explained. 6. Instilling sly suggestions, which create prejudice in the hearers. 7. Magnifying and aggravating the faults of others. 8. Imputing to our neighbor's practice, judgment, or profession, evil consequences which have no foundation in truth."

Thus "slander" is portrayed in all its most odious features, and in a style so clear and simple, that the *fool*, even, need not err, and thus inflict wounds in the hearts of those who are doomed to be the subjects of his hot displeasure. And, perhaps, notwithstanding all the light which has emanated from the Bible, from the pulpit, and from the religious press on this subject, there is scarcely any community, over which the gospel has so completely triumphed, in which the slanderer is not to be met and combatted. There may be some communities and societies, in which the slanderer stands in the back-ground, and is therefore not so easily detected as in others; yet, *he* is none the less to be dreaded, for of all characters in society the slanderer is the most odious, and the most successful in producing mischief. "His tongue," says the great Massillon, "is a devouring fire, which tarnishes whatever it touches; which exercises its fury on the good grain equally as on the chaff; on the profane as on the sacred; which, wherever it passes, leaves only desolation and ruin; digs even into the bowels of the earth; turns into vile ashes what only a moment before had appeared to us so precious and brilliant; acts with more violence and danger than ever, in the time when it was apparently smothered up and almost extinct; which blackens what it cannot consume, and sometimes sparkles and delights before it destroys."

Indeed, against the "slanderer" there is no *adequate* defense. Although a judgment of a thousand or two thousand dollars may be obtained against the vile creature in an action at *Law*, yet this is in no degree adequate to the damages sustained by the slandered person. Dollars and cents will bear no comparison with the *character* of an honest man—with a christian—with a being created in the image of his Maker! The comparison *fails* for the want of that dignity which characterizes the man above the brute. In what favorable light, then, can the slanderer be viewed? Why, hell can not boast so foul a fiend, nor man deplore so fell a foe! The slanderer stabs with a word—with a smile. He is like the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading destruction far and wide, and whom the most wary traveler can not avoid; he is like the poisoned arrow, whose wound is incurable; he is as the mortal sting of the deadly adder,—murder his employment, innocence his prey, and ruin his sport. The man who meets me on the public road and robs me of my property does me an injury—he involves me in difficulty and brings my family to want; but *he* does me an injury which *can be repaired.* But the man—man do I say?—pardon the inconsistency—fiend in human shape I should rather have said,—who circulates false reports concerning my character; who exposes every act of my life which can be tortured to my disadvantage; who goes to the places of public resort, and there gathers a crowd around him and villifies my name, distorts my public and private acts into shapeless incongruities on some hypothetical or abstract suppositions,—I say the man who "filches from me my good name," in this manner, "steals" not "trash," but does me an injury which neither industry, nor charity, nor dollars untold, nor time itself can ever repair. He has told his tale of slander to an uncharitable world. Some may receive it as truth; others suspect that the *half* has not been told them; and others dress it in their own highest coloring.—Should I prove myself innocent, and attempt to meet the scandal with contradiction, the story of my disgrace, flying "swifter than a weaver's shuttle," outstrips me, or solicitude to contradict it at once excites suspicion of guilt. I might as well attempt to stop the wind, or disrobe the stars of their brilliancy and hurl them from their throne, as to recall the infamy, or wipe the foul stain from my character, which has been affixed by the tongue of the slanderer.

Happy the community who has not this blighting "sirocco" in their midst; and thrice happy the christian who suffers not the slanders of a gain-saying world to dissuade him from his duty, and his allegiance to the cause of truth in the world. Political "*aspirants*" may, in their unguarded moments, seek to destroy the influence of those who will not bow the knee to the shrine of *party;* yet *their* arrows, when aimed at the virtuous, fall harmless at their *own* feet. The tongue of such, when directed in *such a cause*, although emitting the fragrance of their own corrupt hearts to the world, *are no slander.* The poison will recoil upon the head of its vendor, while the victim escapes unscathed.

B. H. A.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

Inasmuch as information was given through the Register some time since, it may not be improper for me to report myself to the friends of the mission for which I was engaged, through the same channel.

Soon after I received my appointment, I performed a short tour of some two weeks preparatory to farther labor, but immediately upon this I was taken sick of ague and fever which continued with me for six months. Other sicknesses hindered me until this fall. I have now resumed my labors and have just returned from a tour of some three weeks.

I left home Oct. 16th, traveled to Cowlesville, Wyoming County, twelve miles distance from Clarence, preached in the forenoon. In the afternoon rode to Aurora, Erie County, preached in the evening to a large and attentive audience; by request I preached upon the subject of the Sabbath,—preached again the next evening—spent the next day in visiting from house to house, found Atheism Deism, and Universalism the prevailing *isms* of the place; after comparing the *moral* features of the three, found it difficult to decide in favor of either. Thought that if Universalism was the religion of Christ, it was very difficult to discover its *moral* worth.

Oct. 19. Traveled to Springfield 26 miles. I found in this place one family of Sabbath-keepers which has since removed to Clarence—in the evening heard Eld. Augustus Beach, of Pittsfield, Mass., lecture upon the second coming of Christ, which he supposed would be in 1843. He was intelligent and candid, his appearance was grave and solemn, but as to the correctness of many of his interpretations I entertain most decided doubts. My prayer, however, is, that whensoever my Lord shall come I may be found in readiness Preached in the same house the following evening and thought I had help of the Lord.

21. Rode to Persia, distance 25 miles. The next day was the Sabbath, and although it was rainy the congregation was quite large. I preached twice, and we had a refreshing and comfortable season, though piety with many is evidently at a very low ebb.

23. Traveled to Vilanovia, Chautauque County, distance 22 miles—attended meeting in the evening, heard a Free-will Baptist brother preach, and if he might be considered somewhat wanting in sound bible knowledge and logic, he was by no means deficient in zeal, and seemed with all a good man. Preached the next evening to a large, attentive and interesting congregation. There are in this place three families that observe the Sabbath, and I think it a good field for missionary labor. From this I traveled to Conewango, Cattaraugus Co., 16 miles. Here are five families that observe the Sabbath. I traveled here two days and preached once to a full and attentive house. My visit with these brethren was quite interesting and satisfactory, and a better field for Missionary labor I do not know. There are a number of things which render the prospects of the Sabbath cause in this place quite promising.

28. From this place I returned to Persia—preached in the afternoon preparatory to the communion which was to be administered the next day.

29. Sabbath—preached once and administered the Lord's supper—had an interesting time, many tears were shed, some of joy and some of grief. This church is passing through some very severe trials. Solomon said truly when he said, "one sinner destroyeth much good." The next day I traveled to Dayton. 10 miles—had an overflowing house, preached twice, traveled four miles and preached in the evening to a large and attentive audience—the next day went to Perrysburgh and preached in the evening to a full house, and the next day, Nov. 1, started for home where I arrived on the day following, having been gone from home about three weeks, having traveled something more than two hundred miles, preached thirteen discourses, and administered the Lord's supper once.

N. V. HULL.

Clarence, Nov, 8, 1842.

News of the Day.

Distribution of the Public Lands.—Mr. Lewis Benedict of Albany, the agent appointed by Governor Seward to receive New-York's share of the proceeds of the land sales, has returned from Washington with eighty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars in his pocket. This is the portion of New-York State.

Indictment of Col. Webb.—The Grand Jury on Monday morning brought in a bill against Col. Watson Webb, on a charge of felony, in leaving the State for the purpose of giving or receiving a challenge to fight a duel, the former indictment having been defective, as has been previously published, on account of the former not having averred that the defendant did either give or receive a challenge to Thomas F. Marshall, and therefore had not committed any offense against the laws of this State. The present bill charges that Col. Webb did receive a challenge, and covers the whole ground. Col. Webb appeared and gave bail in $10,000 to answer the charge.

A merchant left Detroit, Michigan, on the 13th ult. for New-York, to purchase goods. In 17 days thereafter his merchandize was received at his store, at the West. This is quick work.

Re-married at Norwich, Ct., on the 6th instant, by Rev. H. P. Arms, Mr. Asa H. Burchard to Mrs Emily Burchard. In this re-union of ruptured ties is seen one of the triumphs of temperance. A family for years distracted, dismembered and rendered wretched by the demon of strong drink, is by the magic charm of the Washingtonian pledge, restored to 'the walks of virtuous life.' Peace and happiness have returned to their desolate dwelling, and hope beams upon their future prospects.

On the 8th instant, in the Assembly of New-Jersey, the Speaker presented a communication from the Governor, enclosing a letter from the acting Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the share of New-Jersey from the sale of the public lands, being $12,050.42, was ready, and would be paid on application by the authorized officer of the State. On the same day, Isaac Southard was elected State Treasurer.

One thousand one hundred bales of Cotton and a Steamboat burnt.—This morning, the steamboat Maid of Arkansas, bound from Yazoo to New Orleans, took fire below Carrollton, when, so rapid was the progress of the flames, that the crew and passengers had barely time to save themselves. The cargo of cotton, and the boat, down to the water's edge, were burnt.—*N. O. Cour. Nov.* 3.

Shock of an Earthquake.—The Montreal Courier says: The shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on Monday morning, the 7th inst., between the hours of 8 and 9. The shock was very perceptible, and resembled the rolling of heavy artillery. It was also experienced at Lachine, Three Rivers, and several other places.

Another Indian Treaty.—The Detroit Advertiser says, that Mr. Stewart, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who left that city two months since, to hold a treaty with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, has returned, having concluded the important treaty on terms highly favorable to the United States. Michigan will be particularly benefitted by it. All the Indian lands within the boundaries of the State, are now ceded to the United States. By this treaty, about fifteen millions of acres are ceded; about eight millions of which lie in Michigan, and seven millions in Wiskonsan.

New Jersey.—The Council, by a vote of 10 to 8, (a party vote) have concurred with the Assembly in passing the bill dividing the State into Congressional Districts, and it is now a law of the land. The Districts are as follows:

1st. Cumberland, Gloucester, Atlantic, Salem, and Cape May.
2d. Burlington, Monmouth, and Mercer.
3d. Hunterdon, Warren, and Sussex.
4th. Somerset, Middlesex, and Morris.
5th. Essex, Hudson, Bergen, and Passaic.

Unless a special session of Congress should be called, New Jersey will not elect her members till next October.

Mexico and Texas.—It is stated with confidence, in the Courier des Etats Unis, upon the faith of recent private letters from Paris, that the French and English Governments have determined to unite in offering their mediation between Mexico and Texas to the end of inducing the recognition by Mexico of the independence of Texas, and of consolidating peace between them.

Horrible Murder.—On Sunday night a most diabolical and cruel murder was perpetrated at Old Field, about four miles from Huntington, L. I. The victims were Alexander Smith and his wife Rebecca, both advanced in years. Their heads were found dashed to pieces, evidently with a stone hammer. The perpetrator of this horrible act is unknown, but suspicions are entertained against a German, about 23 years of age, who had been a few days in the employ of Mr. Smith, and is now missing.

The Western Lake Trade.—The following interesting statement is from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. The first part of the statement shows the total quantities of the principal article unladed at Buffalo during the single month of Oct. last; the whole number of arrivals during that month being 304, and the departures 341.

Flour,	bbls.	135,353
Seed,		3,189
Beef,		1,102
Fish,		641
Tallow,		279
Ashes,		1,573
Whiskey,		821
Wheat,	bush.	381,082
Corn,		29,652
Butter,	kegs,	7,991
Cheese,	casks,	2,487
Do.	boxes,	2,621
Lead,	pigs,	2,223
Wool,	sacks,	380

The same paper gives a similar statement for the same month, in each of the four years from 1839 to 1842 inclusive, as follows:

Years.	*Arrivals.*	*Wheat.*	*Flour.*	*Corn.*
Oct. 1839,	247	271,303	54,015	
1840,	218	216,009	91,205	10,351
1841,	321	375,093	134,983	56,395
1842,	304	381,082	135,353	29,652

Governor Porter has received official information that the amount due Pennsylvania from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, is $60,000, which will be paid upon application.—Mr. Mann, the State Treasurer, is authorized to receive it.

There was a very serious riot at Schenectady, N. Y., during the election on the 8th inst., originating, it is said, with the Irish, and was not quelled until midnight. Two men were killed and several somewhat injured. It threatened to be a terrible affair at one time, and the militia were ordered out by the authorities.

A Grand Festival.—A letter from Berlin says:—"In the month of August, of the next year, a great festival will take place in our capital, and probably all over Germany. That year will be the thousandth anniversary of the Independence of this country, it being in the month of August, 843, that the celebrated treaty of Vendun was concluded, by virtue of which Germany was separated from France and Italy, to which it had been joined since the time of Charlemagne. It was then placed under the sceptre of Louis the German, (grandson of Charlemagne,) who thus became the first King of Germany."

Singular case of Conscience.—The Bangor Whig relates a curious illustration of the power of conscience, which took place in that city last Thursday. During the session of the Court, a person by the name of Flint, of Lee, came into the Court House and deliberately walked up to the witness-box, and seated himself in it, placing his head on the front rail. After sitting in that posture for a few minutes, he raised himself in his seat and commenced praying for forgiveness for having committed perjury on that stand. The Court here interposed, and the officer took the man from the room. As, however, he seemed impressed with the duty of making confession for his crime in the place where he committed it, the Sheriff kindly offered him an opportunity of doing so during the recess of the Court after its adjournment for dinner. At the time appointed he took the stand, and there made a full confession of the crime, and detailed all the circumstances attending it. The false testimony was rendered in an action tried at the May term, 1819, in which his father was defendant, and one Isaac Hacker, plaintiff. His testimony, though false, did not, however, alter the result of the cause, a default having been suffered notwithstanding the evidence. Since that time it seems the witness had undergone an infinite deal of remorse and trouble on account of the act, and he felt that he could not be forgiven, or at ease till the crime was confessed in as public a place as it was committed. The witness bore no marks of being otherwise insane, and he protested that he was in his right mind, and knew perfectly well what he was about. He came all the way from Lee, 70 miles, for the express purpose of making the confession, and having made it, returned peaceably home. He is known to be a person of respectability and intelligence, and during the recital of the circumstances connected with the case, was frequently overcome with grief and tears.

A Touching Incident.—The Delavan Temperance Society, whose hall is in Cherry street above Sixth, had a most interesting and profitable meeting on Saturday night. Rev. John Chambers and Lewis C. Levin, Esq. were the principal speakers of the evening, and seldom have those gentleman delighted an audience with such powerful and eloquent addresses. The hall was most densely crowded, and the street in front filled with anxious listeners. While Mr. Chambers was speaking, a man who had been occupying a seat in the distant part of the room, arose with a little boy in his arms scarce six years old and came forward to the speaker's stand; all gave way for him. He placed his child on the stand, and while the tears were running fast down his cheeks and with his trembling accents addressed the speakers: "My little boy said to me, 'Father don't drink any more!' Gentlemen I have taken my last drink." The effect produced upon the audience beggars all description. The speakers, with the audience, were bathed in tears; and such was the good effects of this example, that *seventeen* others came forward and signed the pledge. Mr. Chambers, with tears streaming down his face, caught the boy in his arms, exclaiming, "Well may we say that the grave of Alcohol has been dug by this little boy!" At the meeting held at the hall on the Saturday night previous *thirty-five* names were obtained to the pledge, one of whom was a tavern keeper. The Society is destined to work a great moral reformation in its neighborhood.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The American Aloe.—We learn that more than 3,500 have visited the century aloe now exhibiting at Mr Thornburn's, in John street, and the handsome sum of $800 is now in hand for the Orphan Asylum. The committee feel very grateful to the public for their liberality, and hope to raise $1,000, which will gladden many youthful hearts. Those who wish to see it had better avail themselves of this week, as it will be past its beauty after that time.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Sub-marine Telescope.—This is a contrivance for lighting up the dominions of the deep, invented by a lady—Mrs. Mather, of Brooklyn—who obtained a patent for her invention last July. It consists simply of a common lamp, enclosed in a glass globe about eighteen inches in diameter. The lamp thus protected from the water, is, when submerged, supplied with air by means of tubes which rise above the top of the water. There is also a large tube between these two, for the escape of the smoke and gas from the lamp to the surface.

This instrument we saw in operation last evening, at the American Museum, in a vessel of water about four and a half feet deep. A pin at the bottom could be as distinctly seen as though there had been no water in the vessel. The inventor says that objects have been distinctly seen by means of the lamp alone, in our harbor, 22 feet below the surface, at a distance of from fifteen to twenty feet from the light. When the lamp is sunk lower than this a telescope is needed. Objects may thus be discovered at almost any depth.

The apparatus it is thought will be very useful in the discovery of sunken wrecks, in the construction of fortifications, and all works extending to the water. No vessel, it is predicted, will, ere long, go to sea without it, as, by attaching a mirror to the telescope, the bottom and keel of a ship may be examined when under full sail.—This instrument has been seen and approved by several engineers and naval gentlemen. It is exhibited only in the evening.—*Com. Adv.*

Presence of Mind in a Woman.—The Hartford Courant relates the following expedient by which Mrs. Clark, formerly Miss Perkins of Norwich, Ct., saved her life and that of her two daughters—being on board the steamboat Vermillion lately burnt on Lake Huron. Her daughters were one six and the other twelve years of age. 'They were at the stern of the boat, and finding no other way of escape, she dropped them into the water, giving them directions to seize hold of a chain as they rose, which she pointed out, and which was attached to the boat. Seeing them successful, she jumped into the water herself, and they all three kept hold of the chain until assistance came to their relief.'

Horrible Outrage.—In the Runinsas (Iowa) Gazette we find the most extraordinary and cruel relation of circumstances that we believe ever went forth in type.—An old man lived alone, had forbidden a daughter, who lived near, and her husband, or even their children, ever to approach his place, on account merely of some whimsical pique that the old man had taken against his child. One morning the inhuman being found his grand child, under three years of age, climbing upon his garden rail, and he deliberately went for his rifle and shot the boy dead. The victim fell inside of the fence. The old man reloaded and sat watching. Not long after the mother came seeking her child, and the minute she touched her father's garden rail, as she did with a shriek the instant she perceived her dead child, the old brute shot her in the temple and killed her stone dead on the spot. The hoary maniac (as he is now accounted) shot the father also when he came, and he is now in prison to answer for the three murders.

From Morocco.—Our difficulties with Morocco have not yet been adjusted. They are, if possible, in a worse position than ever—Your Government will have to send a large naval force, and coerce the Emperor into terms of amity and respect. The Bashaw of Tangier, who was appointed by the Emperor to treat with Com. Morgan, has refused to accede to his demands.

The matter has consequently been referred back again to the Emperor, who seems disposed to sustain the Bashaw. The U. S cannot recede with dignity and self-respect. Our Consul, Mr. Mullowny, has not been recognized by the Emperor, and is waiting permission to return home. He will be sent out again, I trust, with demands which the United States will be prepared to enforce.—*Corres. Phil. N. Amer.*

Protestantism is making rapid strides in France. In some localities the march is marvelous, and, if the movement continues to progress with its present steadiness, a great change will ultimately be effected in the religious character of the French people.

A diamond of the first water is sad to have been lately found in its native state, on the farm of Dr. Grimes, in Orange co. Va. It weighs "half and upwards of an eighth of a carat."

Miss Jane Craighead, of Harrisburg, Pa has just completed a quilt which is composed of 6,521 pieces, all of the same size and shape, but each one of a different pattern. It has occupied all her leisure time for sixteen years! She ought to take the first premium—a leather medal—for time-wasting.

The Westchester (Pa.) Railroad Company, have recently been suffering some for a serious accident that occurred on their road some time since. Last week John Stiles obtained against them a verdict for $3,148 for having two of his ribs broken by the accident. They had previously paid a verdict of $3,500 to John Evans and other passengers, for injuries received on the same occasion.

The Princeton, N. J., paper says, that the farmers near there are employing men at twenty-five cents per day and their provisions.

Mrs. J. Griswold, of Hanover Chautauque co., N. Y. fell into the fire a few days since and was burnt to death.

There was sold under an order of the United States Marshal, on the 7th inst., 673 pieces of cloths and cassimeres, forfeited to the United States by verdicts recently given in the United States Court.—They brought $30,200.

Governor Cass, our Minister, leaves Paris in the steamer of 17th Nov. for home. He has already broken up house keeping.

A Hen Witness.—Two men were lately apprehended in Stamfort market on suspicion of having stolen sixteen hens and nine chickens. Handbills were issued to find the owners; and on Monday, Mr. Peake, of Holme, having had nine chickens stolen came to Stamfort, bringing with him the hen which had reared the brood; she was set down in the room with the other hens and chickens, and the moment she gave one *chirp*, the whole of the chickens flew to her. Upon this one of the thieves confessed that the fowls and chickens were stolen on that night. He was fully committed for trial.—*Stamford Mercury.*

The Hon. Justice Story has declined to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for the Presidency, at the coming contest.

The dwelling house of Mr. John Thomas, near Chilicothe, Ohio, was recently consumed by fire, and the mother, a much esteemed elderly lady, perished in the flames.

The citizens of Fulton co., Missouri, were compelled to stand guard for a week, previous to the 22d ult., to prevent an apprehended insurrection of the blacks.—"The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Two ladies were badly injured—one of them very dangerously, on the 8th inst. by the falling of a gutter from the eaves of the house No. 121 William street, N. Y. as they were passing. The gutter fell from sheer rottenness and weakness.

Singular Accident.—On the 7th inst., when the stage of the Wheeling line stopped at the office in Bedford, Pa., it was discovered that a mare which had been tied to one of the stage horses, had one of her forelegs broken, and it was found necessary to kill her. On a subsequent examination it was ascertained that the entire foot of the other forleg was wholly off, having separated where it united with the pastern joint. Search being made, the hoof was found at the distance of three-quarters of a mile from where the stage stopped, and that the animal had come that distance in the painful situation she was in when her life was taken. The accident is supposed to have occurred at a bridge about two miles west of Bedford, but that the hoof was not thrown off until the animal came to the place where it was found.

Camels.—Sir Robert Peel mentioned in Parliament that 29,000 of these animals perished in the late Affghan campaign, and the Bombay Times affirms that not less than 10,000 would be required for the removal of the troops from Jellalabad, whether in advance or retreat. Besides the army baggage, the pacific animal carries loads of rockets, shot, shells, and ammunition.

Forgery—A Sad Affair.—On Saturday, the 5th inst., it was discovered that Mr Esbon Husted, belonging to Greenwich, Ct., who was doing a large business, and was generally esteemed a man of great wealth, had forged several notes, which had been discounted for him. Thirty-three of the forged notes have already been discovered, amounting to $60,000. Twenty of the forgeries thus discovered, are perpetrated in the name of Mr. O. Peck, and the remainder in the names of the brothers Mead, who are his near neighbors. Mr. Husted was one of the most respected citizens of Greenwich, and a member of the church, and was possessed of property worth $25,000, and previous to the discovery, he was the last man upon whom suspicion could rest.

A Remedy for Smoky Chimneys.—Having examined a model of Espy's ventilator for chimneys, we are free to say that it seems to us, what it claims to be, an unfailing remedy for that terrible annoyance, a smoky room.

The ventilator consists of a hollow cylinder, or large pipe like a stove pipe, set in the top of a chimney, with a hollow *cone* fitted *horizontally* at the top of the pipe and turning like a vane with the wind, so that the *mouth* of the cone is always to *leeward*. This not only prevents the wind from ever blowing down the chimney, but as the wind sweeps along the sides of the cone a slight vacuum is produced just at its mouth by which the draft of the chimney is increased. This we suppose to be the *principle* of the ventilator, and we think it must always operate successfully.

A Shocking Death.—The Ohio Repository reports a most horrible affair:—"On the morning of the 3d inst., Mr. Valentine Weaver, a blacksmith of Canal Dover, Tuscarawas county, left that place in a buggy for Massillon, as he said to get some money.—In the evening the horse and buggy returned, with the dead body of Mr. Weaver, with a rope round his neck, and fastened to the axletree, much bruised. His pocket book and hat were found a short distance from town. From facts since disclosed, it appears probable that being unable to get money to pay a debt he owed, he did the act himself. He has left a family."

BY WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Governor of the State of New York.

A PROCLAMATION.

Thursday the eighth of December next is hereby appointed to be observed by the people of this state as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the year.—We have tilled the earth in safety and gathered plentiful harvests; relieved labor by inventions of art and new applications of science; brought to successful termination works of physical improvement, designed to promote social intercourse and to guard against accidents to human life and augment its enjoyments; rendered our system of intellectual and moral instruction more equal and efficient, and acquired comprehensive knowledge of the agricultural, forest and mineral resources which Providence has supplied in the territory assigned for our habitation. The savage warfare which so long prevailed on the southern border of our country, scarcely less painful to humanity, whether our arms were victorious or were unsuccessful against a rude and injured people, has ceased. Commotions which threatened to involve a sister state, and even the whole American family, in the calamities of civil war, and thus repress the growing confidence of mankind in their capacity of self-government, have peacefully subsided; and our controversies with a distinguished European nation have been adjusted by a treaty securing reciprocal advantages, and directing the efforts of both states to the removal of a great reproach upon Christendom, by the extirpation of the slave trade. Philanthropy has not abated her zeal within our borders, while extending her visitations to distant regions; and the labors of Philosophy throughout the civilized world have been crowned with discoveries tending to ameliorate human life and elevate the dignity of mankind.

Let us reverently acknowledge that these and all the blessings we enjoy, descend from HIM by whom the nations of the earth are governed in righteousness, and all human affairs are regulated and controlled with infinite wisdom and mercy.

Given under my hand and the privy seal
of the state, at the city of Albany
L. S. this seventh day of November,
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two,
and the sixty-seventh year of American independence.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

By the Governor

HENRY UNDERWOOD, Private Secretary.

Notices.

At the next meeting of the De Ruyter Lyceum, which will occur on Monday evening 28th inst., the following question will be discussed.

Ought Animal Magnetism to be ranked with the Sciences?

WM. D. COCHRAN, Vice Pres't.
E. P. BLY, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.

The title of the lot which was designed as the burial ground, near the Seventh-Day Baptist Meeting-house, is yet with the subscriber, and as no arrangement has been made for a change of title, it is thought proper to call the attention of all interested to the subject. The subscriber will hold himself ready to comply with the terms proposed for two weeks from the date hereof, and if at the end of that time no arrangement is made, an opportunity will be given for those who have friends buried there, to remove their remains from the premises, if done within a reasonable time thereafter.

JAMES WHITFORD.

De Ruyter, Nov. 10, 1842.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a History of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

It is intended to publish a full and complete History of the Seventh-day Baptists, from their origin to the present time, giving an account of their progress and operations, including short Biographical sketches of some of their most distinguished members, together with a history of their benevolent operations, and a brief manual of the doctrines of the gospel as held by them.

As full an account as practicable will be given of their origin and numbers in England.

The size of the work, price, time and manner of publication, will be determined when the facts are collected. It will be published on individual responsibility.

Such persons as have facts in their possession on this subject are requested to transmit them as soon as convenient; and we respectfully request the Clerk, or some other person, in every Church, or settlement, to give us as full an account as is possible of the origin of their church, number of members, names of Ministers that have been members, their age, time of death, (if dead,) number and time of Revivals, with the number of additions, and whatever else of interest that has been or may be connected with their history.

☞ All communications on the subject may be addressed to the "Editor of the S D. B. Register, De Ruyter, N. Y."

MARRIED,

In Piscataway, N. J. Sept. 29, by Eld W. B. Gillett, ANDREW J. NAYLOR, of Bound Brook, and Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Asa Dunham.

In Green Brook, Somerset co., N. J., Nov. 19, by Eld. W. B. Gillett, Mr. REUNA RUNYON, of Plainfield, and Miss CHARLOTTE MANNING, of the former place.

In Piscataway, N. J., Nov. 10, by Eld. W. B. Gillett, Mr BARZILLA F RANDOLPH, and Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of George Dunham.

In Brookfield, on the 10th inst, by Eld S. B. Crandall, Mr WILLIAM H. CRANDALL and Miss ANN. M. BRAND, all of the above place.

DIED.

In this town, at the residence of his brother D. Carpenter, Esq, on the 15th inst., Mr. ERASMUS F. CARPENTER, in the 28th year of his age of Consumption.

Mr. Carpenter was a young man of an amiable disposition, intelligent, possessing a mind well stored with the advantages of reading and study, and characterized for much unassuming candor, activity and integrity. Notwithstanding the long and painful illness under which he suffered, he manifested the most perfect resignation; retaining his reason (except at short intervals) to the last moments, when he seemed to fall asleep in death, beloved and regretted by all who knew him.

LIST OF LETTERS.

A Bond, W B Gillett, A Babcock.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of A Bond, $5, cr M H Ayles, of A Babcock, $6, cr Josiah Witter, P Fitch, jr, W Whitford $2, each, of S B Crandall, $3, $1, for Minutes, we will send them the first chance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east E. D. Jenck's store, to the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line.

Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from De Ruyter, has left his unsettled business, notes and accounts in the hands of A. V. Bentley, Esq., for the purpose of settlement and collection. Those indebted, or having other business to transact with him, will please call on Mr Bentley.

SYLVANUS M. HOUSE.

November 23, 1842.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the People of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Adia Burdick, I have levied on, seized, and taken all the right, title, claim and interest, of the said Burdick, of and to the following described pieces of land, on the 24th day of December, 1840 or at any time since, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 18th township, town of Brookfield, county of Madison, being part of lot No. 60 & 69, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of lot No. 69, thence west to the south east corner of J. H. Burch's land, thence northerly along said Burch's line and up the creek to Benjamin Burdick's land, thence easterly along said Benjamin's line to S. P Burdick's land, thence south to the south west corner of said S. P. Burdick's land, thence east to the centre of the highway, thence along said highway to the south east corner of a piece of land on lot No. 69, owned and occupied by Benjamin Burdick, thence east to Jacob Langworthy's land, thence south about 20 rods to the place of beginning, containing about 66 acres of land, be the same more or less. Also, one other piece or parcel of land in the town and county aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake near the corner of the mill dam, near the potash, thence north 79 degrees, east 14 rods to the road, thence on the road easterly six rods to a stake, thence south 68 degrees, west 19 rods to the bridge, thence north 78 degrees, west 16 rods to the corner of the said lot, thence north 15 degrees, east six rods and 5 links between the barn and shed to a stake, thence north 79 degrees west, 3 1-2 rods, thence north 7 degrees, east 13 rods to a stake at the pond, thence around the pond on the westerly side until it comes to the lands of Oliver Brown, at a stake, thence across the creek easterly to a stake on the east bank of said creek, thence down the pond on the easterly bank till it comes to the first mentioned bound, containing 8 acres of land more or less, together with the mills and water privileges thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, situate in the town and county aforesaid, on which the store stands, bounded, south by the highway, west by Truman Miller's house lot, north by land owned by Roswell P. Dowse, and easterly by the above described piece, supposed to contain one half of an acre of land be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the inn now kept by Isaac P Miner, in the village of Leonardsville, town of Brookfield, on the 9th day of January, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Dated, Morrisville, Nov. the 23d, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

THOSE wishing to purchase School Books and Stationary, will do well to call at the American Tract Depository, three doors above Maxson's shop or Room No—in the Institute.

DOWNER & BROTHER.

De Ruyter, November 15.

MILLINERY, &C.

MISS FAY presents her compliments to the ladies of De Ruyter and vicinity, and tenders them her services as a Milliner and Dress-Maker, assuring those that favor her with their patronage, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, Oct. 31, 1842. 36m6

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14. GEORGE W. SUTTON.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842. JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

Christian Review.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

THE importance of the Christian Review is admitted. It was commenced nearly seven years since in odedience to an urgent and almost spontaneous call from different parts of the land, and in compliance with that call, has been sustained through six successive volumes, only by special effort, and considerable sacrifice (previous to the present volume) on the part of a few individuals. The number of subscribers, however, has gradually increased, so as to inspire the hope that ultimately, the list would become such as to place it above "want," and on a basis that should insure its perpetuity; and with proper exertions on the part of its friends, it is believed such a result might easily be accomplished.

The work is put at the low price of *three dollars per annum*, in order to bring it within the means of as large a number as possible. Yet, many who are able, and who would be benefitted by its perusal, are not now subscribers, and need, it is thought, only to be reminded of the facts to become so

The work occupies a high position among the religious quarterlies of the country, and in the estimation of intelligent men of *all Christian denominations*, is contributing a good share of the religious periodical literature of the age. To the Baptist denomination, in particular, it is an auxiliary in defence and illustration of the truth, with which it is believed, we cannot afford to dispense. And, since the committee and the publishers have resolved, never again to make an appeal for pecuniary aid, but to discontinue its publication whenever the subscriptions cease to be sufficient to sustain it, it becomes every well-wisher of the Review to exert himself *now* in its behalf.

☞The publishers having a number of the past volumes on hand, propose, in order to interest some who may be desirous of possessing it, yet feel unable to *subscribe*, to exert their influence to obtain new subscribers, and by so doing not only secure it for themselves, but, by increasing its circulation, extend its usefulness, and help also in insuring its perpetuity—to offer a PREMIUM for new subscribers, as follows.

☞Any person obtaining TWENTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS and remitting the publishers *sixty dollars*, shall be entitled to a *complete set of the Review in seven volumes*, the subscription price of which is, TWENTY ONE DOLLARS!

*** For FIFTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS the last five volumes will be given—subscription price FIFTEEN DOLLARS!

*** For TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, the last TWO VOLUMES, subscription price, SIX DOLLARS!

For FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS, either of the last three volumes, subscription price, THREE DOLLARS!

It is hoped that this very liberal premium, may induce many of the friends of the Review to make a renewed effort in its behalf, and thus not only reap benefit themselves, but aid the great object the Review is intended to sustain.

SUBSCRIBERS are reminded of the terms of subscription, "*three dollars per annum* IN ADVANCE." Have you paid your subscription? The money is much needed.

GOULD KENDALL & LINCOLN, *Publishers*,
59 Washington Street.

N. B. The publishers of any religious paper who shall give the above advertisement *three insertions* in their columns (and send a copy to the publishers) shall be entitled to a selection of either two of the last four volumes.

Boston, August 10th.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.

De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and traveling part of community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the inkstand or pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c., with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents—Consequently a medal was awarded by the institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal,
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress,
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted to make the expenses of acquiring a good education as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 29th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3.50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5.00
In Drawing,	2.00
In Painting,	2.00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.
A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—[illegible]—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell Sears' *Bible Biography*, the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and [illegible] retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and is only one out of several hundred recommendations from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its innate value; and by every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in [illegible] with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

A very liberal offer!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that number may easily be disposed of.

_ Persons inclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books should be sent to them.

Also, in press, another *important, valuable, and cheap work*, in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustrations of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 39m6

POETRY.

For the Register.

"*What meaneth thou,*" &c. Jonah i 6.

BY W. B DOWNER.

"What meanest thou, O sleeper, now?
How canst thou slumber here?
When valient hearted seamen bow,
At sight of tempest drear.

Arise, and call upon thy God,
That so, we perish not;
Perhaps he'll stay his vengeful rod,
And happy make our lot."

What means the *Christian sleeper* too?
On life's dread ocean tost;
When, if he's not to Jesus true,
His precious soul is lost.

Well, might a heathen then exclaim,
While careless Christians sleep;
Though in eternal, dreadful flame,
The sinner lost shall weep.

Arise, thou careless sleeper, rise,
And call upon thy king;
Perhaps he'll hear thine earnest cries,
And great deliverance bring.

To righteousness and duty wake,
Bid lust and fear depart,
The way of wickedness forsake,
And keep with care thy heart.

De Ruyter, Nov. 1, 1842.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

LEWIS CLARK.

Leaves from a Slaves Journal of Life.

A polite note from Lewis Tappan, last week, informed me that a fugitive slave, nearly as white as himself, would address an audience at Brooklyn; and having curiosity to hear what he would say, I crossed the ferry, at the time appointed for the meeting. I have seldom been more entertained by any speaker. His obvious want of education was one guaranty of the truth of his story; and the uncouth awkwardness of his language had a sort of charm, like the circuitous expressoin, and stammering utterance, of a foreign tongue, striving to speak our most familiar phrases. His mind was evidently full of ideas, which he was eager to express; but the medium was wanting. "I've got it in *here*," said he, laying his hand on his heart; "but I don't know how to get it out." However, in his imperfect way, I believe he conveyed much information to many minds; and that few who heard him went away without being impressed by the conviction that he was sincerely truthful, and testified of things which he did know.

Lewis Tappan introduced him to the meeting as Lewis Clark, from Kentucky; saying that he brought satisfactory letters from Ohio, where Judge King, and General somebody, and Esquire somebody, had called meetings for him, and certified their full belief of his story. I would record the individuals if I remembered them; but my organ of reverence, though pretty largely developed, never occupies itself with great *names*. I should be extremely unpopular in Great Britain; for I should be as likely to recognize the true queen of the nation in a washerwoman, as any way.—Lewis Tappan, luckily had more adaption to the state of the public mind, and doubtless gained the ear of many, by thus propping up his *protegee* with *magnates* on either side. Many in the audience, of course, would not perceive so readily as I did, that the man spoke the truth, from *what* he spoke, and the way in which he spoke it; and I bade them a hearty welcome to all the aid the could derive from Judges and generals.

The fugitive informed us that his father was a soldier in the revolution. Though he was quite a small boy when separated from his parents, he remembered hearing his father tell about fighting battles for freedom; and that he thought all the while that *he* was to have a share in the freedom, as well as the white folks. But in that, he found himself mistaken. "He thought it was a hard case," said he; "and I that come after him, had reason to think it was a hard case, too. My grandmother was her master's daughter; and I was my master's son; so you see I han't got but one eighth of the blood. Now, admitting it's right to make a slave of a full black nigger, I want to ask gentlemen acquainted with business, whether because I owe a shilling I ought to be made to pay a dollar?"

I was very much struck with the fact, that he seemed to think much less of the physical sufferings of the slave than of his moral and intellectual degradation. The great idea, which formed the basis of Dr. Channing's abolition, and which he expressed in such various forms of eloquence inspired likewise the soul of this fugitive slave, and shone through his awkward language, like fragments of rainbow through a fog. "I an't a going to tell you first about the whippings," said he; "though I'm the boy that's got 'em, times a plenty. But as I was saying, 'tan't the slave's sufferings I care so much to tell about; though they do suffer, some of them a big, vast quantity." The audience laughed audibly, and he at at once understood its meaning. He smiled, as he said, "Now, you ough'nt to expect words out of the grammar from me; for how should I know what's in the grammar?"

"Your words are plenty good enough," said a friendly voice; "go on—never mind your words."

"So I will, as well as I can. I want to tell you, not so much about the slave's being whipped, or about his not having enough to eat; though I could tell you enough of that too, if I had a chance.—But what I want to make you understand is, that A SLAVE CAN'T BE A MAN! Slavery makes a brute of man; I don't mean that he *is* a brute, neither. But a horse *can't* speak; and he *daren't*. He daren't tell what's in him; it wouldn't do. The worse he's treated, the more he must smile; the more he's kicked, the lower he must crawl. For you see the master *knows* when he's treated his slave too bad for human nature; and he watches him the closer, and so the slave has to be more deceitful. Folks from hereabouts go down to Kentucky, and they send you word that the slaves say that they don't *want* their freedom. Well, I suppose they do. I daren't swear I han't done that thing myself. I had the privilege of letting myself out and sending my master twelve dollars a month. This was a sort of taste of freedom; for I went round about, and made my own little contracts, and so on. Now, if some Yankee had come along and said, 'Do you want to be free?' what do you suppose I'd have told him? Now, what do you *suppose* I'd tell him? Why, I'd tell him, to be sure, that I didn't want to be free; that I was very well off as I was. If I did'nt, its precious few more contracts I should be allowed to make, I'm thinking. And if a woman slave had a husband and children, and somebody asked her if she would like her freedom? Would she tell 'em, yes? If she did, she'd be down the river to Louisiana, in no time; and her husband and children never knew what become of her. Of course, the slaves don't tell folks what's passing in their minds about freedom; for they know what'll come of it, if they do. I said a slave was like a brute; and so he is, in many things; but he an't altogether that much like a brute, neither. The fact is, slavery's the father of lies. The slave knows he ought to have his freedom; and his master too, jest as well as he does; but they both *say* they don't; and they tell me some folks this way believe 'em. The master says he don't want his freedom, and the slave says he don't want it; but they both on 'em lie, and know it. There never was any thing beat slavery, for lying; and of all folks in the world, there's nobody deceived quite so bad, as the master's down South; for the slaves deceive them, and they deceive them and they deceive themselves. Some have thought their slaves were so much attached to them, that nobody could coax them, away; and them very slaves now reside in Canada. Others think the slave are too brutified to think or care any thing about freedom; and them's the worst deceived of any. The masters say the slaves are a lying and thieving set; and so they are; for slavery makes a man lie and steal. It won't let him be honest, if he would.

Some folks go down to Kentucky, and tell fine stories about how well the slaves live; that they dress as nice as any body, and have horses to ride a Sunday. Well, so it is with many of them slaves that are favorites in rich families; but I tell you them favorite slaves are most to be pitied of all. They are obliged to cringe a little lower than any of the others. They must mind and please both master and mistress in every thing; and please the children, and the uncles, and the aunts, and the cousins, and all the relations; for the master wants him to feel that it is alone of his will that he is better off than others, and that he has the power at any moment, to cut his comb; and he is always sort of jealous, too, that the slave will think he has a *right* to any of the privileges he has been used to having. So he has to mind his P's and Q's right smart; for if he says or does any thing that any of the relation don't like, he's pushed right down below all the slaves. I've seen this many a time. The brighter a slave is, the more he has to lie; for the more the master is jealous of what's passing in his mind, and the harder he has to try to hide it. It an't the lightest colored that are always the brightest and best; for a man's disposition an't in his skin. Yes, it is in his skin, too; because it is in his heart, and his heart is inside his skin; but what I mean is, that it an't in the *color* of his skin. The slaves used to debate together sometime, what could be the reason that the yellow folks couldn't be trusted like the dark ones could. As a general rule they seemed to be dissipated, devil-may-care fellows; and I'll tell you what we concluded was the reason—we concluded it was because they were the sons of their masters, and took after their fathers. You laugh; but that's what the *slaves* concluded was the reason; and I declare to you I have heard 'em talk on about it, and bring up this here one, and that ere one, that was the son of a dissipated master, till I felt ashamed of the white blood that was in me. And I tell you, the man that bears the best character in all Kentucky, respect of his morals, has a face as black as the inside of a blacking box. He is engaged in the public works, and takes hundreds and hundreds of dollars. He might run away with the money, if he would; but ever since he was a boy he has walked right ahead, as straight as any crack in this floor. You might ask any body from highest to the lowest, and they'd all tell you that they'd trust him afore any man in Kentucky. White men trust one another, I know; but mind ye, they always have *bond and security;* now, it be no use for this man to give any security—for he's a slave."

One of the audience here interrupted, saying, "I thought you observed, a little while ago, that slaves *couldn't* be honest; that they were *obliged* to lie and steal?"

"So I did; and it was true. But this man you see, was a slave, and then again he warn't a slave. He was a first rate black smith, and worked for the public works, and had money trusted to him; and this made him feel somehow like a man, though he was a slave, too.—They *trusted* him a good deal, you see."

"You mean said a friendly voice, "that if you trust a man, it makes him worthy to be trusted."

This seemed a little too grammatical for him to understand; and another one said, "You mean that if a slave feels that he is trusted, he may be trusted with anything."

"Not exactly that, neither," replied he, with an arch look; "when a slave knows that he is trusted, he may be trusted with *almost* anything—*except himself!*"

When the laugh had subsided, he continued: "But the smarter he is, the more they jealous him, and the more they like to hold him for a slave; and the whiter he is, the grander they feel. As a general thing, if a Kentuckian has a little money, he'd a deal rather vest it in slaves than in any other property. A horse don't know that he's property, and a man does. Ther's a sort of satisfaction in thinking 'You're a man but you're *mine*. You're as white as i am, but you're *mine*.' Many a time I've had 'em say to me, 'You're my property. If I tell you to hold your hand in the fire till it burns off, you've got to do it.' Not that they *meant* to make me put my hand in the fire; but they liked to let me know they had the *power*. The whiter a man is, the lower down they keep him. I knew a slave that was *all* white. I might tell you his name, and where he lived. I believe I will. No I won't, either; for if I do, you may perhaps ask me whether *I* came from his neighborhood; and I don't care to have you know any more than that I came from Kentucky. Her borders are pretty broad, you know, and it's not so easy to guess what part I came from. But what I wanted to say was, that this white slave was stolen from Virginia when he was a very little boy, and he had been kept in slavery ever since. He was brought up more ignorant than any of the slaves, and if any whipping was to be done on the plantation he was sure to catch it. The slaves use to say to him, 'Massa had a great deal rather whip you than Steve.'—Now Steve was the blackest man of the whole lot. Knowing he was a white man, I suppose they was afraid he'd find out his rights, if they did'nt keep him down right hard.

Kentucky is the best of the slave States in respect to the laws; but the masters manage to fix things pretty much to their own liking. The law don't allow 'em to brand a slave, or cut off his ear; but if they happen to swich it off with a cow hide, nobody says anything about it.—Though the laws are better than in other States, they an't anyways equal. If a negro breaks open a house, he is hung for it; but if a white man does the same thing, he is put in the penitentiary, unless he has money enough to buy himself off. And there is one crime for which more black men are hung than for any other; and if a white man does it, it is no crime at all.—The law gives him a full swing; and he don't fail to use his privilege, I can tell you. Now, if there was nothing else but this, it would make a slave's life as bad as death, many times. I can't tell these respectable people as much as I would like to; but jest think for a minute how you would like to have *your* sisters, and *your* wives, and *your* daughters, completely, teetotally, and altogether, in the power of a master. You can picture to yourselves a little, how you would feel; but oh, if I could *tell* you! A slave woman an't allowed to respect herself if she would. I had a pretty sister; she was whiter than I am, for she took more after her father.—When she was sixteen years old, her master sent for her again, she cried, and didn't want to go. She told her mother her troubles, and she tried to encourage her to be decent, and hold her head above such things, if she could. Her master was so mad, to think she complained to her mother, that he sold her right off to Louisiana; and we heard afterward that she died there of hard usage.

There was a widower in Kentucky, who took one of his women slaves into the house. She told her master one day that seven of the young girls had poked fun at her for the way she was living. This raised his *ambition*. I'll teach 'em to make fun!' said he. So he sent the woman away, and ordered the young girls to come to him, one by one." [An illmannered and gross laughter, among the boys of the audience, here seemed to embarrass him.] "Perhaps I had better not try to tell this story," he continued; "for I cannot tell it as it was; though surely it is more shameful to have such things *done*, than it is to *tell* of 'em. He got mad with the girls, because they complained to their mothers; but he didn't like to punish 'em for that, for fear it would make a talk. So he ordered 'em to go out into the field to do work that was too hard for 'em six of 'em said they couldn't do it; but the mother of the seventh, guessing what it was for, told her to go and do the best that she could.—The other six were every one of 'em tied up naked, and flogged, for disobeying orders. Now, who would like to be a slave even if there's nothing bad about it but such treatment of his sisters and daughters?—But there's a worse thing yet about slavery; the worst thing in the whole lot; though it's all bad, from the butt end to *pint*. I mean *patter-rollers* (patrols.) I suppose you know that they have patter-rollers to go about o'nights, to see that the slaves are all in, and not planning any mischief?—Now, these are just about the worst fellows that can be found; as bad as you could pick up on the wharves. The reason is, you see, no decent man will undertake the business. Gentlemen in Kentucky are ready enough to hire such Jobs done; but if you was to ask any of them to *be* a patter-roller, he would look upon it as a right down insult, and likely enough would blow out your brains for an answer. They're mighty handy with pistols down there; and if a man don't resent any thing that is put upon him, they call him Poke-easy. The slaves catch it, too; and them as won't fight, is called Poke-easy. But as I was telling ye, they hire these patter-rollers, and they have to take the meanest fellows above ground; and because they are so mortal sure the slaves don't *want* their freedom, the have to put all power into their hands, to do with the niggers jest as they like. If a slave don't open his door to them, at any time of night, they brake it it down. They steal his money, if they can find it, and act jest as they please with his wives and daughters. If a husband dares to say a word, or even look as if he wasn't quite satisfied, they tie him up and give him thirty-nine lashes. If there's any likely young girls in a slave's hut, they're mighty apt to have business there; especially if they think any colored young man takes a fancy to any of 'em. May be he'll get a pass from his master, and go to see the young girl for a few hours. The patter-rollers break in and find him there. They'll abuse the girl as bad as they can, a purpose to provoke him. If he looks cross, they give him a flogging, tear up his pass, turn him out of doors, and then take him up and whip him for being out without a pass. If the slave says they tore it up, they swear he lies; and nine times out of ten the master won't come out agin 'em; for they say it won't *do* to let the niggers suppose they may complain of the patter-rollers; they must be taught that it's their business to obey 'em in everything; and the patter-roller knows that very well. Oh, how often I've seen the poor girls sob and cry, when there's been such goings on! May be you think, because they're slave, they an't got no feeling and no shame? A woman's being a slave don't stop her having genteel ideas; that is, according to their way, and as they *can*.—They know they must submit to their masters, may be, dress 'em up, and make 'em little presents, and give 'em more privileges, while the whim lasts; but it an't like having a parcel of low, dirty, swearing, drunk patter-rollers let loose among 'em, like so many hogs. This breaks down their spirits dreadfully and makes 'em wish they were dead.

Now who among you would like to have your wives, and daughters, and sisters, in *such* a situation? This is what every slave in all these States is exposed to. Yet folks go from these parts down to Kentucky, and come back, and say the slaves have enough to eat and drink, and they are very happy, and they wouldn't mind it much to be slaves themselves. I'd like to have 'em try it; it would teach 'em a little more than they know now. I'm not going to deny that Kentucky is better than other slave States, in respect of her laws; and she has the best name, too, about treating her slaves. But one great reason of that is, they are proud about punishing in *public*. If a man ties his slave up in the market-place, and flogs him till he can't stand, the neighbors all cry out, 'What a shame! The man has no regard to his character. What an abominable thing to have that nigger screaming where *everybody can hear!* Shame on him, to do such things in public!'

But if the same man flogs his slave ten times as bad, up garret or down cellar, with his mouth stopped, that he mayn't make a noise, or off in the woods, out of hearing, it's all well enough. If his neighbors hear of it, they only say, 'Well, of course there's no managing niggers without letting 'em know who's master.' And there's an end of the business. The law, to be sure, don't allow such cruel floggings; but how's a slave going to get the law of his master? The law won't let him, nor any of the slaves, testify; and if the neighbors know anything about it, they *won't* testify. For it won't *do* to let the slaves think they would be upheld in complaining of master or overseer. I told you in the beginning, that it wouldn't *do* to let the slave think he is a *man*. That would spoil slavery, clean entirely. No; this is the cruelty of the thing—A SLAVE CAN'T BE A MAN. He *must* be made a brute; but he ain't a brute, neither, if he had a chance to act himself out. Many a one of 'em is right smart, I tell you. But a horse *can't* speak, and a slave *darn't;* and that's the best way I can tell the story."

Next week, I will continue the remarks by this ignorant but naturally intelligent slave. They are valuable for their honest directness and simplicity, and as sketches of scenes from one who dwelt in the midst of them. As he stood side by side with Lewis Tappan, one could hardly perceive that he was a shade darker. Many a New England farmer, tanned by the sun, is as brown as he. What he *might* have been, with common advantages for education, is shown by his shrewd conclusions, and the large ideas which his soul struggled so hard to utter in imperfect language. He lectured three evenings. Toward the close of the second, Isaac T. Hopper rose and repeated some of his anecdotes of fugitive slaves. The audience were evidently much entertained, and the Kentuckian refugee seemed as if touched by an electric chain. "The more that old gentleman says," exclaimed he, "the more it puts me in mind of."

As there seemed some danger of talking all night, an adjournment was proposed, and carried.

The audience continually increased each successive evening, and listened throughout with great attention, and without the slightest demonstration of disrespect, or impatience. A slaveholder from Mississippi was present, and was requested to declare openly if any of the statements appeared to him incorrect. He said nothing in the meeting; and Mr. Tappan declared that he admitted, out of doors, that he had heard nothing incredible. He *says* he is going to emancipate his slaves forthwith. God give him grace to keep his word! His person was not pointed out to the audience, nor was he addressed by name; for the same reason that one would not like to point out a reformed man, who had been in the penitentiary for stealing horses. Men are beginning to blush at being slave-holders; unless they have a throng of slave-holders around them, to keep them in countenance.

L. M. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD Pills, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

Doctor O. C. Lin.

HEADACHE.

Dr SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or billions. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S EXPECTORANT will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, Coughs and Colds taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's*.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

Will eradicate all Worms in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow-Citizens.—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by JOHN N. ELMORE, De Ruyter, N. Y., of whom enquire for an elegant pamphlet with engravings, gratis, that contains much matter interesting to all.

Oct. 20, 1842. 35y1

Not 25 or 50 per cent Reward.

S. G. WALKER

HAS received his NEW GOODS, which he is disposed and determined to sell as CHEAP, if not *cheaper* than can be bought at any other establishment in De Ruyter. Among his assortment may be found, Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Leghorn and Palm-Leaf hats and a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

Hear ye!! Hear ye!! all persons wishing to buy goods CHEAP will please call at the Farmer's Exchange, and examine the quality and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere, and, Hear ye again!! any one having a little "Safety Fund" and indebted to S. G. Walker, will please call and deposit.

De Ruyter, May 23, 1842.

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.

October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf

May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Cove Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Maine H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Alex. Campbell, Sanford P. Stillman.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Hebron—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—J. A. R. Greenman
Clifford—Zebehan Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lauther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke
Northampton—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney
Kingston—Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

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☞To office and mail subscribers, $2 in ADVANCE

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanie by a responsible name.

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Lester T Rogers 2d

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

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Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,—The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.—*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Sabbath Department.

We commence publishing this week, extracts from Rev. GEORGE CARLOW's reply to Mr. WARD. This work was published about two centuries since. We commend it to the careful attention of our readers. We shall publish several other extracts from the same chapter with the following, entitled "Some quotations from history, of the first day Sabbath being a human institution only, and the arts used by Papists to bring in the first day, to be kept for the Sabbath."

Extracts From Carlow.

"But tho' Mr. Ward cannot prove a divine institution of the first day Sabbath in the holy scripture, yet I can show him three or four humane institutions to do him a kindness, which he may like as well; the first is, the Emperor Constantine, who was born in the parish of All Saints in Colchester Castle, in Essex, as historians tell us, did enact that the first day of the week should be kept for the Sabbath, and most of all Christendom do observe the same by the law of the land since his reign, not before for three hundred and thirty years after Christ; thus man took upon him to be more spiritual than his Maker, and some parts began to be infected with Origen's allegorical divinity, taken liberty to prophane the seventh day under pretence of keeping a mystical Sabbath, by ceasing from sin, while they lived in the manifest sin of slighting the Sabbath, so that the mystery of iniquity got ground by this mystical notion, making way for the rising of the presumptuous little horn to change times and laws, (Dan. 7,) till at last he prevailed with the Emperor by a decree to establish the first day of the week for the great holy day, and appointing a set form of Latin prayers to be used upon it. Eusebius in his fourth book, chap. 17, 18, of the life of Constantine, speaks thus of Constantine, that he appointed the Lord's day, as they were pleased to call it, should be consecrated to prayers. And a little further he saith, by his example, meaning Constantine, they learned to observe the first day. Let the christian reader observe this passage, *they learned to observe it of him*, and if they learned it of him, then they kept it not before. And a little after in the same chapter Eusebius saith, Constantine commanded that through all the *Roman* empire they should forbear to labor, or do any work upon the first day. And chap. 23 of the said book he writes thus: The Emperor sent an edict to all Governors of his Provinces, that they should *forthwith* [*Note*—forthwith *a sign it was not observed before*] observe the first, that they should honor holy days consecrated to the memory of martyrs, and solemnly observe the feasts of the church. Let it be noted here also, how that with the first day's observation came in the observation of feasts of the church and their holy days so called, consecrated to the memory of martyrs. And further he saith that all was performed according to the Emperor's command. This also is to be noted, that all was performed, and all first day's observation as well as the rest, and all according to the Emperor's command; Eusebius doth not say it was performed according to the command of God, but according to the command of the Emperor; here is the command of man and not of God! Here is the bottom of the first day observation! And yet we are to consider further in this matter, that tho' he did endeavor to bring it in, it was not brought in after the manner that now is kept, for he allowed working, huntings, markets, and fairs upon the day if occasion required; and so did the Kings of England who gave forth decrees for its observation. Henry Bullinger in his Treatise to King Edward the sixth, in pages 143, 144, speaks of Constantine's decree thus: Let all judges in the courts of law, and citizens of occupations, rest upon the Sunday, and keep it holy with reverence and devotion; but they that inhabit in the country may freely, and at liberty attend on their tillage; and he proposes a reason thus, for oftentimes it falleth out that they cannot upon another day so commodiously sow their seed, or plant their vines, and by letting pass the opportunity of a little time, they may hap to loose the profit given them of God for their provision. And in page 140, he saith, We do not find in any part of the Apostles writings any mention made that the *Sunday* was commanded us to be kept holy. Thus far Bullinger ingeniously acknowledged a thing very worthy of commendation.

"2. And so speaks John Wallebius in his abridgement of Christian Divinity, page 807, concerning Constantine, that he permitted husbandmen to follow their work.

"3. Fox in his Acts and Monuments, Vol. I. page 134, saith of Constanstine, the *Sunday* he commanded to be kept; hence it plainly appears that they worked and labored on the first day down to Constantine's time which discovers that it was not kept by Christ, nor his Apostles, as Mr. Ward would make us believe. If it had been a command of God, no man should have dared to have given men liberty to work, but in that they brought it in themselves, they might order it in the manner of its observation; hence it appears they kept their markets and fairs on the first day, till by his command they were hindered.

"4. Richard Baker in his Chronicles of the Kings of England, page 17, concerning King Canutus, that he forbid all public fairs, markets, hunting, and all seculer actions, unless some urgent necessity require. And in his Index or Table he saith, this was the first keeping of *Sunday*, that is first in England, that is the first bringing up of it to some maturity; there were commands of the same nature before as of King Inas who reigned about the year 712, which was the first I can meet with that gave commandment in this island touching its observation, and this is recorded, Fox's acts of Monuments, page 1016, of the aforesaid book. Also he makes mention of Gyrthum the Dane King to the same purpose, and of Edgar who began his reign about the year 959, that among other Ecclesiastical laws he ordained that the Sabbath should be kept from Saturday noon till Monday morning, and so it came to pass from his ordaining the Sabbath to be kept from Saturday noon, that children go to school but half a day on Saturday. *Item.*—He ordained and decreed concerning liberties and freedoms of the Church, for tythes also, and first fruits of corn, and paying of Peter's pence. And King Canatus when he began to reign in this land in the year of our Lord Christ 1016, the said Canatus commanded Celebration of the Sabbath from Saturday noon till Monday morning, as Edgar had done before, forbidding markets, labors, hunting and court keepings during the said space of time till Monday morning. Fox's acts of Monument, page 1017. So tho' there have been several commands concerning the first days observation before Canutus time, yet it came not to any ripeness till his command came forth, which was not seven hundred and twenty years ago; and upon this account I conceive Sir Richard Baker saith it was the first of its keeping holy. And thus Speed in his Chronicle speaks of King Canutus page 399, that he forbid labor, except necessity required."

Original Papers.

For the Register.

Are you Seeking Religion?

We find in our Pastoral labors many of this class, and the difficulties they have to contend with are many and very difficult to overcome. To such, I would give a few words of advice. One of the greatest difficulties is an unwillingness to learn and believe the truth. Such are always very slow to learn that Jesus Christ is the friend of *sinners*. They will not believe that he came to help us while we were in our *troubles* and *our sins*. How frequently do they say I must overcome this sin? And I must learn to overcome and free myself from this temptation, and then I think I will come to Jesus and ask for pardon? I know that I am a sinner lost and undone, but I must have clearer views of my own sinfulness, and a deeper sense of my own wretchedness, and then, and not till then, do I expect Christ will look upon me with compassion? Thus they suppose that it is the office work of Jesus to stand aloof from the poor *struggling sinner* until the contest is over, and then come to him, and offer him his congratulation. Is this such a Savior as the bible presents to you as the sinners friend? Does he not possess the sympathies of a friend? Supposing that adjoining your residence you should hear the mourning sound of some one in distress, you enter hastily and find your neighbor very sick and struggling alone in distress—you say to him at once, we must send for a physician immediately—there is one at hand who will come in a moment. But, to your astonishment, the sufferer groans out, O! no, I am in no state to send for a physician; I am too sick; I am almost distracted with pain; I am truly dangerously ill; I fear I shall die. Then you would say, we must have a physician! But stop! says the sick man; wait until I get a little easier; I am too sick at present; I have been getting worse; I am afraid there is no help for me. After hearing such words, you would conclude that his mind was wandering. A physician would be called. Thus is it with you who are sick of sin, and want to seek religion. You are sick and dangerously sick—your minds are wandering; but Jesus Christ is a physician at hand, and it is the sick that he came to heal. Sinners he came to save, not the righteous. O! then, come as you are to Jesus Christ and live.

A PASTOR.

Religious Department.

WE ALL DO FADE AS A LEAF.

What thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.

Reader! Dost thou love nature? and now in its loveliest, saddest dress, does it strike a chord in thine heart that vibrates? Dost thou stop amid thine earth-born cares to gaze upon the sere and yellow leaf?—Dost thou listen to the autumn winds? Hearest thou not a voice in their low moanings, saying to thee—

> "The storms of wintry time will quickly pass."

Dost thou look upon some spot of consecrated earth on which the turf was unbroken a few months since, and read the impressive inscription, 'We all do fade as a leaf?' If thou wilt give a passing hour to silent meditation, and look abroad, thou wilt find just now 'sermons in trees, books in the running brooks.' If nature were never to revive again, what a funeral gloom would its present aspect spread over this fair and beautiful world. If the eye of mortals were never to be feasted again with the lovely hues of spring, the green fields and rich harvests of summer, what a sad farewell would be taken of their fading emblems. True—the countenance of the Christian who is living in the daily exercise of that faith that at all times enables him to feel that—

> "*Death* would be *welcome*, though life still is sweet,"

and to discern,

> "Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood,
> Stand drest in living green."

might exhibit a smile of joy, and the tears that would rush unbidden and glisten through the heaven-lit expression of his toil-worn brow, might fall fast, but they would fall for others, not for himself.

Reader—is it not true that—

> "Before another pleasant spring
> The first young violets shall bring,"

multitudes who now look with thee upon the withered foliage of this closing autumn, will awake

> "In that lone land of dark despair,"

where—

> "No Sabbath's heavenly light shall rise!"

Reader! Art thou a Christian? If so, is there not much that thou canst do to save thy fellows from impending doom? Does not nature, does not reason—does not the word of inspiration, does not the still small voice at the door of thy heart, admonish thee to be up and doing? 'Behold, the night is far spent, the day is at hand, therefore let us not sleep as do others.' How much of thy precious probation is gone beyond recall. How many have gone down to endure forever the pangs of the second death, that thy prayers or thy influence might have reached, had thy heart been always right with God. When thou rememberest this, does not a sense of bloodguiltiness weigh heavy on thy soul?—Wouldst thou, for the sake of humanity—in view of the anguish of the lost, in view of thine awful responsibility, in view of the constraining love of Christ, thy Savior—let past unfaithfulness suffice? Fellow Christian, read for thine encouragement, 1 John 1 : 9, Ps. 37 : 4, Jer. 29 : 13, and only *believe* and obey, and thou canst not fail to find him faithful who hath promised. Dost thou desire a preparation to do good, such as thou hast never had; thou needest it, the world need it, the salvation of that friend, brother, parent, husband, or beloved child of thine, may hang on its attainment. O, be entreated to get thine *heart* right. Is it stained with thy sins of worldliness, idolitry, and unbelief? Let them be brought out and slain—the blood of Jesus *cleanseth*. He is a present Savior. He has promised grace to help in *every time of need*. Just think of that. Wouldst thou have power with God so that thou canst wrestle and prevail when thou bringest to the mercy seat those beloved ones dear as thine own soul? 'Ask, and ye shall receive.' 'If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what you will, and it shall be done unto you." These are the words of Jesus. Child of God—heir of glory—what other assurances couldst thou have to induce prompt obedience? 'Men of like passions' have offered the prayer of faith—and is it not true that He whose word is unchangeable' is now saying through that word to the Christians of our land, and to thee—'Bring ye all the tithes into my storehouse, and *prove me*—if I will not open to you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room to receive it?' May not every Christian, of every name, first get prepared to do good, and then begin to labor in his individual capacity, seeking out objects on which to expend his sympathis, embracing also in his unceasing prayer the perishing multitude throughout the entire community for whom others may be laboring? It is as easy for our Heavenly Father, from his unwasting fulness, to distil such measures of his Spirit as will cause truth to have its legitimate effect upon ten thousand hearts as upon a single one. Why shall it not be so! Why shall not the coming winter be emphatically a season of the right hand of the Most High? The chariot of salvation can even now be discerned in the distance—

> "Lo, self-moving it rides on its pathway of cloud,
> And the heavens with the glory of Godhead are bowed."

Shall not its descent be sought with an intensity that knows no denial? Let it pass over all our land, and with what beauty and loveliness would it clothe the moral world,

> "Dry bones" would "obey its powerful voice,
> And move and waken and rejoice."

The verdure that would be spread around, instead of passing away like the changing seasons, would live and flourish in immortal bloom. Let there come, in answer to prayer, such a pentecostal season throughout the American churches (in proportion to the population) as was witnessed a few years since at the Sandwich Islands, and the joy produced would be more than earth could hold. He who once said to the little band of his disciples—'Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom,' is now saying, 'Behold, all things are ready.'

Christian reader—soldier of the cross! He is calling for thee. Thou canst have an agency in this blessed work of salvation. If thou hast not yet taken thy place just where his love and his grace assigns, there is a vacancy in the ranks—and in a voice of tender entreaty, that voice was heard on Calvary and in Gethsemane. He is calling to thee to come and fill it. Obey speedily, and He will lead thee forth to conquest and to victory.

THE LAW OF KINDNESS.

Among the characteristics of a virtuous woman, whose 'price is far above rubies,' Solomon says that, 'in her tongue is the law of kindness.' She is distinguished from those whose kindness is fluctuating, and temporary, or merely assumed for the occasion. With a truly virtuous woman, kindness in speech is habitual, springing from a deep settled principle in the heart, so that it may be well called a law of action. All her conduct is in strict accordance with the kind, benevolent emotions of the soul. Her speech, her tones, her looks, are the true index of her heart, and infuse health, peace, contentment, and exalted pleasure, through all the circle in which she moves.

The *law* of kindness! What a beautiful conception of angelic innocence, faithfulness, and love, does it suggest to the mind! How it supercedes the necessity of other laws. How many of the most desirable accomplishments are included in it. If true politeness be 'real kindness kindly expressed,' if the graces of mind and heart are the brightest female adornments, then [illegible] of a virtuous, is also the model of an accomplished, woman.

Who then is deserving to be called virtuous according to this rule? Is she, who assumes looks, and tones, and words of kindness, when strangers or visiters are present, to be exchanged for scowls and bitter words the moment they are gone?—Or she who is kind and cheerful only when in perfect health, when every thing smiles around her, and when all her desires are gratified? Has kindness become the law of her tongue, who only speaks well of the members of her own favorite circle, or of those with whom she is now on terms of special friendship? Is the *law* of kindness limited to any particular circle?

But this law is not binding on the woman alone. If it is her brightest ornament, her sweetest charm, how graceful must it be when fully exemplified by man. His duties call him to encounter rougher scenes, and participate more in the great battle which will never end till sin is subdued and satan is bound—the battle between truth and error, between power and right. It is his, often, to maintain the sternness of truth, and stand up in all the severity of right. To brave the villain and abash the fool, to separate between the precious and the vile, to strip the courtly visor from the features of specious error, and unmask its hateful deformity, though sometimes a sacred duty, is often difficult to be performed in the exercise of the law of kindness. But if the achievement be difficult, it is none the less desirable. The law of kindness should ever guide the tongue and the pen, in public and in private. Even severity should be tempered by it. 'Let the righteous smite me and it shall be a kindness,' says David, who knew well that reproofs which may sometimes seem severe, may be the most sincere and faithful exhibitions of love.

The foundation of this law, let it be remembered, is Christian love. How beautifully was its power exemplified in Mrs. Judson, interceding for a poor slave, with her infuriated mistress, and procuring her freedom, or visiting and softening the brutal Burman officers in whose power the missionaries were helplessly confined, and by her gentle influence subduing their ferocity and even moving them to pity. Here were fortitude and kindness so blended, as to be irresistible, even to the hardest hearts.—*Christian Watchman.*

MEETINGS AT THE JUDGMENT-SEAT.

Christians will meet the *heathen* there. Millions have gone to judgment unprepared since the church had the power to give the Gospel to the world. Every man who has not done his whole duty in the work of publishing salvation to those lost millions, has a part of the guilt of their destruction on his soul. The heathen are perishing now while christians are doing little for their rescue. Their blood will be required at the hands of those who might have saved them, but let them perish. And when the world is summoned to judgment, christians will meet, face to face, those heathen.—What a meeting! What a soul, saved by grace and prepared to enter on the joys of heaven, would not feel a pang of anguish as he meets before God those whom he put forth no efforts to save; whom he knew to be on the brink of ruin and left to perish without lifting an arm and scarce a prayer for their deliverance. If the christian is in doubt as to the amount of sacrifice he ought to make for the support of missions, let him ask himself how much he will wish he had given when he comes to PART with the heathen at the judgment-seat of Christ. And let him act accordingly.

The christian will meet his *neighbors* there. They are dying in sin around him. Multitudes are hurrying on in the broad road, and what is the christian doing to stop them? Is he warning them day and night with tears? Is he faithful in his appeals, holy in his example, and earnest in his prayers? If the christian should meet all his unconverted neighbors at the judgment-seat *this night*, would he meet them without shame? Could he stand up before the Searcher of hearts and say, 'Thou knowest, Oh God! that I am clear of the blood of these men; I besought them unceasingly to prepare for this scene, and I set before them an example that condemned their sins. What a change would come over the church and the world, if every christian thus labored, walked and prayed! But where is the Spirit of Him who went about doing good; where of Paul; where of Baxter; where of Harlan Page? The Great Teacher has left his example on record, and those who followed him, though afar off, have come down to us in the history of their deeds of love; but where in the church are they who walk in their footsteps, and like them are daily winning souls to Christ? What a meeting; what a parting, when the christian beholds at the judgment of the great day, his nearest neighbors, between whom and him the wide gulf is to roll eternally! His fidelity might have saved them; his unfaithfulness may have ruined them.—*Irenæus.*

UTTERANCE OF THE HEART.—A New Zealander thus expresses his deep sense of sin:

'As the wind digs up the waves of sea, so the devil digs up sin in my heart; he is always, this day and that day at work there. When I wake in the middle of the night he wakes also to contend with me, and to hold fast my soul so that I may not fly to the Savior.'

Another complains of the conflict within:—'I have two hearts which are always struggling one with the other. The one is a very good heart; the other altogether bad. I am wondering which will be thrown down and put undermost at last.'

Some of the first inquirers at the Sandwich Islands thus addressed the missionaries: One said, 'My heart is dark, you are light and must enlighten it.' Another, 'My heart is a wilderness, you must cultivate it.' Another, 'My heart is a lamp, you must fill it with oil.' Another, 'My heart is like a dry field, you must water it.'

A converted chief, who had formerly led the heathen party in battle at the Society Islands, thus expressed himself in a speech at a public meeting:—'We were dwelling formerly in a dark house, among centipedes and lizards, spiders and rats; nor did we know what evil things were around us.—The lamp of light, the word of God has been brought, and now we behold with dismay these abominable things.'

FEARS OF UNBELIEVERS.—'There is one thing,' said Mr. S. a professed infidel, to one of his companions in sin, 'which mars all the pleasure of my life.' 'Ah!' replied his companion, 'what is that?' 'Why, I am afraid the Bible is true. If I could know that death is an eternal sleep, I should be happy; my joy would be complete.—But here is the thorn that stings me! This is the sword that pierces my very soul! If the Bible be *true* I am lost forever!—Every prospect is gone; I am lost forever!'

I told him (Mirza Seid Ali) that I could not endure existence if Jesus was not glorified; that it would be hell to me if he were to be always thus dishonored. He was astonished, and again asked the reason why. 'If any one pluck out your eyes,' I replied, 'there is no saying why you feel pain. It is feeling. It is because I am one with Christ, that I am thus dreadfully wounded.' It is *when the head or heart is struck that every member feels its membership.—Henry Martyn.*

'We are like little children strayed from home, and God is now fetching us there; and we are ready to turn into any house, stay and play with every thing in our way, and sit down on every green bank, and much ado there is to get us home.'—*Baxter.*

Children's Department.

From the Sabbath School Treasury.

Lines on an Olive Leaf,

PLUCKED FROM THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

Oh bring the little leaf once more,
For I would look again
Upon the dear remembrancer
Of Jesus' love and pain.

Say, little leaf, say didst thou grow
Upon a hallowed tree,
Where Cedron's limpid waters flow,
In far Gethsemane!

Oh sawest thou the lonely path
To where the Savior knelt!
Heard'st thou what words of love he saith!
What agony he felt!

And more than all, didst thou there view
The Holy One betrayed!
And thou, as kindred leaves, bestrew,
Where last he knelt and prayed!

Come to my heart, then, blessed leaf,
Come as a talisman
To teach my soul, in joy or grief,
What anguish he hath borne!

If grief o'erclouds my earthly sky,
Point thou to that bright land,
The garden of the Lord on high,
With its seraphic band.—

Where the same Jesus sits enthroned,
My Hope—my Lord—my God!
Where he with power and glory crowned,
Prepares my blest abode!

ELIZA,

A TRUE STORY.

I was one Sabbath afternoon about to close the school in which I was engaged, says a teacher, when a well-dressed, genteel person, who presented himself as a visiter, requested me to allow him, if it would not be deemed an intrusion, to speak to the children. This being readily granted, he addressed himself nearly to the following effect:—

"There was once a poor lad who was noted, even among his sinful companions, for his wickedness, but especially for his swearing and Sabbath breaking. He, along with some others, resolved one Sabbath to pelt some steady boys who were going to their school. However, it so happened that the lads on being attacked, took to their heels; this lad followed them to the very door of the school, which, when opened, (they were then singing,) such a sound came from the place as seemed to stun him. He wondered what they could be doing inside; and a teacher at that moment admitted the other boys and invited him in. A new scene now opened itself upon him; nearly three hundred boys seated with their teachers. They all appeared so neat and clean, and in such order, that he wished he was one of them. He stood for some time a spectacle for the whole school, dirty and ragged, and with his wooden clogs on, which, whenever he stirred, made him the subject of notice to every person, to his great shame and mortification. After some consultation, he being a stout, good-looking lad, it was resolved to admit him to the A B C class. Every thing was new to him. The next Sabbath he appeared, his hair was combed, and his face washed; but his clogs still remained to mortify him. His particular case was taken into consideration, and a pair of shoes given to him. He now found himself so much behind the other boys, that he resolved to strain every nerve to get up to them. This determination was the means of his rising to the very first class, when his conduct being approved of, he was chosen a teacher. He now felt he had something more to do than to teach—he had a soul to be saved or lost. In a little time he was enabled, after much prayer, to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and to rejoice in his salvation. The Lord then called him to preach these glad tidings; and happening sometime after, to officiate within twenty miles of his old, much-beloved school, he rode hard after the morning's labors, and reached the place just in time to see the lads in his own, very own school—*and here he is now speaking to you!*"

The scene became now truly affecting. He burst into tears, as did several others around him. At last he sobbed out, "O, my dear lads, be in right good earnest to make the most of your very great Sabbath school privileges! I have kept you too long; God bless you all!" He then concluded with a most affecting prayer.—*London Teachers' Offering.*

CHILDREN GOOD LISTENERS.

Children are good listeners, as well as acute observers; and we should therefore be careful in every conversation carried on in their presence. Many a passing remark, forgotten, as soon as uttered, by the person who spoke, and by those to whom it was addressed, has sunk deeply into the mind of childhood, and wrought an influence upon it, either for good or evil, little suspected.

We were forcibly struck by the necessity of taking this heed to our words before children, by the following little incident. A week or two since, a gentleman being in his son's store, found a few pictures among some waste paper. He put them into his pocket for his grandchildren, and upon taking them out, at home, some one asked him if he bought them. 'No,' said he, jestingly, 'I stole them.' No notice then appeared to have been taken of it by the children; but when one of them, not quite five years old, was going up stairs to bed, he said to his aunt,

'Didn't grandpa say he *stole* these pictures? It is not right to steal, is it?'

Upon the aunt's attempting to explain the sense in which the word was used, that his grandpa did not *mean* that he *stole* them—

'Then,' said the child, 'grandpa told a story, aunt, didn't he?'—*S. S. Friend.*

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De Ruyter, November 30, 1842.

Know Thyself.

In the word of God, the sentiment of the above remark is often made. There are but few things of more vital importance to man than this. His usefulness in life and his happiness in death, are in a great measure dependent on a correct self-knowledge. To man belong duties of a social nature, the force of which he cannot know, till he knows himself and his dependencies. But when he understands himself, and the relations he sustains to the whole human family, and especially to those under his immediate influence, then he is prepared to discharge his duties as a man, and a member of the social fraternity in which he is placed.

But there are nobler things that belong to him than these. Man is a complex being, possessing an animal and spiritual nature; the former earthly and of itself corrupt, is always inducing him to sin and corruption; the latter is heavenly, and aspires after immortality. A knowledge of these natures, and their tendency and wants, is indispensable to a government of the conduct that will secure the greatest good and the least evil. Self-knowledge, is the most important kind of knowledge for a moral, accountable creature.

The ancients paid a great regard to this. Thales said that it was the hardest thing in the world for a man to know himself. It is one of the three precepts, which Pliny affirms to have been consecrated at Delphos in golden letters Cicero says, it has such a weight of sense and wisdom in it, as appears too great to be attributed to any man. But if it is of so much value to a man, what must be its value as applied to him as a Christian. It opens to him the true state of his heart, judges of the motives to action, discloses the feelings, and the disposition. It teaches him the influences most likely to govern his conduct, and how he may best keep his heart right with God. It likewise discloses to him his own capabilities and weakness, and thus points him to that sphere of action in which he can best serve God. There is a manifestation of the spirit given to every man to profit with all. Every Christian has a labor assigned to him in God's vineyard, and this labor is always such as he can perform. Self-knowledge will teach him what that labor is, and what he can best do to glorify God, and benefit his fellows.

Self-knowledge is indispensable to the Christian, that he may know his preparation to stand in the judgment. To none will it be said in the last day, well done good and faithful servant, &c., but to such as have searched themselves and tried their ways, and have brought their feelings and actions into obedience to the law of love. No man can know whether his heart is right with God, till he knows himself, and compares his emotions and actions with the perfect rule God has given to govern him.

A critical self-knowledge is necessary, in order to escape the errors of a false religion. A man may think himself in favor with God, and rest securely, when in fact he has been deceived, relative to his standing with God. From the days of Simon Magus, there has not been wanting men to pervert the right way of the Lord, and teach doctrines, the commandments of men; and to such an extent has error come into the creeds of the systems of religion now taught, that thousands deceive themselves, and unless a man possess a critical knowledge of himself, he cannot know whether he is serving God or himself.

J. C. Colt.

This individual, convicted of the murder of Samuel Adams, has been the subject of many newspaper articles for some weeks past. He was sentenced to be hung on the 18th inst. From the time of his conviction, every effort was made by his friends and council to obtain a new trial, and application was earnestly made to those having the power to grant, but with no avail. The evidence of his guilt appeared so certain, as not to leave a shadow of a doubt. The Governor and Chancellor therefore refused to interfere with the sentence. Colt indulged the hope that he would not be hung, until the morning of the day appointed for that purpose. The hour of his execution was fixed at 4 o'clock. At 12 o'clock, M., he was married to Miss Henshaw, his former mistress. She remained with him till 2 o'clock, when she took her leave in an agony of grief. His brother, Samuel Colt, also took his leave of him about the same time. He requested to be left alone from that time. A short time before four, Dr. Anthon, the clergyman who had attended him from Monday, requested to see him. On opening the door of his cell, he was found lying on his couch with a knife in his side, which per.etrated his heart.

Dr. Anthon has published an account of the interviews he had with him. From the conduct of Colt, the Dr. concluded he was a penitent sinner. This hope, we think, must have left him on finding that he had murdered himself.

A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of death by his own hands; but they could not ascertain how he came in possession of the knife. He insisted to the last, that he murdered Adams in self-defense, and entirely unintentionally. He has undoubtedly gone into the presence of his final judge, stained with the guilt of two murders. Let his end be a warning to all, to have their dispositions sanctified by the grace of the Gospel.

J. W. Webb.—This notorious duellist, who was some weeks since indicted for his recent duel with T. F. Marshall, of Ky., and set at liberty from a flaw in the indictment, has again been indicted. At his trial, he plead guilty, and was committed to the Tombs to await his sentence. Webb is a talented man and able writer, and very respectably connected. A great effort is made to have him pardoned. Webb thinks it hard that he should be the first against whom the law should be put in force. We trust the good sense of the Executive, will not allow so notorious an offender to escape the rigor of the law. If any man deserves rebuke, Webb is the man. But if talents and respectable connections will screen a man, then may we expect that laws will be set at defiance, and men with impunity will worry and devour each other like the untutored savages.

Revival in Rhode Island.

By a letter from Br. W. H. Potter, we learn that Elder Campbell is engaged in a powerful revival in Milltown, and Elder Green has likewise been instrumental in a great revival in North Stonington—13 have been added to the church of which he is pastor. Our churches in R. I. are represented as being alive to the interests of religion, and as possessing a very desirable state of spiritual activity. The Sabbath occupies considerable attention, as it always does where the spirit of God is poured out, and there are any to hold up its light. Some have already embraced it—others will soon. And all will eventually.

"Buy the truth, and sell it not."

In business transactions, in science, and in almost every worldly matter, men are anxious to understand what is truth. All, or nearly so, are prepared to speak of the disadvantage of error. That its results are just the reverse of the truth, is easy to be understood. Hence every man to secure his temporal interests, seeks after truth. If truth is important to man in temporal matters, how much more so is it in eternal things. Errors in business matters may be corrected, but an error in eternal things, cannot be recalled—its consequences must eternally remain. Error is sometimes specious and is often taken for truth, but sincerity in error does not change its nature or consequences; it is error still, and its own consequences will attend it. Error sometimes offers great attractions, and even offers to do more good than the truth, or at any rate, it proposes to serve a man's convenience better, and end with him just as well. Hence multitudes choose the ways of error. But can error supply the place of truth and be as acceptable with God? If so, he would not have inspired his servant to exhort, "buy the truth, and sell it not." Error is so cheap as to be urged upon man without cost, but in the end it leaves him an eternal bankrupt. Truth is so valuable, that men are exhorted to buy it, and sell it not. At the first, it may cause some temporal sacrifice and inconvenience, but in the end, it makes its possessor eternally rich. By truth shall men be judged at last. If they have it in possession, with them, all things are well. If they have it not, no tongue can describe their loss. "Buy the truth, and sell it not."

The Family Christian Almanac.—Beside the usual matter of Almanacs, it contains almost 20 pages of valuable reading matter for the Christian family. They may be obtained in this village of Rev. W. B. Downer, Agent of the American Tract Society.

Animal Magnetism or Mesmerism.—By Doct. J. S. Douglass.—Those wishing to know more of this matter may, by calling on the Agent of the American Tract Society, obtain the work and satisfy themselves by examining it. Testimonials of Profs. Geo. W. Eaton, and J. H. Raymond, of Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, accompany the work.

Congress.—Congress will re-assemble on Tuesday of next week. The Message of the President, will not reach us till after our next paper is issued. We shall publish it entire, or give an abstract of it, and also give a synopsis of the doings of Congress.

A pleasant revival is in progress in the First-day Baptist church in Brookfield. The second and third S. D. Baptist churches, likewise share in its influences. We shall probably have a more full account of it soon.

For the Register.

The Revival at Mystic, Ct.

In a communication dated Sept. 11, the fact was mentioned that 324 had been baptized in Mystic, during the 4 weeks previous. At that time, the work of God was in rapid progress in the hearts of the villagers, and I have now further cheering intelligence.—Within the circle of about 3 miles around the village, there have been about 600 souls added to the different churches, as follows:—To the 1st Baptist, Groton, under Mr. Hedden's charge, 45 souls. (Eld. John Green has labored in this church.) To the 2d Baptist, Groton, Eld. Steward pastor, 260 souls. To the 3d Baptist, Groton, Eld. Denison pastor, 150 souls. To the Methodist churches at Upper and Lower Mystic, Messrs. Phelps and Simmons preachers, 100 souls. To the Congregational church at the Road, Mr. Cooke pastor, 25 souls.—These are all *in* and *near* this village. In addition to these, at Stonington Point, some 200 have joined the churches. At Milltown, 50 or 60, at the 2d Baptist, in North Stonington, perhaps as many; at Ledyard in the Congregational, several; at New London in the 1st Baptist, about 80 and at the 2d do. about 25.

Elder *Jabez Swan*, who, under God, has been the immediate instrument of this work, is now laboring in the city of New London, where he encounters the severest opposition, both from individuals and from the secular press in various parts of the country. About 100 have been baptized there within a few weeks, and the prospects are said to be encouraging. His preaching is distinguished, 1. By uncompromising denunciation of *inactive* professors. 2. Direct and familiar appeals to the conscience and common sense of sinners. 3. A strict and simple *following out* of the plain, obvious and literal examples and precepts of the New Testament, as the only safe guide for church order, doctrine and practice. 4. A merciless exposure of the fallacy and folly of Universalism.

Figulus.

Nov. 12, 1842.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Evangelist.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

Sixteen Days Later from Europe.

By the steamer Acadia, which arrived at Boston, on Thursday morning the 17th inst., we have London papers to the evening of the 3d inst., and Liverpool of the 4th.

Parliament it is thought will not meet before the beginning of January.

Conspiracy of the Chartists to break Jail.

The greatest excitement prevailed amongst the authorities of the County of Stafford, Eng., and the persons in charge of the jail, in consequence of the deep-laid and well-concocted plan of the rioters confined in it to effect their escape. At an early hour, a letter said to have been written by a prisoner named O'Neil, who is under sentence, was put into the Governor's hands. This letter disclosed the plan of the prisoners, and informed the Governor of the time when the plan was to be carried into execution.

It is supposed that the detection of this conspiracy will hasten the departure of the convicts sentenced to transportation.

Rumored Abdication of Louis Phillippe.

It is stated that the French King has discussed with persons in his confidence the propriety of abdicating the throne in favor of the Duke de Nemours.

Mercantile Affairs.

In mercantile matters, there was but little improvement. The revulsion in the corn trade, by overwhelming so many houses at home and abroad, has spread difficulty and alarm on every side.

We are sorry to say that the feeling of despondency amongst the commercial classes rather increases than diminishes.

The firmness with which the Liverpool corn houses have stood the recent shock has excited great surprise in London, and it certainly says much for the prudence with which they have conducted their operations.

France.

The cabinet of the Tuilleries have proposed to the British government the abrogation of the treaty of 1831 and 1333, by which the mutual right of search for the prevention of the slave trade was established, and the adoption, instead of it, of the system agreed upon between England and America—that each country should maintain an equal naval force on the west coast of Africa, as a check on malpractices under its own flag.

News of the Day.

From the Tribune.

THE LAST SCENE.

Yesterday Colt, the convicted murderer of Samuel Adams, was sentenced to be hung; but he chose to take upon himself the office of executioner, and rushed into eternity by staining his soul with a crime as black as that which brought upon him the fate he so desperately sought to shun.

Colt was engaged nearly all night in writing a reply to the letter of Gov. Seward, which it is said he ordered to be left sealed until his child should be old enough to understand it. He was under the care of Deputy Sheriffs Vultee and Green, and in the morning was shaved and dressed, and received a brief visit from his brother. The gallows was erected in the centre of the area. It was the same one used at the execution of Robinson, in New Jersey, and bore upon it marks of twelve strokes of that hatchet, which never falls but it sends to eternity a human soul. It consisted simply of two upright posts, and one traversely placed, with a rope over a pulley—one end being attached to a heavy weight, and the other formed into a noose. At 11 o'clock Dr. Anthon, in company with Samuel Colt, visited his cell, and made preparations for his marriage with Miss Henshaw, & was soon after performed in presence of Samuel Colt, David Graham, Robert Emmett, Justice Merritt, the Sheriff, and J. H. Payne. After their marriage they were left alone for nearly an hour. At about half past 12 Dudley Selden went into his cell, and at 1, Colt took a cup of coffee with his wife.

His brother Samuel arrived soon after and entered his cell. He was still engaged in earnest conversation with his wife, who was sitting at the foot of the bed, convulsed in tears. At Colt's request, John Howard Payne and Lewis Gaylord Clarke then went into his cell to take their leave of him. Colt appeared exceedingly glad to see them; shook them cordially by the hand, and conversed with apparent cheerfulness with them for five minutes, when they bade him farewell, both of them in tears. Colt's brother Samuel, and his wife, remained in the cell about ten minutes longer, when both left. His brother was deeply affected, and looked more ghastly even than Colt himself. His wife could scarcely support herself so violent were her feelings. She stood at the door of the cell for a minute—Colt kissed her passionately—strained her to his bosom, and watched her receding form as she passed into the corridor. Here she stood and sobbed convulsively as though her heart would break, for five minutes. At last she was led away by Colt's brother, and his friends followed.

He then desired to see the Sheriff, who went into his cell. Colt then told him emphatically that he was innocent of the murder of Adams, and that he never intended to kill him; he also told him that he still had hopes that something would intervene to save him from being hung, and begged him not to execute the sentence of the law upon him. The Sheriff told him to banish all hopes of that kind, for he must die at four o'clock. He then requested to see the Sheriff's watch, and set his own by it to a minute.

He then asked to see Dr. Anthon, and the latter went into his cell, and remained in prayer with him for about ten minutes.—At the close of this, Colt again sent for the Sheriff, and said to him, "If there are any gentlemen present, who wish to see me, I shall be happy to see them."

This was announced by the Sheriff, and all present with one or two exceptions passed up to his cell door, shook him by the hand and took their leave of him. To one gentleman connected with the press he said: "I've spoken harshly of some of the press, but I don't blame you at all; it was all my own fault; there were things that ought to have been explained; I know you have a good heart, and I forgive you from my soul freely! may God bless you and may you prosper."

He then requested his keeper, Mr. Greene, to let him be left alone until the last moment. This was about 2 P. M.—His cell was closed and he was left alone till 20 minutes to 3, when some friends of the Sheriff apprehending that he might attempt to commit suicide, one of the Deputy Sheriffs, Hillyer, went to the cell door. Colt was then walking up and down his cell, but turned round on the door opening, smiled on Hillyer, shook him by the hand, and kissed him, as he did several of those who just preciously bid him farewell. He said to Hillyer—"God bless you, and may you prosper in this life, which is soon to close on me."

At a few minutes before 4, Sheriffs Hart and Westervelt went to his cell to announce to him that his hour had come—but their summons was not needed. Dr. Anthon stepped into the door, but started back in horror. On looking in at the cell, the body of Colt lay stretched out at full length upon his bed, his hands crossed upon his abdomen and covered with blood, and a small Spanish dirk driven to his heart, was sticking in his body. His mouth and eyes were slightly open, and the knife had not been moved after its deadly thrust. He was pronounced dead by physicians in attendance, the Coroner took charge of the body, and the cell was locked.

At this moment a volume of smoke and flame burst from the large cupola to the prison; a tremendous rush was made by those outside towards the door, and by those within to make their escape. The great bell on the City Hall struck the alarm at the precise hour fixed for the execution; the engines were promptly on the ground, but as the fire was in the very summit of the cupola, the water could not reach it, and continued to burn downwards for an hour until the whole was consumed to the roof. The greatest excitement prevailed without. The multitude refused to believe in the story of his death, and a very general impression prevailed that the whole was a *ruse* to secure his escape.

There prevailed a very general suspicion that the cupola was set on fire: but there is no good ground to believe it. A fire is constantly kept there for the accommodation of the person employed to keep a lookout for fires. He had made a very large fire yesterday, and went to see the execution. The pipe, without doubt, became red hot, and thus set the cupola on fire.

From the Utica Observer.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This noble and humane Institution will, we understand, be ready for the reception of patients about the first of January next. It is under the charge of Dr. A. Brigham as Superintendent and Physician, and who is very favorably known to the public as the Superintendent and Physician for several years of the Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford, Connecticut. The Assistant Physician is Dr. Buttolph, who, besides a thorough medical education, has devoted much time and study to the subject of insanity, and the best modes of treatment of the insane.

The building now erected, and which is 550 feet long and three stories high, exclusive of the basement, will accommodate about three hundred patients. This is a greater number than it was originally designed to accommodate: but the managers have, by excavating the earth from the outer wall of the basement floor, rendered that story equally as dry and good as any of the stories, and thereby very considerably increased the number of rooms for the lodging of patients.

The impression perhaps exists to some extent, that this Asylum is designed solely for patients who may be sent to it by the several counties, at the expense of the counties sending them. This, however, is not so. By the law for the organization of the Asylum, passed 7th of April, 1842, the Managers may authorize the Superintendent "whenever there are vacancies in the Asylum, to admit under special agreements such recent cases as may seek admission under pecuniary afflictive circumstances, or which in his opinion promise speedy recovery."

The law also provides, that whenever a person shall escape indictment, or be acquitted of a criminal charge on the ground of Insanity that the Court shall, if the insanity continue, order him to be confined in the Asylum, at the expense of the county from which he is sent. And whenever a person in confinement or imprisoned under a *conviction* or a *criminal charge* shall become insane, and that fact is proved as the law provides, he shall be removed to the Asylum, and supported there at the expense of the county to which he belongs.

And it is further provided that "When any person by lunacy or otherwise, becomes furiously mad, or so far disordered in his senses as to endanger his own person or the person or property of others, if permitted to go at large, he shall be confined in the State Asylum, and the expenses paid out of his own property, if he is possessed of sufficient for that purpose, or by his relatives, who by law are bound to maintain him, or by the county to which he belongs; and no person who is confined by the order of a court or magistrate, or by the superintendents of the poor, on the ground of Insanity, can be legally confined in a jail or poor-house, or other place than the Asylum, for a longer period than ten days."

Under these provisions of law, it is quite probable that this Institution will be filled with patients as rapidly as the Superintendent can receive them, and get them subjected to the discipline of the Institution.—And it will be readily seen by every person at all acquainted with the management of the insane, that there must be some regulations prescribed for the gradual admission of patients.

The law accordingly directs that the Superintendent shall designate different days for the admission of patients, from the different counties, which he is to do in a circular to be sent to each County Clerk, who is requested to send the same to the superintendents of the poor.

The law provides that "No patient shall be admitted into the Asylum, except upon an order of some Court, Justice, Judge or Supreme Court Commissioner, without lodging with the Superintendent, first a request under the hand of the person by whose direction he is sent, stating his age and place of nativity, if known, his christian and surname, place of residence, occupation and degree of relationship, or other circumstance of connexion between him and the person requesting his admission: and second a certificate dated within two months, *under oath*, signed by two respectable Physicians of the fact of his being insane. Each person signing such request or certificate, shall annex to his name, his profession or occupation, and the town, county, and State of his residence, unless these facts appear upon the face of the document.

The rate of charge for patients supported by the several counties, and for those in indigent circumstances, for board, washing, medicine and attendance, is fixed by law at $2.50 per week, until 1st of April next, and thereafter it is to be fixed by the Managers at the actual cost of support and attendance, "exclusive of the officers' salaries," which are paid by the State. For other patients, we understand it will vary according to trouble and expense incurred, but in no case to exceed $4 per week, unless by special agreement with the Managers or Superintendent.

The Slave Latimer.—A very great excitement has existed in Boston of late, in reference to a fugitive claimed and illegally arrested and confined by his pretended owner. A correspondent of the New York Tribune has given an account of it, and also of the release of the slave. He says:

"The excitement which grew out of the arrest and imprisonment of Latimer, *without warrant or other legal process*, so far from abating, has been continually on the increase. The excitement had become so extensive that probably not less than 5,000 people would have come together to await the result of the trial on Monday next, if the case had not been taken out of Court by the voluntary act of the claimant and his agents. Not less than 800 people had made arrangements to come from Lynn alone, to attend the trial, and hundreds more were ready to flock in from other places, while the great body of our citizens were moved with sympathy for the fugitive, and indignation against those who had illegally arrested and detained him.

This general excitement and agitation, together with certain legal proceedings impending over the heads of the slave-holders, the Sheriff and Jailor, and a well settled conviction that further effort to obtain their victim as a slave would be useless, brought them to terms; and they last night set the prisoner free, on the payment of $100 to meet part of the expenses incurred by his arrest and imprisonment Not a cent of this, however, will go to Gray, the claimant; but it will all be absorbed in meeting only a part of the expenses of the officers. Gray has spent nearly $700 besides his time, for which he will have only this consolation, that he has been the means of creating an excitement unexampled in Boston, without obtaining his victim; and thus rendered it morally certain that a fugitive slave is as secure here as he can be in any place this side of heaven!—The Sheriff confessed that he had done wrong; said he was heartily sorry that he had been induced to have any agency in such a transaction, and that no fugitive slave should ever cross the threshold of our jail while it remained under his control. The jailor also protested that he would never be concerned in such a business; and in consideration of these promises, Latimer and his friends agreed not to prosecute them for false imprisonment, or any other charge connected with the transaction. Austin, also, the counsel for Gray, declared that this should be his last slave case—and they all agreed that not an officer in Boston could be persuaded, by any means, to engage in such a case! Austin furnished Latimer with free papers, and surrendered the power of attorney for the arrest of his afflicted wife; and this morning, after four weeks of anxiety and despondency, they met and embraced each other in the full enjoyment of liberty!

Children in the Coal Mines of England.—Public attention in England has been much directed of late to the condition and sufferings of the children employed in the coal mines of England. The facts which have already come to light relative to their degradation and the cruelty practiced by their overseers, are of a most startling nature. An imperfect abstract from the registration of deaths for the year 1833, gives a total in England alone, of *three hundred and forty nine deaths* of children and adults, by violence in coal mines, and shows the most common causes of them.

Causes of Death	*Under* 13.	*Between* 13 & 18	*over* 18.
Fell down the shafts	13	16	31
Fell down the shaft from the rope breaking	1	—	2
Fell out when ascending	—	—	3
Drawn from the pulley	3	—	3
Fall of stone out of skip down the shaft	1	—	8
Drowned in the mines	3	4	15
Fall of stones, and rubbish, in the mines,	14	14	69
Injuries in coal pits, the nature of which is not stated	6	3	32
Crushed in coal pits	—	1	1
Explosion of gas	13	18	49
Suffocation by choke damp	—	2	6
Explosion of gunpowder.	—	1	3
By train-wagons	4	5	12
Total,	53	62	229

The commissioners appointed to examine the subject, collected such an array of facts as substantiated their conclusions, "that in all the coal-fields, accidents of a fearful nature are extremely frequent; and that the returns made to their own queries, as well as the registry tables, prove that of the work-people who perish by such accidents, the proportion of children and young persons sometimes equals, and rarely falls much below that of adults."

Severe Gale on Lake Erie—Wrecks, and Loss of Life.—A letter from Buffalo of last Saturday states that Lake Erie has been visited by a terrible gale, disastrous to the shipping, and attended with the loss of life. Eleven vessels heard from have been wrecked within twenty miles of Buffalo. The Buffalo Advertiser of the same date says:—

"The gale blew itself pretty much out this morning. The wind is yet high, and occasional *sough* may still be heard, but the temptest is over. It was dreadful, though, while it lasted, or from about noon yesterday until some indeterminate time last night. The wind blew a perfect hurricane most of the time, and the air was so filled with snow that one could scarcely see twenty yards. The temperature was very low, and altogether it was about the worst gale we ever experienced in Buffalo. The sharp clear air this morning, the frozen ground and snow look like mid-winter.

The water in the harbor rose some five feet, but has done little injury other than to inundate the flats, and obstruct navigation on the canal. No arrivals have taken place since yesterday noon. The Rochester packet due last evening is still absent, being unable to stem both ice and wind upon the canal.

Capt. Drew, who commanded the expedition that destroyed the steamboat Caroline, at Schlosser, has been appointed to the command of the English man-of-war Wasp, of 16 guns.

The Common Council of Albany have authorized the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road Company, to construct a branch from the late junction, to some point near Cooke's Garden, in State street, and to run the steam-engine thereon.

A Texas Wonder.—The "Enchanted Rock," which has long been celebrated as a place to which many of the tribes of Northern Indians pay periodical visits, for the purpose of performing their superstitious devotions, is situated on the "Sandy," a branch of the Perdinales; and is thus described by a person who has recently visited it:

"The feelings and imaginations swell almost to breathless astonishment on beholding one immense solid rock of dark reddish color, rising to the hight of about 400 feet, and covering a space large than a common mile race track, of about 200 acres of ground. Upon its surface there are several excavations or pits, one of which would hold several hundred hogs of water, from which there may under a peculiar state of the atmospheric exhalations escape and explode, doubtless giving rise to the traditions of its emitting light. The only evidences of the pilgrimage and worship of the Indians were the innumerable amount of deeply worn trails approaching it from every valley and plain, and the small pieces of loose rocks and pebbles found upon its top.

"Tis rock is composed almost entirely of a dark colored mica, and it is probably to the reflection of the rays of the sun or moon from the numerous glassy surfaces of the scales of mica, that the brilliant appearance of the rock is attributable."

Great Destruction of Vessels—Several Lives Lost.—We learn that during the severe storm on Friday, the 4th inst., between twenty and thirty vessels were driven ashore off our coast, between Sandy Hook and Barnegat—most of which were schooners and sloops. The wife of the captain of one vessel was washed overboard after the vessel had struck the beach and was drowned. They had but a few days previous been united in the solemn bonds of matrimony. The captain and crew all reached the shore safe. Another vessel, after having struck the beach immediately went to pieces and four of the crew were drowned—the fifth, fortunately got ashore in the yawl, and the sixth and last, got upon a piece of the wreck and was washed ashore upon it and was saved. We further learn that the brig Augusta, from Jamaica, bound to New York, went ashore on the 8th inst., on the Old Inlet Shoals, Little Egg Harbor, laden with Pimento.—*Monmouth N. J. Inquirer.*

The Kennebec Journal referring to the numerous advertisements in the Washington papers of runaway slaves, says:—"If *all* in the District of Columbia would be good enough to run away, it would save a world of troublesome controversy, and relieve the general government in a great degree from the odium of protecting slavery by its authority, an odium which cannot much longer be incurred."

Three young men of Petersburg, Perry Co., Pa., recently went to serenade a newly married pair in that town, when they were fired upon from the house of the bridegroom, and all three wounded. The affair is about to undergo a judicial investigation.

A daily two-penny paper has been commenced in this city by J. V. Himes, entitled "The Midnight Cry," in which the Editor proposes to state "some of the principal reasons for his faith in the Second Coming of Christ in 1843." Each page is enclosed with black lines, as if dressed in mourning.

Col. Webb Arraigned and in Prison for Sentence.—Col. Webb, indicted for leaving the State with intent to give or receive a challenge; the indictment also charging the fact that he did give or receive such challenge, was arraigned on Saturday morning before the Recorder and Judge Lynch, and pleaded guilty to the indictment.

On being arraigned, Col. Webb remarked that when recently arraigned for the same offense, he accompanied his plea of guilty with a brief statement of the nature of his offending, and the character of the persecution which had singled him out for punishment, from a host of others who had offended in like manner; and in now again pleading guilty to the indictment, he would refer to what he had already placed on record.

After some further remarks, he concluded by declaring his readiness to abide the decision of the Court.

Mr. Whiting immediately rose, and said he felt it his duty to move that Col. Webb stand committed, which the Recorder decided must be done. He then was committed to the Tombs, there to remain until his day of sentence—which will be early next week.

A petition couched in the following terms has been circulated, and very generally signed:

To His Excellency, William H. Seward, Governor of the State of New York.

The undersigned would respectfully represent—That whereas, J. Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, has pleaded guilty to an indictment for leaving the State with intent to accept, and for accepting a challenge to fight a duel with the Hon. T. F. Marshall, and is in prison awaiting the sentence of the law—and believing the case is one justly claiming the clemency of the Executive: We do respectfully ask the interposition of your Excellency, and that you may be pleased to grant the said Webb a full and unconditional pardon.—*Sun.*

The British Treaty.—A letter from Mr. Cushing, published in the Newburyport Herald, gives a description of this public document. It says, the treaty is fairly engrossed, in a thin volume of folio ruled paper, bound in crimson velvet, with ribbons to tie the covers together, when closed; depending from which on two silver or silk cords, with large tassels of the same materials, is the seal, five or six inches in diameter, and an inch thick. The seal is contained in a silver box or case, stamped on the cover with a beautiful raised impression of the British arms, and represents Queen Victoria on horseback with a page holding the horse, and surrounding the figures the legend "Victoria Dei Gratia Brittanniarum Regina Fidei Defensor." The signature to the ratification by the Queen is in large and bold hand, Victoria R.

Canadian Outrage.—The American schr. Frontier, Capt. M'Intosh, while passing through the Welland canal at the place where it is now re-building, was boarded by about 200 of the laborers, mostly Irish, who broke open the hatches, and drove the crew from the vessel. Capt. M. was badly injured by blows received from the clubs of the assailants, and one of the crew had several large gashes cut in his head, and three fingers broken by the cudgels of the mob. A detachment of soldiers from St. Catherines, on hearing of the riot were immediately despatched to their assistance, which conveyed the Capt. and his scattered crew on board, and kept at bay their blood-thirsty assilants.—*Jour. of Com.*

A Yankee Specimen.—An officer of the sloop of war Boston, has written a letter from the coast of China, in which the enterprising character of Americans is hit off. Thus writes the officer:

'I fell in with two fine fellows, captains of opium smugglers. By the by, it is time to give you some description of these opium clippers. They are all built and rigged the same—being long, low, black, not schooners, but ships; they are perfect beauties; the masts are tall, and rake very much; the yards are long, and spread a great deal of canvass; the spars appear too much for the head, and look too heavy, but this is not the case; they mount from sixteen to twenty guns, and carry about 76 men. At Calcutta, they take a load of opium, run up here, and sell it for its weight in silver. I boarded one of them, the Red Rover, at Singapore.

The cabin furniture would do credit to any parlor in Philadelphia; one of our officers observed, 'Captain, your craft is a little down by the stern.' 'Yes,' said he, 'I have $700 000, stowed aft, and have no cargo, it brings her down a little, but she sails the better for it.' 'By Jove, I would like to go home prize master of this craft,' said the officer—'catch her, have her,' was the answer. The gentlemen who were with me yesterday, are both owners and captains; the way they made the dollars fly was a caution. Imagine my astonishment when I found they were *Americans.*

The Universities of Great Britain.—Professor Von Raumer, in his recently published work on England, devotes a brief letter to the Universities, and gives the number of their professors and students thus:

	Professors.	Students.
Oxford	32	1,600
Cambridge	49	1,600
Dublin	29	800
Edinburgh	30	2,300
Glasgow	21	1,300
Aberdeen	22	650
St. Andrews	13	300

The Madisonian of Friday last publishes officially the Treaty between this Government and Great Britain.

The London Herald says that the late Archdeaken Strong, of Stamford, died worth £200,000, the whole of which goes to his only son, the Rev. W. Strong.

A munificent Englishman has left nearly half a million of dollars to two institutions connected with the University of Oxford.

The Government of the United States has begun the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, and has recently directed two officers of the corps of Topographical Engineers to examine the Ohio river—the one from Pittsburgh to Louisville—the other from Louisville to the mouth, and the Mississippi from thence to St. Louis.

The weight of the shot intended to be discharged from some of the Paixhan guns at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is 208 lbs. each.

Sally Simmons, the last of the Pawkanauket tribe of Indians, died in Fairhaven, Mass., on the 1st inst., of intemperance, in the 80th year of her age.

A clergyman has applied for permission to hold divine service on Sundays, in the Court Room of the Halls of Justice, for the benefit of the prisoners. During the long week of solitude there is leisure for thought, and many who never before have reflected, might then learn the wisdom of virtue.

The fare on the railroad between Albany and Schenectady has been reduced to 25 cents.

BY WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Governor of the State of New York.

A PROCLAMATION.

Thursday, the eighth of December next is hereby appointed to be observed by the people of this state as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the year.—We have tilled the earth in safety and gathered plentiful harvests; relieved labor by inventions of art and new applications of science; brought to successful termination works of physical improvement, designed to promote social intercourse and to guard against accidents to human life and augment its enjoyments; rendered our system of intellectual and moral instruction more equal and efficient, and acquired comprehensive knowledge of the agricultural, forest and mineral resources which Providence has supplied in the territory assigned for our habitation. The savage warfare which so long prevailed on the southern border of our country, scarcely less painful to humanity, whether our arms were victorious or were unsuccessful against a rude and injured people, has ceased. Commotions which threatened to involve a sister state, and even the whole American family, in the calamities of civil war, and thus repress the growing confidence of mankind in their capacity of self-government, have peacefully subsided; and our controversies with a distinguished European nation have been adjusted by a treaty securing reciprocal advantages, and directing the efforts of both states to the removal of a great reproach upon Christendom, by the extirpation of the slave trade. Philanthropy has not abated her zeal within our borders, while extending her visitations to distant regions; and the labors of Philosophy throughout the civilized world have been crowned with discoveries tending to ameliorate human life and elevate the dignity of mankind.

Let us reverently acknowledge that these and all the blessings we enjoy, descend from Him by whom the nations of the earth are governed in righteousness, and all human affairs are regulated and controlled with infinite wisdom and mercy.

Given under my hand and the privy seal
of the state, at the city of Albany
L. S. this seventh day of November,
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two,
and the sixty-seventh year of American independence.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

By the Governor
Henry Underwood, Private Secretary.

Notices.

TO THE LOCAL AGENTS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Dear Brethren:—You will observe by the Minutes of the last session of the Society, that we are instructed to exert our utmost to settle up its concerns. Therefore, we would request each of you to do what you can in your several neighborhoods, to ascertain the state of the funds, and collect all that may be due, as far as possible; and transmit what you may thus collect to the Treasurer, Henry C. Hubbard, of Scott, and to give us a correct account of the state of the funds in your hands as soon as possible. We hope that each of you will attend to it without delay; for delays are dangerous. And as *S. S. Griswold* has been appointed by the Society, to collect its funds where he may travel, it is NECESSARY and EXPECTED, that those who are indebted to the Society, will be punctual and efficient in settling up the same.

LUCIUS CRANDALL, Pres't.
W. B. Gillett, Sec'y.
New-Market, N. J., Nov. 16, 1842.

At the next meeting of the De Ruyter Lyceum, which will occur on Monday evening 5th Dec., the following question will be discussed.

Ought Animal Magnetism to be ranked with the Sciences?

WM. D. COCHRAN, Vice Pres't.
E. P. Bly, Sec'y.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

MARRIED,

In New-Berlin, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Henry A. Smith, Mr. CHARLES L. SPEAR, of this village, and Miss EMELINE PRATT, of New-Berlin.

DIED.

In this village, on the 25th inst., in a fit, LUCIUS DEVER, son of Daniel R., and Sarah Burdick, aged 15 weeks.

"Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there."

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of J M Salisbury $5, cr A & B Pease. Allen Shepherd, (in work,) $2, cr Shubael Bunker, vol 3.

LIST OF LETTERS.

J M Salisbury, W H Potter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Rent.

THE Institution Boarding House, will be rented for one or more years. Any person wishing to hire the same, will do well to apply soon. Any stranger who may apply, will be expected to give such recommendations of their qualifications, as will be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber now on the premises. Possession will be given the middle of April next. J. R. BUTTS, Agent.
De Ruyter, Nov. 28, 1842. n40tf

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east E. D. Jenck's store, to the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line.

Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from De Ruyter, has left his unsettled business, notes and accounts in the hands of A. V. Bentley, Esq., for the purpose of settlement and collection. Those indebted, or having other business to transact with him, will please call on Mr. Bentley.

SYLVANUS M. HOUSE.
November 23, 1842.

Prices Reduced!

LIVE AND HELP LIVE.

J. W. T. RICE, D. D. S.,

WOULD return his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of De Ruyter for past favors, and would again tender to them his professional services for one or two weeks only, commencing Friday, December 2d, hence immediate application will be necessary to secure his services. He will while here strictly attend to all operations pertaining to his profession, such as inserting entire sets of teeth by atmospheric pressure, also, parts of sets with springs, claps, and pivots. Particular attention will be paid to cleansing, and filling decayed teeth with gold or tin foil.

From experience, he feels the utmost confidence in his profession, and would ask nothing more of the public, than his merit as an Operative Dentist deserves; therefore, let those persons desiring such manipulations, please honor him with a call, and if by social conversation and candid reasoning, he may not be able to convince them of the *fact*, that his garments are free from the stain of *quackery*, he will ask nothing more.

ODONTALGIA.

The tooth-ache, this most to be dreaded, and in fact, the most severe and excruciating affection or pain with which the human family are afflicted, may be, by applying to him, almost instantaneously relieved and effectually cured, (by the application of his chemical preparation,) without causing even the slightest degree of pain to the patient. Teeth will be extracted, (he was about to say without pain,) causing the least possible degree of pain, with the latest improved, and most scientific instruments.

N. B. Prices to correspond with the times. Room at Martin Spear's Tavern.
De Ruyter, Nov. 30, 1842. n40tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the People of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Ada Burdick, I have levied on, seized, and taken all the right, title, claim and interest, of the said Burdick, of and to the following described pieces of land, on the 24th day of December, 1840 or at any time since, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 18th township, town of Brookfield, county of Madison, being part of lot No. 60 & 69, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of lot No. 69, thence west to the south east corner of J. H. Buren's land, thence northerly along said Buren's line and up the creek to Benjamin Burdick's land, thence easterly along said Benjamin's line to S. P. Burdick's land, thence south to the south west corner of said S. P. Burdick's land, thence east to the centre of the highway, thence along said highway to the south east corner of a piece of land on lot No. 69, owned and occupied by Benjamin Burdick, thence east to Jacob Langworthy's land, thence south about 20 rods to the place of beginning, containing about 66 acres of land, be the same more or less. Also, one other piece or parcel of land in the town and county aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake near the corner of the mill dam, near the potash, thence north 79 degrees, east 14 rods to the road, thence on the road easterly six rods to a stake, thence south 68 degrees, west 19 rods to the bridge, thence north 78 degrees, west 16 rods to the corner of the said lot, thence north 15 degrees, east six rods and 5 links between the barn and shed to a stake, thence north 79 degrees west, 3 1-2 rods, thence north 7 degrees, east 13 rods to a stake at the pond, thence around the pond on the westerly side until it comes to the lands of Oliver Brown, at a stake, thence across the creek easterly to a stake on the east bank of said creek, thence down the pond on the easterly bank till it comes to the first mentioned bound, containing 8 acres of land more or less, together with the mills and water privileges thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, situate in the town and county aforesaid, on which the store stands, bounded, south by the highway, west by Truman Miller's house lot, north by land owned by Roswell P. Dowse, and easterly by the above described piece, supposed to contain one half of an acre of land be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the inn now kept by Isaac P. Miner, in the village of Leonardsville, town of Brookfield, on the 9th day of January, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Dated, Morrisville, Nov. the 23d, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. Brand, Under Sheriff.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

THOSE wishing to purchase School Books and Stationary, will do well to call at the American Tract Depository, three doors above Maxson's shop or Room No—in the Institute.

DOWNER & BROTHER.
De Ruyter, November 15.

MILLINERY, &C.

MISS FAY presents her compliments to the Ladies of De Ruyter and vicinity, and tenders them her services as a Milliner and Dress-Maker, assuring those that favor her with their patronage, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, Oct. 31, 1842. 35m6

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14. GEORGE W. SUTTON.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v2tf

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.
De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

Christian Review.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

THE importance of the Christian Review is admitted. It was commenced nearly seven years since in obedience to an urgent and almost spontaneous call from different parts of the land, and in compliance with that call, has been sustained through six successive volumes, only by special effort, and considerable sacrifice (previous to the present volume) on the part of a few individuals. The number of subscribers, however, has gradually increased, so as to inspire the hope that ultimately, the list would become such as to place it above "want," and on a basis that should insure its perpetuity; and with proper exertions on the part of its friends, it is believed such a result might easily be accomplished.

The work is put at the low price of *three dollars per annum*, in order to bring it within the means of as large a number as possible. Yet, many who are able, and who would be benefitted by its perusal, are not now subscribers, and need, it is thought, only to be reminded of the facts to become so.

The work occupies a high position among the religious quarterlies of the country, and in the estimation of intelligent men of *all Christian denominations*, is contributing a good share of the religious periodical literature of the age. To the Baptist denomination in particular, it is an auxiliary in defence and illustration of the truth, with which it is believed, we cannot afford to dispense. And, since the committee and the publishers have resolved, never again to make an appeal for pecuniary aid, but to discontinue its publication whenever the subscriptions cease to be sufficient to sustain it, it becomes every well-wisher of the Review to exert himself *now* in its behalf.

☞The publishers having a number of the past volumes on hand, propose, in order to interest some who may be desirous of possessing it, yet feel unable to *subscribe*, to exert their influence to obtain new subscribers, and by so doing not only secure it for themselves, but, by increasing its circulation, extend its usefulness, and help to insure its perpetuity—to offer a premium for new subscribers, as follows:

☞Any person obtaining TWENTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS and remitting the publishers *sixty dollars*, shall be entitled to a *complete set of the Review in seven volumes*, the subscription price of which is, TWENTY ONE DOLLARS!

⁂For FIFTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, the last five volumes will be given—subscription price FIFTEEN DOLLARS!

⁂For TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, the last two volumes, subscription price, SIX DOLLARS!

For FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS, either of the last three volumes, subscription price, THREE DOLLARS!

It is hoped that this very liberal premium, may induce many of the friends of the Review to make a renewed effort in its behalf, and thus not only reap benefit themselves, but aid the great object the Review is intended to sustain.

SUBSCRIBERS are reminded of the terms of subscription, "*three dollars per annum* IN ADVANCE." Have you paid your subscription? The money is much needed.

GOULD KENDALL & LINCOLN, *Publishers*,
59 Washington Street.

N. B. The publishers of any religious paper who shall give the above advertisement *three insertions* in their columns (and send a copy to the publishers) shall be entitled to a selection of either two of the last four volumes.

Boston, August 10th.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.
De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of Clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and travelling part of community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the inkstand or pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c., with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents.—Consequently a medal was awarded by the institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B. Principal,
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress,
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3,50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5,00
In Drawing,	2,00
In Painting,	2,00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.

A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold—*Agents*—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and is only one out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its innate value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

A very liberal offer!—*One Hundred Dollars* will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will purchase and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

☞ Persons enclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them.

Also, in press, another *important, valuable*, and *cheap work*, in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 33m6

POETRY.

Arouse thee, Soul!

BY ROBERT NICOLL.

Arouse thee, Soul!
God made not thee to sleep
Thy hour of death, in doing naught—away;
He gave thee power to keep,
Oh! use it for his glory, while you may.
Arouse thee, Soul!

Arouse thee, Soul!
O there is much to do
For thee, if thou would'st work for human kind
The misty Future through,
A greatness looms—'tis mind, awaken'd mind!
Arouse thee, Soul!

Arouse thee, Soul!
Shake off thy sluggishness,
As shakes the lark the dewdrop from its wing;
Make but *one* Error less—
One Truth—thine offering to Mind's altar bring!
Arouse thee, Soul!

Arouse thee, Soul!
Be what thou surely art,
An emanation from the Deity,
A flutter of that heart
Which fills all Nature, sea and earth, and sky.
Arouse thee, Soul!

Arouse thee, Soul!
And let the body do
Some worthy deed for human happiness
To join, when life is through,
Unto thy name; that Angels both may bless!
Arouse thee, Soul!

Arouse thee, Soul!
Leave nothing of the earth;—
And, if the body be not strong to dare,
To blessed thoughts give birth,
High as yon Heaven, pure as Heaven's air,
Arouse thee, Soul!

Arouse thee, Soul!
Or sleep for evermore,
And be what all nonentities have been—
Crawl on till life is o'er:
If to be aught but this thou e'er dost mean,
Arouse thee, Soul!

Miscellaneous Department.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE WHALE FISHERY.

From the time a whale ship leaves port, until she has procured a cargo of oil, there are men stationed at mast-head, one at the fore mast head, one at the main-mast, and one at the mizen-mast. Their elevation is from 50 to 80 feet above the ship's deck. These men are relieved once in two hours during the day. After sailing many weeks and sometimes many months, whales of different kinds may have been seen, but not being valued for their oil they are not attacked. There are six kinds, viz: Sperm, Right, Humpback, Finback, Sulphur-bottom and the Grampus. Only the three former are valued for their oil. When the man at mast-head sees the water blow up by a whale, he cries out in a loud voice, 'There she blows!' and repeats the cry as often as she blows. The Master or Officer asks, 'Where away?'—The reply is given, 'two points on our lee bow, Sir,' by the sailor aloft, or in any other direction as the case may be. Orders are then given for bearing the ship down for the whale, until within one-eighth or one-half of a mile, as circumstances will admit, always striving if possible to keep the ship to the windward of the whale, because after attacking her she almost invariably runs against wind and sea, which make it a laborious task for shipkeepers in working the ship to the whale. Orders are once more given to the sailors, 'Back the main yard.' This command is instantly obeyed. In this evolution, the ship's sails are put in such a position that a part have a tendency to give the ship a retrograde, as well as a direct motion, so that she remains nearly stationary. A command is then given to lower away the boats, numbering from three to five, as depends on the size of the ship, and the number of the crew. This is promptly obeyed, by swinging cranes projecting out on the ship's sides, from under the boats and slacking away on the davit tackles. Each boat is manned by six men; an officer or mate, a harpooner or boat-steerer and four seamen. Now each crew make every possible exertion in propelling its boat to see who shall have honor and praise of the first attack. When within a few yards, the harpooner stands up, takes the fatal weapon in his hand, which is attached to a small chord of many fathoms, coiled snugly away near the stem of the boat, and with good force and aim gives the monster a death-blow. The whale now sounds, or descends a great depth into the sea, not often so far, however, as to take the whole length of line. While she is ascending, the boat's crew is nearing her, by hauling in the line made fast to her, and the other boats crews are now ready to give her the second attack with their harpoons, as soon as this is done, stations are changed by the officer and harpooner of each boat—the harpooner goes to the stern and steers the boat, while the the officer steps forward into the bow of the same, takes the lance in hand, and darts it into the whale up to the hilt which is about three feet. The lance is attached to a line six or eight fathoms long, made fast to the boat The blade is an oval or diamond shape perfectly pointed and sharp, with a long iron shank, in which is a socket fitted to the staff six or eight feet long, which, when thrown, gives the iron much force. This process is repeated by the different boats as often as an opportunity occurs, until she goes into a flurry so called, or breathing her last, when all boats stand clear giving her line until she gives the last but dreadful struggle, and dies. A signal is then given by holding a flag, which is known by the shipkeepers as a signal that the the whale is dead and for them to sail the ship to her. This is done as soon as possible. A large hawser is made fast to the tail or flukes, which is also made fast on board ship and she comes alongside—Nearly all sail is taken in. All hands commence getting her in by cutting with spades and at the same time heaving at the windlass with a large tackle and fall attached to it, until they have hoisted up a piece fifteen or twenty feet long and three or four wide. The thickness depends upon the blubber or fat flesh of the whale, being usually from six to fourteen inches. There is then a process to go through, called boarding, which is nothing more than cutting this piece in two, already hoisted so that it will swing in midships, over the main hatch. Orders are then given, 'Lower away.' At the same moment, it falls down betwixt decks into what is called the Blubber Room.—Here are men stationed who cut it into pieces from ten to eighteen inches long, eight to twelve wide. From there it is thrown upon deck and taken to the mincing-house, where a man stands with a mincing knife, (shaped nearly as a bush-scythe with a handle on each end,) and slices it into pieces from one quarter of an inch to an inch thick. From thence it is thrown into *try-pots*, so called, elevated on brick work, similar to those used by farmers, only of much larger size. For starting, fire-wood is first used, afterwards scraps and blubber is used for fuel in trying out whales during the voyage. As the pots fill up, the oil is dipped into a cistern, from thence into casks which are put below, and stowed away, where it remains until discharged from ship.—*Manchester Democrat.*

SISTER.

A thousand ties occur to bind sisters together. There is in the first place, a natural affection in the human heart, implanted there to correspond to that relation and thus unite those in attachment who have been borne on the same bosom, and grown up around the same hearth. Besides this instinctive affection, they naturally become attached from sympathy, from sharing the same joys and sorrows, and loving the same object.

The same events for years have filled them with gladness, and often they have mingled their tears at the same calamities. Their interests have been the same, and even their childish plays, the source to them of infinite delight, have made closer the tie which draw their hearts together. Sisters, blossoms on the same stem, what should ever sever them! Stars shining in the same constellation, why should they not mingle their mild radiance in peace! If there be in their hearts any capacity for attachments, how can their common tasks, their common pleasures, their perpetual society, fail of uniting them in the most intimate affection? If they have any literary ambition, any desire for intellectual improvement, they may minister endlessly to each others pleasures and progress. If they would add to literary accomplishment the charm of graceful and winning manners, whose eye so quick as that of a sister to administer friendly criticism and admonition? I counsel them to use well that portion of life which they pass under the same roof, to cement the bond of natural affection, for the time will come when they will probably need it all. For as fountains which rise upon the same mountain top, diverse and run in opposite directions, traverse plains as different as tropical abundance and polar sterility, and finally join the great ocean, one under the burning line and the other in the midst of perpetual snows; so sisters, rocked in the same cradle, watched over by the same maternal solicitude, walking hand in hand the same path of education and accomplishment, may be destined, by events over which they have no control, to a lot as widely contrasted as can possibly be conceived. Equality of conditions they cannot hope. How shall they resist the influences which tend to divide their hearts as well as their fortunes? The best security for lasting attachment and for happy intercourse through life, is the assiduous cultivation, as long as they are together, of kindness, forbearance, and generosity. It is a mistake to suppose that the natural affections need no cultivation. They are from the nature of things, subjected to the same laws with any other attachment. The natural relations are only the foundation for attachments. But unfaithfulness to the social relations, gradually weakens the strongest natural ties, and sisters even, who have done nothing but cross and render each other uncomfortable, will seek their friendships any where rather than with those in whom they will find neither sympathy nor consideration.—*Burnap's Lectures.*

SINAI.—Among all the stupendous works of nature, not a place can be more fitted for the exhibition of Almighty power. I have stood upon the summit of the giant Etna, and looking over the clouds floating beneath it, upon the bold scenery of Sicily, and the distant mountains of Calabria; upon the top of the Vesuvius, and looked down upon the waves of the lava, and the ruined and half recovered cities at its foot; and they are nothing compared with the terrific solitude and bleak majesty of Sinai. An observing traveler has well called it 'a perfection of desolation.' Not a tree or shrub, or blade of grass is to be seen upon the bare and rugged sides of innumerable mountains, heaving their naked summits to the skies, while the crumbling masses of granite all around, and the distant view of the Syria desert, with its boundless waste of land, from the wildest and most dreary, the most terrific and desolate picture that the imagination can conceive. The level surface of the very top, or pinnacle, is about 60 feet square. At one end is a single rock about twenty feet high, on which, said the monk, the Spirit of God descended, while in the crevice beneath his favored servant received the tables of the law. The ruins of the church and convent are still to be seen upon the mountain, to which, before the convent below was built, monks and hermits used to retire, and, secluded from the world, sing the praises of God upon his chosen hill. Near this, also in ruins, stands a Mohammedan mosque; for on this sacred spot the followers of Christ and Mohammed have united in worshipping the true and living God. Under the chapel is a hermit's cell, where, in the iron age of fanaticism the anchorite lived out his days in fasting, meditation and prayer.—*Travels in Egypt.*

Divine grace educates the reasoning faculties of the soul, as well as the best affections of the heart; and happily consecrates them both to the glory of the Redeemer.

In all your dealings be honest and upright.

Temperance Department.

From the Washington.

THE POT OF BOILED MILK.

Some time ago, after a juvenile temperance procession had been dismissed, I called a chubby cheeked, flaxen haired little boy to me. Why do you walk with the other boys and wear that badge, my little fellow? said I. 'Why, because I am a temperance boy,' said he, quickly, and his bright eyes glistened with joy as he recounted to me, in his artless manner, the pleasure he had felt that day. But, said I, you have not yet told me what temperance means. 'Why,' replied he, 'it means that we must not drink whiskey.'—Before he could reply to my questions, a fine looking lad, about fourteen years of age, called to him; 'Come, Charley, let us go home now, you know mother is waiting for us.' 'Yes, Jimmy, directly, when I speak with this gentleman awhile, I'll go.' James drew near, and after learning the point at issue, said his brother Charley was too young to tell the reason why he ought to love the Temperance Society, 'but,' said he, 'if you will just come with me to that bench, under that big oak, I will tell you why we do love it.'

Agreed, my fine little fellow, said I.—Having seated ourselves in the cool shade, I took Charley on my knee, and James related as follows:

'Many persons have asked me what such little boys as we are, could possibly know about temperance. I have not always had time, as I now have, to tell the reason, and mother will forgive us for delaying, as this is holiday. When I was a smaller boy than I now am, my father would frequently come home very drunk, and whenever he did come in that state, we were always sure to get a kick or a cuff from him. So we began to fear his coming so much that we would hide ourselves behind mother's chair whenever he came in. One day father came home so drunk that he could scarcely stand without some support. He stood in the doorway for some time gazing at us as we sat around the little fire, eagerly waiting until the milk should be ready for us. As soon as we saw father, we knew that we should have no milk, for he had not eaten any thing that day, and we knew that he would have something to eat if it was in the house. He looked at us for some time, as if to find out something to swear at.

'Sarah, why havn't you got supper ready, you lazy wench, you?' he said. 'Come, stir out of that chair, or I'll teach you better, you good-for-nothing hussey, you."—Mother, trembling, rose from the chair, while the big tears rolled down her pale cheeks. We began to cry, too; this only made matters worse. 'Why don't you move faster, you lazy wench, you're too lazy to move,' said he. My poor mother's tears flowed afresh, at this brutal remark. She looked at my father imploringly for a moment, when she said, 'John, you know we have nothing to eat but some boiled milk, which Mr. B. was good enough to send for the children.' 'Milk! milk! hey? why, that's what I've been thinking about! Come, stir about, let's have the milk,' said he. He staggered to a seat at the table, the chair on which he attempted to sit was an old and broken one, and he fell with it, and lay for some time perfectly helpless. After three or four vain attempts to rise, he called to my mother: 'Here, Sally, why don't you help me? You see I'm sick and weak—come, help.' My mother obeyed, and placed him in a stronger chair. 'Now, Sal,' said he, 'let's have the soup.' My poor mother looked first at father and then at us, as we sat cowering in the chimney-corner, the big tears rolling down her cheeks.—'Why, John" said she, 'there's not enough for the children; they have eat nothing today yet."

'Children, hey! children! what business have they to eat? bring it along, or I'll break every bone in your body,' and seizing a part of the broken chair, he threw it at mother. Fortunately it missed her, but glancing from the wall it struck little Charley on the arm with such force as to bruise it very much. The poor little fellow screamed with pain. Oh! mother, said he, papa hurt me so much. 'Hush your squalling there, you noisy brat,' said he, (hiccoughing,) 'or I'll teach you manners!' Poor Charley was quiet in an instant.

'Is that boiled milk coming? say,' said father.

Poor mother, trembling and weeping, set our little pot before him. As she turned away from the table she looked at us again, saying, 'poor children, they will starve, and I knew not where to get a mouthful of food for them,' and she wept bitterly.

'Starve, hey!' cried my father, 'well, let them starve—they're only trouble, any how!' 'God forgive you, John, for your unkindness,' was all that my mother said.

Hearing my mother's last words, he looked at her for an instant so fiercely, that I thought I should have sunk through the floor. He rose from his seat and made a step towards her. 'God forgive who? me? There, take that'—and he struck her a violent blow on the side of her head. She uttered a faint scream and fell to the floor, bleeding and senseless. Seeing what he had done, and fearing he had killed her, father instantly left the house. Charley and I now screamed as loud as we could. We knelt down by my mother's side and called to her, mother, mother, but she heeded us not. 'Mother,' said Charley, 'get up, I won't cry any more about my arm, indeed I won't, mamma. We won't cry for the milk either, will we Jemmy? Come, mother,' but my poor mother heard us not. Our kind neighbor, Miss Sarah Ann Stuart, passing by at the time, heard our cries and stept in to see the cause. 'My God!' said she, 'James, what's the matter with your mother?' I told her as well as I could the whole affair. 'Run,' said she, 'for Dr. Richardson. Tell him to come directly.—The Doctor came immediately, and soon restored mother to consciousness. You would have wept had you seen little Charley when she opened her eyes. He kissed her again and again, and said he wouldn't cry about his arm, and father shan't hit you any more, &c.

Miss Stuart wept, and the good doctor applied his handkerchief to his eyes more than once. Hearing little Charley speak of his arm, he next applied a bandage to it, glad he did not receive the blow in the head, as it would have killed him. 'Oh! mother, I'm so hungry,' whispered Charley. Miss Stuart overheard it, and took leave for a few moments, returning with a basket full of provisions. 'God bless you for your kindness, Miss Stuart,' sobbed my mother, while tears flowed freely down her cheeks. The Doctor soon entered with another basket, well packed by Mrs. Richardson.

Miss S. and the Doctor took their leave, promising to call in the morning. Charley and I sat on the bed with mother. We talked for a long time till Charley fell asleep; but mother woke him again, and we both said the Lord's Prayer, after which Charley, clasping his little hands, repeated the prayer his mother had taught him, in a distinct voice:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take"—Amen.

The tears came to my mother's eyes as she gazed on her little boy. 'Mother,' said Charley, 'did you not say we should pray for those who do not love us?' 'Yes, my child, I did.' 'Well, then, mother, we must pray for papa, for he does not love us, or else he would not have hit you and me. Mother, you pray for him.' The request of Charley was granted—she raised her eyes to Heaven, and in a feeble though fervent voice, she poured forth her soul in prayer:

'Father of mercies, bless my poor boys, cherish and protect them; take them, Holy Father, into thy keeping—'tis from thee alone our help must come. And oh! God, bless my once kind husband. Turn him from the error of his ways, and teach him once more to walk in the path of duty—Father of mercies! hear a mother's prayer, restore him to me as he once was, pure, kind, and gentle. O grant, Lord, that we may know him again as a father and husband, for the Savior's sake, Amen.'

'Amen!' responded a hoarse voice.

My mother started, for my father stood before us. Charley hid his head in the bed-clothes, and I, trembling with fear, strove to get as far away from him as possible.

My father spoke first. 'Sarah,' said he, in a gentle tone, 'were you praying for me? No answer. I overheard it all, Sarah, you were praying for a wretch who a few hours ago would have murdered you in cold blood. Can you forgive me, Sarah? Oh! speak, can you forgive such a wretch as I have been? O God, what a dreadful curse have I escaped. Say you forgive me, and man's enemy shall never enter my mouth.'

'Forgive you! O yes! may God forgive you as freely as I do!' He clasped her to his bosom. Tears of joy now flowed, where before all had been bitterness. The morning came, my mother seemed quite well. We breakfasted from Miss Stuart's and the Doctor's provisions, both of whom called to see us. The joyful news was soon communicated to them. 'Come, John,' said the Doctor to my father, 'you must confirm your good resolution by signing the TEMPERANCE PLEDGE, and then I have plenty of work for you.' He signed the pledge and went to work immediately. When he came to dinner, he called Charley and myself to him. He was about to set Charley on his knee, when the little fellow cried out, 'take care of my arm, papa, it is sore' 'Why, what is the matter, Charley?' 'Why, papa, don't you know yesterday when you was a bad man, you hit me with a stick, but you are a good papa now, and won't hit me again, will you, papa?' The tear stood in his eye, as he looked at Charley. No, my son, never; may God forgive my cruelty.'

'Now, sir,' said James, 'I've told you nearly all. My father is a good man; we have plenty to eat and wear, and go to school.' Charley jumped off my knee, taking James by the hand, took off his cap with the other, and gave a hurrah for the Washingtonians.

HIBERNICUS—ANCHOR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

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Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

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Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific: and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

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MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

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A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

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On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD Pills, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

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Dr SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or billious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

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For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

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Colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

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For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

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Oct. 20, 1842. 35y1

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

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THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

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May 30. STONE STORE.

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N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

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October 4, 1842.

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De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

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L. T. Rogers 2d

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

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Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God* —COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, DECEMBER 7, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Sabbath Department.

Extracts From Carlow.

"5. Socrates in his Ecclesiastical History in his 5th Book, chap. 21, shews that the Sabbath, as it relates to the seventh day, was kept several hundred years after Christ; and yet tho' in his time first day observation was with some, a little crept in, yet he reckons it but a tradition, his words are these: 'Touching the communion there are sundry observations and customs, for though in manner almost all the Churches throughout the whole world do celebrate and receive the holy misteries every Sabbath after other, yet the people inhabiting Alexandria and Rome do not use it, the Egyptians adjoining to Alexandria, together with the inhabitants of Thebias of a tradition doth celebrate the communion upon *Sunday*,' Whence, 1. We may observe the Sabbath observation to this time, which was four hundred years and more after Christ, almost throughout the whole world; and that it was the seventh day Sabbath will appear, if we consider that its distinctly set down from the first day. And, 2, He himself reckons the first day's observation but a tradition. And in his 6th Book, chap. 8, he speaks thus: When the festival meeting throughout every week was come, I mean, saith he, the *Saturday* and the *Sunday*, upon which the Christians are wont to meet solemnly in the church. And upon this passage we find by what was before noted, that they esteemed and called the seventh day the Sabbath, and the first day practice a tradition. So from all that hath been said, we may observe how first day observation was brought in with much ado, and how in those decrees of men there was allowed a liberty to labor on the first day; so that it doth appear plainly from these instances, that it was not intended to be kept when first brought in, as now it is observed, but long custom begets a consent.

"And we may observe that this kind of observation did not at first produce a slighting, or at least such a slighting of the Sabbath, as hath since through long custom followed, for almost the whole world kept to the Lord's Sabbath, and celebrated the holy misteries upon it, after these beginnings of first day observations, as I have already noted out of Socrates, for his last noted chapter the 8th, of his 6th Book, brings it down to four hundred and forty years after Christ, and Constantine reigned about the year three hundred and forty; so that at first it was not a slighting of the Lord's holy seventh day Sabbath, for the Sabbath was kept in the Church with the first day for many hundred years, and as we find by whom, and what manner first day observation came in; so we may see why it was brought in, which was from some high hatred against the Jews, on whom they were very apt to lay all the charge of crucifying Christ, and therefore doth Mr. Sallers and Spitlehouse in their Book entitled, An appeal to the consciences of the Chief Magistrates of this Commonwealth touching the Sabbath, printed in the year 1661, in page 7, noted from Doctor Willet's comment upon Exodus, who speaking of the change of the Sabbath, and urgeth Ursinus to prove it, that the Church did it, and that they did it that they might be discerned from the Jewish synagogue, which we conceive to be a very weak argument, to change a moral and perpetual command of God, binding all men in all ages to the performance of it, let the spiritual man judge. Indeed I find this hatred beginning to be very high even in Constantine's time, as may be observed in Eusebus's History of the life of Constantine, the 4th Book and 27th chap. where it is said of him, that he made a law that no Christian should serve a Jew, esteeming it a wicked thing that they who had slain the prophets, and cruelly put to death our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, that they should hold and keep in subjection those that were redeemed with the blood of our Lord and Savior; or if any one lived already in that servile condition, that he should be released, and the Jew fined, as arising from this kind of hatred did this change of the Sabbath come; and as was the tree, so is the fruit, but how far this was from the apostles frame and temper may be observed by comparing these things with Rom. 9, not that I go about to clear the Jews, but the Gentiles also as having a deep hand in the thing, are to be charged as well as them, Mat. 20, 19. Acts 4, 27.

"Again, as to the change of the Sabbath to the first day of the week, was chiefly done to raise a wall of partition betwixt the Gentiles and Jews, as hath been shewed, so we hope the pulling down of that wall will be a preparative to the accomplishing of those glorious prophecies, which hold forth the unity which shall be betwixt Jew and Gentile, as our Savior hath foretold, John 10, 16: as also the apostle Paul, Rom. 11, 25, 26: and verse the 7th, which surely ought to be the earnest desire of all the people of God, and especially of such as are in a waiting posture to see the fulfilling thereof; and most of all by such as profess themselves to be the rulers and pastors of such a people, as you Mr. Ward and the clergy of this nation account yourselves to be.

"The Jews make it an argument that Christ is not the Messiah, because Christians who profess themselves to be his followers are Sabbath breakers, and concluding from thence, that Christ himself was a Sabbath breaker, and consequently if so, what benefit can we expect by the death of an evil doer; and thus you may see what evil consequences follow the not observing of the Lord's holy Sabbath.

Missionary Department.

For the Register.

To the Members of the Seventh Day Baptist Denomination throughout the United States.

DEAR BRETHREN,—In compliance with instructions, given by the General Conference at its late session, I submit the following remarks to your candid consideration

Through the medium of "The Register," the outlines of a plan for promoting more effectually the cause of Domestic Missions, have been already laid before you, together with the form of a Constitution, on which it is proposed to base a new organization at our next anniversary season. You have also discovered, that the same general plan for promoting missionary operations, is proposed to be applied to other benevolent objects, subject however to such modifications as necessity may require.

With reference to the proposed new organization, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that all desire to *bind* the churches in regard to the plan which has been submitted, is utterly disclaimed. We have merely submitted the plan, in the belief, that if followed out in all its particulars, it will be the *best* mode of accomplishing the result at which we are aiming. Our recommendation is, "that each church in the denomination consider itself a missionary society." Whoever considers the character of the primitive christian churches, will perceive that our recommendation is in accordance with the pure spirit of the gospel. Not that the early churches received the *appellation* of missionary societies; yet such they really were to all intents and purposes.

The great object at which we aim, is to bring about a central or general organization, with efficient auxiliaries in every part of the denomination. It matters but little, so far as the immediate operations of the General Society are concerned, whether an individual church resolves itself formally into a missionary society, or not. If it only considers itself such, it is enough.—Or, if it do but take such steps towards aiding the operations of the General Society, as will give proof of its being actuated by a missionary spirit, it is all that can be asked. To enable the General Society to act, it is only necessary that its treasury be well supplied with funds, raised by the churches. To raise these funds, a church can take whatever method it may consider most proper; or, in the very language of the committee's report, "adopting such a plan to effect this, as they may in their judgment think best." Be assured, brethren, the General Board will never ask, in what manner your funds were raised, believing you have a perfect right to do as you please in that respect. Take your own plan. Our plan, if approved by you, will be your own; and we think it a good one. But the Board will ask nothing but your funds, and your hearty co-operation in its efforts to promote the gospel in our land.

It is manifest, that if the General Society be ever so well organized, it can do nothing without good and efficient auxiliaries. It would only resemble the large and well built reservoir, without any tributary streams to fill it. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance, that auxiliary societies be immediately formed throughout the entire denomination. It is not absolutely necessary, that every such society be under the direct supervision of a church. If it be a voluntary association of such persons as are friendly to the missionary cause, holding its meetings, and conducting its operations altogether independent of the church, it will answer the purpose. A society thus organized, might even be composed in part of those who are not members of any church, or even of those who belong to other persuasions, care being taken to frame the constitution, so that none but Seventh Day Baptists have the ultimate control of its proceedings. But the plan, which has met the approbation of the General Conference, and which has already been laid before you, regards it as most desirable, at least in all ordinary cases, that auxiliary societies be formed and directed under the immediate auspices of the several churches. In case, however, that some peculiar local circumstances render this inexpedient, the alternative here presented can be adopted; so that there need, in no case, be a failure. But permit us to suggest, that where the society is altogether within the pale of the church, there may be persons living in the vicinity, who are friendly to the cause, and will gladly contribute to its aid. Let measures be taken to secure the offerings of such friends: "for he that is not against us, is on our part."

Our plan contemplates, in certain cases, the formation of missionary societies, where no churches exist. It sometimes happens, that a few families are located in some isolated spot, so that it is out of their power to co-operate directly with any society, whose location is in the immediate vicinity of a church. Wherever any families are thus situated, we invite them to organize themselves into a missionary society, and give evidence of their zeal in the cause of God, by transmitting every year, so much as their circumstances will warrant, to the General Society, either immediately, or through the medium of some Association. Such a course might ultimately result in great profit to themselves. In the missionary labors performed under the direction of the Board, they would very probably be remembered, and the issue might be the gathering of a prosperous church right in their neighborhood. In the mean time, their stated meetings for missionary purposes, and their persevering efforts in this way, would in some measure compensate for the want of church privileges; serving to bind them together, to warm one another's hearts, and to determine them in cleaving to the truth in spite of all their discouragements. Though their yearly collections might be small, they would still amount to something; and if only a dollar, it would show their good will.

Our plan also proposes to make auxiliary bodies of the different Associations of the denomination, so that they may be the media of conveying the contributions of the churches, or primary societies, to the General Board. But it will still be at the option of the primary societies, whether to transmit their funds in this way, or not.—No doubt, associated churches will generally choose to avail themselves of this mode of communicating with the General Board. Still there may be circumstances to render it advisable for some churches to represent themselves immediately. Whichever course be pursued, whether to represent themselves immediately, or mediately through the Associations, it cannot effect the deliberations of the General Society. Even where such variety of representation results from want of harmony between Associations and churches, the General Society can know nothing of it, inasmuch as its deliberations will relate purely to missionary business, and cannot constitutionally have the least bearing upon such matters, as grow out of the primary relation of churches to Associations.

With regard to the *Constitution*, upon which it is proposed to base the organization of a new society, I would remark, that it may possibly be defective in the minds of some. We do not pretend that it is perfect. Indeed it would be folly to pretend perfection in regard to any thing of human contrivance. But we sincerely hope, that its defects will not be viewed with a spirit of fault-finding. All that is proposed by the present draft, is to lay a platform, upon which the denomination can begin to act without farther delay. If our brethren, who may attend the anniversary in September next, will suggest any alterations or amendments, that will render it more unexceptionable, we will gladly attend to them. Rest assured, it is our determination to make it as perfect as possible.

At the time the Constitution was under consideration by the committee, it was remarked, that some of our brethren would probably object to the article which makes money the basis of representation. Had it been in our power to frame an article which would meet the scruples of such brethren, and at the same time secure the interests of the society, we would gladly have done it. But after taking all matters into consideration, we concluded that the article, in the shape it now stands, was about as good as we could make it. In justification of it, let it be observed, that the sum of ten dollars is so small, as to be within the ability of any society, that will be formed in the denomination: or, if not within the ability of a primary society, yet, at all events, within the ability of an Association. Again, no member, or delegate, will be entitled to more than his own individual vote, whatever may be the amount contributed by him, or by the society which he represents. The article does not say 'one *representation* for every ten dollars,' but, 'one *representative*.' Even the life member, who has furnished his fifty dollars, will still be entitled to nothing more than his own single vote. Again, the rich are not likely to obtain any undue advantage over the poor, inasmuch as the poor members of a church are generally by far the most liberal contributers to the cause. The rich commonly love their money, and hold on to it with such a grasp, that they 'can hardly enter the kingdom of heaven.' Or, where we find the rare instance of a rich christian, consecrating his property to the utmost of his ability, we always find such purity of principle, such kindness of heart, such humbleness of mind, that he is any thing but an aspiring Diotrephes loving to have the pre-eminence. The poor have nothing to fear from such a brother. Again let it be considered, whether the money-basis will not serve as a stimulus to the efforts of the churches; and whether, on the other hand, if a free representation were granted to all, it would not open the door for those to come in, and control the operations of the Board, who are at the same time too niggardly to give a farthing to the cause.—Such a fear, it is true, need not be indulged, if all who call themselves christians, were governed by a disposition to give of their substance to the utmost of their ability, and felt, in the highest sense, that they were but the *stewards*, and not the *proprietors* of God's bounty. But look at the mixed character of our churches. In view of all the difficulties therefore, we have drafted such an article, as we considered least objectionable. We flatter ourselves, that our brethren, on reviewing the whole subject, will coincide with us in opinion.

I think it unnecessary to enter upon any farther expose of our plan. All that remains, is to urge your hearty co-operation. It may not, to be sure, meet your views entirely. But do not let this hinder your engaging in the effort, might and main. If you wait until some plan be devised, to which no one could find objections, you will wait until your probation is closed, and you are summoned to give account of your stewardships. In the mean time souls are perishing for lack of knowledge. While they perish, how much of the guilt, think you, will fall upon *you?* A small denomination we are, it is true. Yet in proportion to our numbers and influence, are we responsible for the welfare of the human race. Indeed, if God has committed to us more truth, than he has to any other order, our responsibility is greater than an equal number of others would be. For in proportion to the amount of truth of which one is in possession, so is his moral power.—And do we not claim to have a more correct understanding of the volume of truth, at least so far as regards the Sabbath, than we are willing to allow to others? And do we not maintain, that the Sabbath exerts a most important influence over society?—that without it, nothing can be done towards bringing men under the power of the gospel? How responsible, then, is the post we occupy! Do not, brethren, be indifferent to your responsibilities. But let this new organization for missionary effort, together with a consideration of the momentous era in which we live, be the signal to awake, and gird yourselves for action.

No agent has yet been appointed to visit the entire connexion, for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing plan.—For the present, we are under the necessity of relying upon that missionary spirit, which generally prevails among us. Shall we be disappointed? Must we find, when the time comes for the full organization of the society, that but here and there a church has fully responded to the call? Then, when we hope to find that the fire is kindled, and burning throughout the length and breadth of the denomination, must we learn that nothing has yet been done? No, brethren, we will not suffer ourselves to indulge such fears. We hope better things of you. We indulge the pleasing expectation, that in every church will be found a hearty response to this undertaking. Whoever has the love of Christ burning in his heart, and firing him with aught of missionary zeal, will please consider this circular as addressed to him. However obscure may be his situation, however inferior to his brethren in point of talent, wealth, or influence, let him not rest, until the whole church to which he belongs, is alive in the work.

Our brethren will please to consider, that it is important to have as large a fund as possible, accumulated by the next conference, [illegible] that the society may [illegible] to act with vigor. The churches, therefore, to whom this circular will come, should begin to organize their primary societies without delay. Do not put it off to the last moment, and then come with only that pittance, which would be discreditable to your circumstances, but which might nevertheless be unavoidable, in consequence of some sudden and unexpected turn given to your affairs. Begin now. Lay out your plans, and let every thing be pursued systematically. Even individual members should act with system in this matter, as well as in all other matters where an outlay of money is concerned. Let system be pursued, and a great deal will be accomplished. Let system be disregarded, and but little will be done, and that, most probably, but ill-done. Let every person resolve to lay by so much per week; or, which is more according to the gospel, so much per cent. of all his avails, and label it, "*Holy to the Lord.*" Let him consider it sacrilege to appropriate any part of this to himself, remembering it is the Lord's. "Will a man rob God?"

Dear brethren, we beseech you by the love of Christ, that you do not sleep over this matter. Its importance is unspeakably great, not only in respect to the promulgation of truth, and the conversion of souls, but in respect to the internal prosperity of our existing denomination. I cannot but regard the formation of this new society, as a happy era in our history, and calculated, from the manner in which it was brought about, to destroy those petty jealousies which were troubling us. Indeed, it is already tending to this. Our next anniversary may be the grave of all our difficulties; yet every thing depends on the course you take. Only let your immediate, well directed, vigorous efforts contribute to make that an interesting season, and in the mean time lay up your prayers in heaven, that the Divine blessing may rest upon it, and the issue will doubtless be for the glory of God, and the peace of Zion.

On behalf of the General Conference.

THOMAS B. BROWN.

N. B. Pastors of churches, or leaders of their public meetings, are requested to read the foregoing circular from the pulpit, together with the *plan* and *Constitution*, which have already been published.

Children's Department.

From the Sabbath School Monitor

Evening.

BY A LITTLE GIRL FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE

'Tis evening on the mountain's brow,
And the gorgeous clouds are fading now;
Upon that gold-tipp'd mount afar,
That seems to touch yon eastern star.

The little streamlet passing by,
Unruffled breathes a tender sigh;
And passing o'er the tiny stone,
Repeats it in a gentler tone.

The forest trees are bending low
To the southern breeze, as it passeth now;
And gently waves the flowret wild,
Which is often termed the forest's child.

The tuneful bird is in its nest,
The lambkins have retired to rest;
Smiling beauteous Day has gone,
While sombre Night comes slowly on.

The laborer's toil is at its close,
With joy, he seeks the night's repose,
With happy heart, and cheerful voice,
His household flock around rejoice.

Night is a time for solemn thought,
When care and labor are forgot,
When all the weary are at rest,
And sorrow's gone from every breast.

All nature's silent, earth and air
Seem off'ring up a thankful prayer,
To God who holds the sea, and land,
The universe, in his right hand.

CORNELIA.

JOHN HAWKINS.

Doubtless all of my young readers have heard of John Hawkins, of Baltimore, the great advocate of, and lecturer on Temperance. He was once an intemperate man, and neglected his family and all his duties, and associated with men of degraded character and habits.

And how do you think his reformation was effected? Through the instrumentality of his daughter Hannah, a little girl of twelve years of age. She loved her father, and wept for his degraded condition. The particular circumstances which brought about his reformation, are related in a thrilling manner by Mr. Hawkins himself, and are in substance as follows:

After having been drunk every day for six weeks—and he prayed God that he might remember the day until his death—he was lying one morning in bed, his whiskey bottle by his side, and in such a state of mind that he feared he should commit some horrible crime—when he began to ask himself if it were possible for him to be saved! His conduct towards his family had been such, that his daughters had, one by one, been taken from under his control, all but the youngest, and they had come back for her, but she refused to leave him. 'Though all the world forsake father,' said she, 'I never will. I have stood by him thus far, and will yet.'

Well, he heard her, on the morning referred to, coming up stairs. He did not wish, in his state of mind, to see one who had thus stood by him—he covered his head with the bed clothes, but he felt her at his side. She wished to say something to check him, but feared to do so. His mental suffering at this time was indescribable, he trembled from head to foot.

At length, in a faint voice, she said, '*Please father, don't send me for any more whiskey to-day.*' He had some feeling left, and her kind wishes came home to his heart, but he ordered her in an abrupt manner to leave the room. She left him, but her feelings were deeply injured. 'Mother,' said she, 'please to go up stairs to father—I did not mean to wound his feelings.' 'What,' said he to himself, 'and am I so brutal as to wound the feelings of a child who so loves me?' I heard her coming again, and again covered myself. She knelt by the bedside. What she was then doing was unknown to me, but it is now known that she was offering up a silent prayer for degraded, disgraced, and wretched, but still beloved father.

She gently raised the clothes, and he gave her one piercing look: his arms were extended,—'Hannah, come,' was all that he could say, but with a cry of joy, she was the next moment clasped to the bosom of her father. From that moment he determined that another drop of alcohol should never pass his lips, and in the strength of God, he had thus far kept his pledge!

That night he attended the place of meeting of the Washingtonians: the pledge was read to him, he walked up to the table, signed his name, and delivered Mr. Rum over to the proper authorities!

This was all done without the knowledge of wife or daughter. That night, when he returned home, as he closed the door, he knew from the glimmering light at the head of the stairway, that his daughter was listening to know whether the door opened *drunk or sober.* The result was satisfactory: and in the strength of God, every door opened and shut by him hereafter should open and shut sober.

The effect produced when he informed his wife and daughter that he had taken the pledge, he described at length. Often since, when far from home, has he blessed God for the joy which that hour had brought to wife, family, and friends.—*Youth's Medallion.*

HEATHEN CHILDREN CONVERTED.

Their Victory in Death.—A little boy, ten or twelve years old, belonging to the missionary school in Vizagapatam (India) died last year. During his painful and lingering illness, says the missionary, I had many opportunities of conversing with him about his soul. I asked him one day,—'Would you like to go to heaven when you die?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Why?' 'Jesus Christ there, good people there, God there.' 'Do you love Jesus Christ?' 'Yes, sir.' 'How do you think you will get to heaven, if you are sinful?' 'Jesus Christ take away all my sin.' This poor lad was taught in the orphan school, and left pleasing evidence that he is safe for eternity.

A little black girl in the West Indies, on her dying bed, exclaimed with great joy to the missionary, who asked her, 'Are you afraid to die?' 'O no! no!' 'Not afraid to die? Will our Savior take you to heaven?' She answered, 'Yes, he will, for he has said, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' I said to her, 'If you had your choice between a world of money and our Savior, which would you rather have?' She said, 'Our Savior.' She lingered some time, but the love of Jesus was her constant theme. Her last request to those around her was, that they would sing the hymn, 'Jesus little children blesses.' She joined in singing it, but at the close of the prayer which followed, her spirit took its flight.

In 1821, the gospel was proclaimed for the first time in the Hervey Islands (Pacific Ocean.) Last year, a lad about ten years old died on one of these islands in a state of triumph. To his weeping friends around him, he said, 'Weep not for me, but for yourselves. I am going to heaven, to be with my Savior. Your weeping disturbs my mind; I want to have it fixed on Jesus. Do not weep for me, but weep after God, that you may follow where I am going.' Addressing his father, who lay ill in the same house, he said, 'Father, farewell! I am dying. My Father has come to fetch me.' With these words he fell asleep in the arms of his heavenly Father.

They that seek me early shall find me.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, December 7, 1842.

☞Some of that WOOD, now, if you please?

Br. Brown's Address.

On our first page may be found the address of Br. Brown to the churches on the subject of our Missionary operations. Br. Brown wishes us to say that absence from home, and ill-health, since his return, have been the cause of delay in the appearance of this address. We ask for it a careful perusal, and then a hearty co-operation in the proposed plan. The Report of the Conference, and proposed Constitution, have been spread before our brethren in the Minutes of Conference, and the Register.

Such an organization is necessary to carry forward Missionary operations. Our present Missionary Society has become in-[illegible], and though it might have been good in its beginning, and wise in its provisions, yet it has such a character in the minds of many as to call out their opposition, & in others the withdrawal of their aid, and it is not in the power of its friends to revive it and make it again efficient. At its last session, the Executive were directed to wind up its affairs as fast as practicable. In accordance with this instruction, the Board have made their appeal through our last number. We trust agents and all others concerned will be faithful in arranging the matter as soon as practicable.

The plan now proposed we believe to be a good one, and we hope no time may be lost by churches and individuals in organizing and making arrangements so that at our next anniversary every thing may be ready for successful operation. There is now ample room enough for organization, and *now* is the time for it. This plan gives the manner and amount of contributions in the hands of the individuals themselves, thus opening a way in which every man, woman, and child can contribute as they are able. The address invites every person to lay by a certain sum per week, or so much per cent, which is more gospel-wise, of all their avails, and label it "*Holy to the Lord.*" This we believe to be the true principles of action, and in strict accordance with God's appointment. Under the Jewish economy one-tenth was consecrated to God. This is, perhaps, about the true standard of giving to God's cause. We feel full confidence in saying that every person who conscientiously consecrates that amount of his avails for the promotion of Christ's kingdom, will never be one cent the poorer for it. And what sum would be raised if every S. D. Baptist should adopt this rule? Several Missionaries would be constantly employed thereby, and every year would add many persons and perhaps churches to the number of those who obey God's holy word.— We hope to see at our next anniversary brethren presenting their ten, twenty, and perhaps fifty, or a hundred dollars saved in this way for God's service. Who has a mind to try?

Our sisters may become important auxiliaries in this benevolent effort. As a general thing they are not expected to furnish much money, but they can now render essential service by their own work. We hope to be pardoned if it is unwise for suggesting to our sisters to form themselves into a society, either separately, or as a branch of the society in the church of which they may be members, so as to concentrate and combine their efforts Some of them may contribute money, others articles of domestic manufacture, and several by uniting may furnish articles such as a Missionary needs. These articles may be collected and sold, or sent on to the General Society, and thus be of essential service. Let the churches take whatever measures they may for raising funds, we ask this, that those measures may be immediately entered into. Churches in Associations will doubtless represent themselves through that medium. Those in the Central Association can become auxiliary to the Board formed at its last session. We hope to hear a good report from them, and indeed all our brethren.

The interests of immortal souls perishing in their sins—the interests of the neglected and down-trodden law of God—the purity and triumph of the gospel of Jesus Christ—the errors of Papacy, and Protestant Papacy, or the relicts of Papacy in Protestant Churches, all call upon us to gird ourselves David-like, and unite all our energies as best we may in this effort.— The true Christian is a person of benevolence. Benevolence is in fact one-half of his religion. This truth is clearly taught in the word of God. God requires love to himself and love to men. The gospel teaches the same, and the Apostle James, in defining that religion which he says is pure and undefiled before God and the Father, says it is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world. Here purity and benevolence are represented as the constituent elements of religion. Brethren, let us honor that religion as best we may by giving freely to the Lord's service of that which he has entrusted to our stewardship.

Christian Courtesy.

It is not to be expected that all men will entertain the same views of all measures, and if one man can claim for himself honest intentions, all may claim the same.— Common courtesy will award this to every man till there is direct unimpeachable evidence to the contrary. Evidence that may sometimes assume this character, may, upon examination, or upon the introduction of counter evidence, appear entirely without force. An absent man may be accused of hard things. Common courtesy would not receive and adopt these accusations to the prejudice of his character, much less would it give them publicity. From those professing Christianity more than common courtesy is expected. Indeed the gospel of Jesus requires them to be as careful of another's reputation and interests as their own. True Christian courtesy, which every Christian is bound to exercise, will not receive and entertain an accusation against any one, so long as there is room for the exercise of a doubt, and when this can not be done, it seeks to palliate and excuse.

Revivals.

Revivals of religion are multiplying in different places. These are, in most cases, the result of special efforts. That such results may be expected, is gospel-wise. God is at all times ready to send salvation where there is a readiness to receive it; and he has pledged himself to bless his own ordained means when they are used. At this season of the year, men have more leisure to attend to those means. A favorable opportunity is thus afforded for those who labor in the gospel, and to all the members of Christ's house, to use the means of grace with an assurance of success. If the Christian will look upon the field, he will find that it is white already to the harvest. Multitudes may be found in the circle of almost every church who have not become the subjects of the regenerating grace of the gospel. Some of these are imbibing heretical views, such as are most in accordance with the feelings of the carnal heart, thus shielding themselves under a refuge of lies. Others are becoming sceptical and hardening their hearts to resist the truth and the Spirit's influence; and all by continuance in sin are rendering their salvation less certain. If Christ has manifested his love for their souls by giving his life for them, then surely Christians, who are his representatives, ought to feel sufficient interest in their salvation to use the means that God has ordained to bring them to himself.

Who among all our readers is willing to labor during the present winter as they are able for the enlarging and beautifying of the church, and the conversion of souls?— It is manifestly the duty of all Christians to do so; and what might be expected from such efforts? The church would be revived, and many would be added to it of such as should be saved in heaven. Those who have unconverted friends would doubtless see them turning to God. We exhort every professed Christian to get his heart right with God and then labor for others.

That "Gentleman" Webb.

This man has been sentenced to two years imprisonment, on account of his duel with Marshall. Petitions, signed by several thousand have been presented to the Governor for his unconditional pardon, and it is said that Gov. Seward has pardoned him.— Every man has doubtless admired the course of the Executive relative to the pardoning power. We must think Webb would not have been pardoned by him if he had continued the policy that has governed him heretofore. We believe that the supremacy of the laws and the permanent establishment of good order requires that the rigor of the law should be enforced against him, as it it would have been had he been a more private citizen, with less money and mental qualities. If Webb goes clear, then every man of money and influence may bid defiance to law and good order. It is said he has suffered enough by being wounded.— If this is so, then let the law be so amended as to let the wounded man go free; till then the law should be considered impartial.— Money and talents are not now evidence of innocence but if this notorious offender escapes, they will virtually be reckoned so.— Webb's connection with the duel in which Cilley fell, has not yet been forgotten. Till he repents he will be considered by every virtuous man a murderer at heart, and a contemner of the laws of God and man.

Since the above was in type, we have received, through the Evangelist, the Governor's letter containing Webb's pardon, which we lay before our readers. The Governor's reasons for the pardon, in our estimation, do not amount to even an excuse for a reason. Divine and civil laws are now set at defiance, and men are at liberty to murder each other in cool blood with impunity. The Governor's policy towards Rathbun and Colt and his policy towards Webb have no relation to each other.

"Prize Fighters."

At our last advices the trial of the "prize fighters was in progress. Sullivan, McCleester, and Kensett had been tried and convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years imprisonment. The testimony on the trial developed the most confirmed depravity and savage cruelty of which we have any accounts among civilized beings. We should not have thought that there was in this country a den of iniquity that would have sent out its three thousand persons so lost to virtue and every human sensibility as was witnessed at the prize fight! The great emporium—the "City of Fountains," has its reputation stained with some of the foulest blots that ever disgraced any enlightened community.

☞Br. Paul Stillman, wishes us to correct the notice of his proposed agency for the "Hierophant," &c. He says that he will act as agent for such as might wish to take *it*, and a commission would be devoted of all such sums to the Tract cause, and *that brethren making remittances to the Society [Tract] might enclose money for any other publication, and he would with pleasure pay it out as directed, and take their receipts.* He would do this as an inducement to such persons to make additional remittances to the Society.

Ure's Dictionary.

We have received all the Nos. as they have come from the Press. The work will be re-issued in five bi-monthly Nos. at $1, per No., or $5 in advance. Each No. will contain upwards of 300 pages, and an average of 250 plates. The Nos. will be sent to subscribers by mail free of expense, as soon as issued. The first No. will appear on the first of this month, and be issued every two months.

Ordination.

Brother **Luke Coon, Jr.**, and **Sheffield B. Main**, were ordained to the office of Deacons in the second Seventh-day Baptist Church in Genesee, October the 21st, 1842.

Sabbath Tract, No. 3.

The publisher has sent us a copy of the 3d No of the Sabbath Tracts. It is an argument on the Authority for the change of the day, containing 28 pages. Communications relative to these Tracts may be addressed (post paid,) to **Paul Stillman**, New York.

Secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev's. Jotham Horton, Orange Scott, and LaRoy Sunderland, over date of Nov. 8, formally secede from the Methodist Episcopal Church, assigning their reasons for the act. These are, 1st. The M. E. Church is not only a slaveholding, but a *slavery defending Church.* To sustain this allegation they have made the following declaration.

This church has defended, in a labored argument, through some of her best ministers, the *present rightful relation of master and slave*—in that she has never called them to account for putting forth such a document.

She has exhorted, through her regularly constituted agents and highest officers, the trustees of Methodist churches, to close their pulpits against Methodist anti-slavery lecturers.

She has refused, in numerous instances, through her bishops, to entertain, in the annual conferences, motions expressive of the sinfulness of slaveholding—motions for the appointment of committees on slavery—motions for the adoption of reports on slavery; and that, because those motions and reports contained the sentiment, that *slaveholding is sin*—which, it was alleged, is contrary to Methodism, which recognizes and approves of the relation of master and slave under the same circumstances.

She has refused, through her bishops, to *hear* the prayers of scores and hundreds of her members *against* slavery, in some of the annual conferences.

She has refused to publish, in her official papers, several addresses of the British Wesleyan Conference, because they alluded to slavery.

She has arraigned and condemned, without the forms of trial, members of her highest ecclesiastical assembly, for simply attending and speaking in an anti-slavery meeting.

She has condemned modern abolition, refusing, at the same time, to say, in the language of the discipline, that she is "as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery."

She has exhorted her ministers and members throughout the country "wholly to refrain" from this agitating subject.

She has said through some of her annual conferences, that slavery is *not* a moral evil—while she has repeatedly refused, through her bishops, to allow other annual conferences, to express the opposite sentiment.

She has allowed, without censure, one of her bishops to issue a labored address, in which an attempt is made to prove that slaveholding is not only justified, but enjoined under some circumstances, by the Golden Rule! and she has published this address in her official papers.

She has, through her ministers and members, disfranchized and censured, or expelled, class-leaders, stewards, exhorters, and local preachers, for the simple crime of their abolition movements.

She has, through some of her annual conferences, prohibited her ministers and preachers from patronizing anti-slavery papers.

She has refused to receive into some of her annual conferences, pious and talented young men on trial, for the simple reason, that they were *active* abolitionists.

She has, through the same medium, arraigned, censured, suspended, and in some instances expelled her ministers, for contumacy and insubordination with respect to abolition; and some of these she has followed from year to year, by her bishops and members of other conferences for the evident purpose of destroying their ministerial character and influence;—subjecting them to repeated, vexatious, and expensive trials.

She has two or three times altered her discipline to effect, as is believed, their expulsion.

She has removed Presiding Elders from [illegible] abolition movements; suffering, as it would seem, *this crime* to effect the appointment of other ministers and preachers.

She has refused, in her General Conference capacity, to re-affirm her former language of opposition to slavery, though requested to do this by some thousands of her ministers and members. She has refused, in the same capacity, to take exceptions to the sentiment of two or three annual conferences, who have said that slavery is not a moral evil.

And finally, she has adopted a resolution on colored testimony, which disfranchises *eighty thousand of her members*—thus giving the weight of her influence to that slaveholding legislation which, in a civil point of view, disfranchises millions of our fellow countrymen.

2nd. The government of the M. E. Church contains principles not laid down in the scriptures, nor recognized in the usages of the primitive church. Under this head, is enumerated, The power of the Bishops which makes the destiny of all her Ministers fall in their hands. Bishops have the power of transferring Ministers to any part of the U. S., Texas, or to Africa, *against their will.* Also the election of Bishops for life, and the power of the preacher to exclude any member *he* may wish to get rid of. The discipline requires the form of trial, but the preacher has the sole power to appoint the committee without the right to challenge by the accused. He has also the sole right to appoint all the leaders and nominate all the stewards. We have known an instance in which it was impossible to bring a preacher to an account for the grossest misconduct. We cannot blame the seceding ministers much, if they have given a faithful and true statement of Episcopacy.

Revival in Genesee.

Genesee, Nov. 22, 1842.

Dear Brother—The Lord has been pleased to visit the Second Seventh-day Baptist Church in Genesee once more with the outpouring of his Holy Spirit, within a few weeks past. This church has been wading through deep trials, but the dark cloud has at length seemed to gradually move over. The work seemed to begin without any particular excitement of protracted effort of preaching, excepting by brother Prentice C. Main, who labors with them as their preacher. Other preachers have been with them occasionally. Many had backslidden and gone astray, but have come home to their Father's house, and have been made happy in the Lord; and when Zion begins to travail, then children are born into the kingdom. The church having come up to the help of the Lord universally, the result was the Lord converted some twelve or fifteen of the youth in this vicinity. I had the happiness to Baptize nine willing converts a few weeks past; eight united with the church, and we hope more will follow the same example soon. The Sabbath is receiving some attention by the first-day observers. May the Lord continue to pour out of his Holy Spirit upon all our churches and the whole world. Yours, &c.

HENRY P. GREENE.

News of the Day.

Corres. of the Boston Atlas.

U. S. Ship Boston,
Whampoa, Canton River, May 9, 1842.

The visit of the Ty-Tuck, or Chinese Admiral, (water-general) to the American squadron, was an event of some novelty and interest. There are two Admirals in the Empire, holding a high official rank, even higher than the Governor of Provinces. The occurrence of an official visit is an important indication of the temper of the Celestials at the present time, and shows that the wall between them and the outer barbarians has been effectually breached. There is no doubt this visit was dictated by a hope of learning something rather than conciliating; it is certain there was more of observation than ceremony. You know that the Chinese have recently constructed and armed some vessels after the European method, and they wish to take advantage of any hints they can obtain about the disciplining and manœuvering of them. Supposing such to be the case, we were prepared to receive them in such a manner as to forward their views.

The Ty-Tuck was attended by a mandarin, who had given a large sum for the defenses of the river, ($200,000) by a number of linguists, as also by a number of inquisitive persons, whom we supposed to be Naval Architects. He appeared somewhat disconcerted when he first came upon the deck, but upon the whole his manner was commanding and agreeable. He is a dark, tall, brave looking fellow. He was saluted, on coming alongside and on leaving the ship, with thirteen guns, the yards being manned. His rank in the Empire entitles him to this number of guns, as well as to thirteen beats of the gong when he passes along the street. Not a China boat was to be seen in the river as he came down. As soon as the ceremony of reception was over, we beat to quarters, and went through the general exercises in all its details.— The Admiral was inquisitive as to the rigging and exercising the battery. While examining one of the gun-carriages, he turned to one of his architects and said, 'take notice, for you must learn to do all this.' 'I can't,' replied the man. 'But you must,' said the Ty-Tuck, 'and I will find a way to teach you.' I quote this conversation only to show how far the Chinese acknowledge the superiority of our methods, and their disposition to avail themselves of them, and the means of acquiring information with regard to them. The wheel was a great novelty and its operation seemed to puzzle him more than any thing else; but upon explanation, he comprehended it perfectly. The Admiral, in company with the Commodore, afterwards went on board the Boston where he made even a more critical examination than on board the frigate.

We have heard that he expressed the utmost satisfaction with his visit, and that it is his intention to reciprocate the civilities shown. This conciliating disposition of the Chinese is what has never been known before, and I hope that it will lead to good results.

The Chinese description of the bursting of a shell is most humorously correct. 'He fall down—then he siz-iz-iz—then he *snore*—then he go to sleep—presently he spring up and kill *piece* at least ten men.' Kill piece means tears in pieces.'

I shall keep you advised of the sayings and doings in the Celestial Empire, and I have every reason to believe I am here at a fortunate time. I shall go up to Canton this week.

Rhode Island Constitution.—The votes as received for the New Constitution of Rhode Island are 5112 in its favor to 21 against. To admit blacks to vote 3157 to 1001. The Providence Journal says:

"The indications are that the whole vote will not be far from 6000, which was about what we calculated upon. The absence of all opposition rendered it impossible to get out any thing like the full strength of the friends of the Constitution. In some parts of the State, particularly in the Southern, many of our staunchest friends refused to vote. They were willing the Constitution should be adopted, but preferred the *old charter*, and they would not help to pull it down."

Sailing of Missionaries.—Rev. Philander O. Powers and wife, and Rev. Azariah Smith the former destined to Broosa, and the latter to the Nestorian mission, sailed from this port on Saturday last, in the barque Fame, Capt. Scott, for Smyrna. Rev. John F. Lanneau and wife, destined to Jerusalem, sailed on Monday, in the barque Emily Wilder, Capt. Brown, for Gibraltar. Religious services were held on board both vessels on the occasion of their departure.—*Boston Recorder.*

Caution to Females.—On Monday last, a young woman of this village, who has suffered severely for some time past from a pain in her right side—so much so as wholly to disable her from business at times,—extracted therefrom a common cambric needle an inch and three-eighths in length! Under the advice of her friends, she had tried various applications to remove the pain, the last of which was a plaster of Burgundy pitch. Upon the removal of this plaster, the point of the needle was discovered protruding through the skin, and the troublesome instrument was soon extracted. It was much discolored, and must have been swallowed by the young woman several months ago.—*Herkimer Amer.*

Popular Admiration of great Thieves.—Whether it be that the multitude, feeling the pangs of poverty, sympathize with the daring and ingenious depredators who take away the rich man's superfluity, or whether it be the interest that mankind in general feel for the records of perilous adventures, it is certain that the populace of all countries look with admiration upon great and successful thieves. Perhaps both these causes combine to invest their career with charms in the popular eye. Almost every country has its traditional thief, whose exploits are recorded with all the graces of poetry. Among these traditional thieves the most noted in England, or, perhaps, in any country, is Robin Hood—a name which popular affection has encircled with a peculiar halo, 'He robbed the rich to give to the poor.' Romance and poetry have been emulous to make him all their own; and the forest of Sherwood, in which he roamed with his merry men, armed with their long bows and clad in Lincoln green, has become the resort of pilgrims, and a classic spot sacred to his memory. His charity to the poor, and his gallantry and respect for women, had made him the preeminent thief of all the world.

Among the English thieves of a later date, who has not heard of Claude Duval, Dick Turpin, Jonathan Wild, and Jack Sheppard, those knights of the road and of the town, whose peculiar chivalry formed at once the dread and the delight of England during the eighteenth century? Turpin's fame is unknown to no portion of the male population of England after they have attained the age of ten. His wondrous ride from London to York has endeared him to the imagination of millions. Not less familiar to the people of England is the career of Jack Sheppard, as brutal a ruffian as ever disgraced his country, but who has claims upon the popular admiration which are very generally acknowledged. He did not, like Robin Hood, plunder the rich to relieve the poor, nor rob with an uncouth sort of courtesy, like Turpin; but he escaped from Newgate with the fetters on his limbs. This achievement, more than once repeated, has encircled his felon brow with a wreath of immortality, and made him quite a pattern thief among the populace.

Jonathan Wild—whose name has been immortalized by Fielding—was no favorite with the people. He had none of the virtues, which, combined with crimes, make up the character of the great thief. He was a pitiful fellow, who informed against his comrades, and was afraid of death.— This meanness was not to be forgiven by the crowd, and they pelted him with dirt and stones on his way to Tyburn, and expressed their contempt by every possible means. How different was their conduct to Turpin and Jack Sheppard, who died in their neatest attire, with nosegays in their button holes, and with a courage that a crowd expects! The death of Claude Duval would appear to have been no less triumphant. Claude was a gentlemanly thief. In fact he was the pink of politeness, and his gallantry to the fair sex was proverbial.

The Elephant and the Turnpike Gate.—Yesterday's night, as Mr. Van Amburgh's elephant was going to Wellington, ready for the next day's performance, on coming to the turnpike gate, which was shut, the gate man refused to open the gate unless the conductor paid extra toll, which he refused to do, went through the side wicket, saying to the elephant, "Jack, I must go without you." But it was not to be so; for Jack would be as good as his master; so without any ceremony, Jack applied his proboscis to the gate and just eased itself of the hindrance by prostrating the gate in the road, to the no small amazement of the gate keeper. We understand there was some injury done to the gate, the expense of which the keeper cheerfully paid.—*Salopian N. Y. Journal.*

Fire in the Moon.—A writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer denies the fact mentioned in the New Bedford Mercury, that the volcanoes of the Moon could be seen blazing. The writer surveyed the appearances indicated, with a powerful telescope, at the High School Observatory. The appearance he ascribes to another cause. The mountains in the Moon, he says, after examining them at the time specified, were just enjoying their sunrise—it was not yet sunrise at the base of their peaks, and the illuminated sides of the mountains, sloping as stated in the account, presented the appearance of bright gleams of light on a dark field, viz: the unenlightened base of the mountains.—*New Haven Palladium.*

Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.—The aggregate amount of contributions received the past year, towards the general and special purposes of this Society, is £[illegible] 8s. [illegible], being an increase of £[illegible] above the receipts of the preceding year. This is the largest sum ever received by the Society in one year.

Lord Morpeth and the Americans.—The Sheffield (Eng.) Iris says:—

It is said that Lord Morpeth is preparing his observations on the Americans for the press. "The opinions of so distinguished a statesman, so honest a politician, and so good a man, with regard to the Americans and their institutions, would be particularly useful at this period. All classes of politicians would look with anxiety, and be prepared to receive with reverence, his lordship's opinion with regard to the working of the ballot and 'the man suffrage' in America—points that will inevitably be brought forward and discussed in the next session of Parliament.

The Duck Shooting on the shore is now very fine. Four gentlemen of this city, who had been spending a week at Sam Perrine's, at Barnegat, came back on Saturday night, in high glee and with a wagon full of game—250 brant, black ducks, broad bills, &c., shot in five days; or in four rather, for they lay the whole of Tuesday among the sea weed without getting a shot, but all the time in delightful expectation of one. The largest duck they got was when one of them, in the sudden confusion produced by a first rate chance at a fine flock, was tumbled out of the boat and soused into the sea. It was great sport.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

A singular circumstance took place in Fishlake township, Me., a short time since. The facts are given by the Portland American as follows: A married female beyond the meridian of life, and whose name is Ann Wrath, had been ill for some time, and on Thursday, the 4th ult., her friends and family assembled around her, and took their last mournful farewell. She appeared to expire about 5 o'clock that afternoon. The ceremonies of laying out the dead were duly performed, the bandages were placed beneath her chin to her head, and every preparation was made for the solemn rites of the burial ground. The sexton tolled the bell; but at half past eight o'clock, some minutes before his work was accomplished, she reared her hand in astonishment, and was amazed to find that she was able to partake of the refreshments at her funeral!

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:

To all to whom these present shall come:

Whereas, at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, held in and for the City and County of New-York, in the month of November, 1842, JAMES WATSON WEBB was convicted of leaving this State for the purpose of giving or receiving a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, and giving or receiving such challenge, and was thereupon sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at hard labor for the term of two years; and whereas an unconditional pardon is solicited in behalf of the said James Watson Webb, by the Court, by the Grand Jurors, by the Municipal Councils, by the Officers of Justice in the said City, and by many good and worthy citizens of this State, because he was not the challenger in the said duel; because the challenger, though holding a high representative trust, has not been brought to justice and is not amenable to the laws of this State: because the combat was not mortal, and the challenged party sincerely manifested a determination to avoid depriving his adversary of life, and he was unharmed; because the said James Watson Webb voluntarily submitted himself to justice and confessed his offense, waiving all advantage of legal defense; because although the practice of dueling, is in wanton and flagrant violation of Divine laws, and is inconsistent with the morality and humanity which ought to distinguish a civilized people, and has, therefore, been forbidden by the laws of this State with forfeitures, pains and penalties, through a period of nearly forty years, and the Attorney-General, Judges and Grand Juror, have been expressly required to bring all offending to condign punishment; yet, until now the moral sentiment prevailing among us, has not adequately sustained those laws, and all persons who have offended against the same have remained unmolested, except three, who, after conviction, received pardon through the hands of our former Chief Magistrates, and many such offenders have been raised by their fellow-citizens to high Executive, Legislative and Judicial trusts; wherefore it is represented to us that it would be partial and unequal to enforce in the present case penalties which may have been regarded as obsolete; and that the said James Watson Webb is deserving of our clemency:—Now, therefore, know ye, that in consideration of these premises, but upon the express condition that the said James Watson Webb shall not, while he remains a citizen of this State, violate any of the laws designed to prevent dueling, nor by any act, aid, assist or abet any such violation, nor print or publish any justification or defense of the practice of dueling, or any paper with intent to advocate or uphold the same, we have pardoned, remised and released, and by these Presents, do pardon, remise and release said JAMES WATSON WEBB, of and from offense whereof, in our said Court, he stands convicted as aforesaid, of and from all sentences, judgements and executions thereon, hereby restoring to him all the rights and privileges of citizenship forfeited by him, in consequence of the said offense or the said conviction.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed: Witness, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Governor of our said State, at our City of Albany, the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and forty-two.

[L. S.]

Signed, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Passed the Secretary's Office, the 28th day of of November, 1842.

Signed, S. YOUNG, *Sec'y. of State.*

Gratifying Indications.—The recent movements in Virginia are auspicious of glorious results for the cause of humanity. The galling influenence of slavery—accursed to the master as well as the bondsman—is seen in the resolute efforts made by the people of *Western* Virginia to remedy the political evils with which they are afflicted by the prevalence of *Slavary* in *Eastern* Virginia. As free labor is cherished in preference to slavery in the West, the improvement of that region is remarkable in population and prosperity—while *Eastern* Virginia, which is stationary or receding with its slavery, has yet a large majority of representatives in the Legislature and otherwise monopolizes an undue share of political power.

This is a really cheering affair. Virginia, as a free state, would soon be one of the noblest in the world; and as an important part of *her own people* are now aroused to the evils of slavery by its effects on themselves, we may hope for blessed results.

Burial of a Foot.—The following important item appears in a Mexican paper of the 28th September. We are inclined to the belief, that the other foot, accompanied by the head and body of the owner, will ere long follow in the "footsteps of its illustrious predecessor."

"Yesterday was buried with pomp and solemnity, in the cemetery of St. Paul, the foot which his Excellency President General Santa Anna lost in the action of the 5th December, 1838. It was deposited in a monument erected for that purpose, Don Ignacio Sierray Rosa having pronounced a funeral discourse appropriate to the subject.

Drawback on Exportations to Canada.—We do not believe Foreign Goods can be introduced, to any cosiderable extent, into Canada from the States, unless they are smuggled in British Navigation laws and general policy forbid it. There can be no objection, however, to allowing drawback on goods imported on our Atlantic frontier and exported to Canada, provided they truly are so exported. There will be a fine opening for smuggling and Custom House swearing under such a system of drawback, if it be not carefully guarded in this respect. A bale that comes into New York Silks will go out at Oswego mainly Sheetings or Paper, if not sharply looked after—while the Silks will remain here to be no harm in exercising a prudent wariness.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The New York Herald says that the President and his Cabinet "are determined in some shape, to maintain the independence of Texas; and measures have already been adopted preparatory to putting a stop to the invasion threatened by Mexico."

At Cincinnatti, on Thursday of last week, 2500 hogs were sold at $2 per cwt. This was also the opening price of last year.

It is now proposed to carry the Croton water over to Brooklyn, by means of large iron pipes laid at the bottom of the East River by means of the coffer dam. It is thought the expense would not be too great to render it an object to Brooklyn and the Government Navy Yard.

Miller is preaching the day of Judgement, in New York, to crowded audiences. The Clergy are taking up the question with considerable zeal—attempting to show that this fair earth will not be a smoking ruin next April.

A Slave was claimed by his owner in Newark, Ohio—the case tried—and the decision given by the Judge that the law of Ohio, under which the slave was arrested, was unconstitutional. He was accordingly discharged, and posted off at race-horse speed toward Canada.

We learn from the Little Rock Gazette, that the police of that city are still making arrests. Some apprehensions have been entertained that an attempt would be made, by the friends and accomplices of those persons committed to prison, to rescue them. The citizens are arming and organizing themselves for the conflict. All loafers, black legs, vagabonds, &c., are warned to keep away from that place. It is feared they will have the Vicksburgh tragedy acted again. The band who have been committing the forgeries and robberias is supposed to be very extensive, and to be connected from Texas to Maine with others fully as desperate as themselves.

A Kidnapper Caught.—A man named Palmer in Huron county, Ohio, was overtaken near Norwalk, by several Kentuckians, whose slaves he had secreted, and was conveying them to the mouth of Huron, and from thence to be taken to Canada. He had thirteen under his charge, twelve of whom belonged to the Kentuckians, and after an impartial examination before a justice in Norwalk, he was committed to jail to await his trial at the Supreme Court in Columbus.

Dreadful Boiler Explosion.—SCARBOROUGH, Oct. 19.—An occurrence of an awful description took place at Middlesborough yesterday morning, at a quarter past 9 o'clock, the steam boiler belonging to the iron manufactory (principally used for making rails for railroads) of Messrs. Bulcho and Co., exploded, which blew the roof of the building up, and, sad to relate, the principal part fell upon the men at work, where they had just arrived from breakfast.

About 100 men are employed, but to my latest information it could not be stated how many were on the premises at the moment; two hours, however, after the accident, I had some conversation with a respectable gentleman, (resident in the town) who had then left the ruins, and had seen about 11 bodies taken out most sadly mutilated and scalded, of course they were quite dead. All the particulars I could collect in my route from Stockton to this place I forward, thinking it will be the earliest.

What is above stated may be relied upon; other exaggerated accounts were in circulation, but I proved them from conversations with various parties to be erroneous. I have handed you nothing more than I consider will be found correct. The same manufactory had an explosion about six months ago, when one life only was lost; what it may be now, time will shortly show. It is the general opinion that the engine was working beyond its power, which caused the boiler to explode.

Middlesborough is a town on the south bank of the river Tees, about four miles from Stockton; the two towns are connected by rail-way.

The Mammoth Cave, of Kentucky, is becoming a great place of resort for the curious, and is, in truth, one of the marvels of the earth. Dr. Croghan of Louisville, the present proprietor of the cave, has invited two geologists, or other learned men in each State, as guests, to the Cave Hotel, during the present season.

Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, has visited the cave, and states that "the specimens of fibrous gypsum found in a cave so lately discovered, are among the most wonderful mineral productions in the world, being of snowy whiteness, and imitating with great exactness numerous leaves, plants, and flowers." Dr. L. has enriched his cabinet with specimens from the rare mineral treasures found in the cave, some of which he declares "have nothing like them in the whole earth."

Rail Road Iron.—One hundred tons of Rail Road Iron, Pittsburgh manufacture, have arrived, says the Cleaveland Herald, by the Cross Canal, for the Pontiac Rail Road, Michigan. This use of home manufactured iron for Rail Roads is one of the fruits of a Protective Tariff. Heretofore Rail Road iron has nearly all been imported, our own manufacturers being unable to successfully compete with the products of the pauper labor of Europe. The opening of a water communication between Pittsburgh and the lakes will prove of incalculable benefit to the iron manufactures of that city, provided the present Tariff is permitted to become the settled policy of the country. The great market of the North West is now brought directly to the furnaces and forges of the iron city.—*Roch. Dem.*

BY WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Governor of the State of New York.

A PROCLAMATION.

Thursday, the eighth of December next is hereby appointed to be observed by the people of this state as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the year.—We have tilled the earth in safety and gathered plentiful harvests; relieved labor by inventions of art and new applications of science; brought to successful termination works of physical improvement, designed to promote social intercourse and to guard against accidents to human life and augment its enjoyments; rendered our system of intellectual and moral instruction more equal and efficient, and acquired comprehensive knowledge of the agricultural, forest and mineral resources which Providence has supplied in the territory assigned for our habitation. The savage warfare which so long prevailed on the southern border of our country, scarcely less painful to humanity, whether our arms were victorious or were unsuccessful against a rude and injured people, has ceased. Commotions which threatened to involve a sister state, and even the whole American family, in the calamities of civil war, and thus repress the growing confidence of mankind in their capacity of self-government, have peacefully subsided; and our controversies with a distinguished European nation have been adjusted by a treaty securing reciprocal advantages, and directing the efforts of both states to the removal of a great reproach upon Christendom, by the extirpation of the slave trade. Philanthropy has not abated her zeal within our borders, while extending her visitations to distant regions; and the labors of Philosophy throughout the civilized world have been crowned with discoveries tending to ameliorate human life and elevate the dignity of mankind.

Let us reverently acknowledge that these and all the blessings we enjoy, descend from HIM by whom the nations of the earth are governed in righteousness, and all human affairs are regulated and controlled with infinite wisdom and mercy.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the state, at the city of Albany this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and the sixty-seventh year of American independence.

L. S.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

By the Governor

HENRY UNDERWOOD, Private Secretary.

Notices.

TO THE LOCAL AGENTS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

DEAR BRETHREN:—You will observe by the Minutes of the last session of the Society, that we are instructed to exert our utmost to settle up its concerns. Therefore, we would request each of you to do what you can in your several neighborhoods, to ascertain the state of the funds, and collect all that may be due, as far as possible; and transmit what you may thus collect to the Treasurer, Henry C. Hubbard, of Scott, and to give us a correct account of the state of the funds in your hands as soon as possible. We hope that each of you will attend to it without delay; for delays are dangerous. And as *S. S. Griswold* has been appointed by the Society, to collect its funds where he may travel, it is NECESSARY and EXPECTED, that those who are indebted to the Society, will be punctual and efficient in settling up the same.

LUCIUS CRANDALL, Pres't.

W. B. GILLETT, Sec'y.

New-Market, N. J., Nov. 16, 1842.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 29th ult., by Rev. John Nason, Mr JAMES CARY, and Miss SUSAN BURDEN, all of this town.

In Genesee, on the 22d of September, by Elder Henry P. Green, Mr. JAMES MAXSON, of Bolivar, and Miss HANNAH SALISBURY, of the former place.

In Genesee, October 15th, by Eld. H. P. Green, Mr. DAVID GARDNER, and Miss SARAH R. GREENE, both of the former place.

In Genesee, on the same day, by Elder H. P. Green, Mr. DANFORTH FAIRBANK, of Portage, and Miss MELISSA COON, of the former place.

In Genesee, on the 17th of Nov. by Eld. H. P. Green, Mr. MARTIN W. BABCOCK, of Wirt, and Miss MARY F. MAXSON, of the former place.

In Genesee, on the 29th ult., Mr. EDEN F. BURDICK, of Almond, and Miss EMELINE CRANDALL of the former place.

In Verona, on the 12th ult., by Eld. Elihu Robinson, Mr. DAVID MAXSON, of Adams, and Mrs. SUSAN SAUNDERS of the former place.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Of R. H. Babcock Rev. E Robinson, W Cobb. Welcome Stillman, H B Lewis, (thank you, please act as agent for us, I will send you a list soon) A Babcock, (E L bill is $1,50,) Rev. H. P. Green.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of W. Stillman, $5, cr. self, $2, W Simons, W M Simons, and B R Sexton, $1, each, vol 3, of Lewis Bassett, $1, of T B Brown, $2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

TWO NEW CUTTERS, cheap. Enquire at this office.

Cash Paid for Pork.

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any quantity of Pork in the hog, weighing 250 lbs. and upwards, delivered at his store within three weeks.

De Ruyter, Dec 5, 1842. J. N. ELMORE.

To Rent.

THE Institution Boarding House, will be rented for one or more years. Any person wishing to hire the same, will do well to apply soon. Any stranger who may apply, will be expected to give such recommendations of their qualifications, as will be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees.

For terms, inquire of the subscriber now on the premises. Possession will be given the first of April next. J. R. BUTTS, [illegible]

De Ruyter, Nov. 28, 1842. 1tf

Prices Reduced!

LIVE AND HELP LIVE.

J. W. T. RICE, D. D. S.,

WOULD return his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of De Ruyter for past favors, and would again tender to them his professional services for one or two weeks only, commencing Friday, December 23, hence immediate application will be necessary to secure his services. He will while here strictly attend to all operations pertaining to his profession, such as inserting entire sets of teeth by atmospheric pressure, also, parts of sets with springs, clasps, and pivots. Particular attention will be paid to cleansing, and filling decayed teeth with gold or tin foil.

From experience, he feels the utmost confidence in his profession, and would ask nothing more of the public, than his merit as an Operative Dentist deserves; therefore, let those persons desiring such manipulations, please honor him with a call, and if by social conversation and candid reasoning he may not be able to convince them of the *fact*, that his garment's are free from the stain of *quackery*, he will ask nothing more.

ODONTALGIA.

The tooth-ache, this most to be dreaded, and in fact, the most severe and excruciating affection or pain with which the human family are afflicted, may be, by applying to him, almost instantaneously relieved and effectually cured, (by the application of his chemical preparation,) without causing even the slightest degree of pain to the patient. Teeth will be extracted, (he was about to say without pain,) causing the least possible degree of pain, with the latest improved, and most scientific instruments.

N. B. Prices to correspond with the times. Room at Martin Spear's Tavern.

De Ruyter, Nov. 30, 1842. n40tf

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east E. D. Jenck's store, to the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line.

Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from De Ruyter, has left his unsettled business, notes and accounts in the hands of A. V. Bentley, Esq., for the purpose of settlement and collection. Those indebted, or having other business to transact with him, will please call on Mr. Bentley.

SYLVANUS M. HOUSE.

November 23, 1842.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14. GEORGE W. SUTTON.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.

JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

THOSE wishing to purchase School Books and Stationary, will do well to call at the American Tract Depository, three doors above Maxson's shop or Room No—in the Institute.

DOWNER & BROTHER.

De Ruyter, November 15.

MILLINERY, &c.

MISS FAY presents her compliments to the ladies of De Ruyter and vicinity, and tenders them her services as a Milliner and Dress-Maker, assuring those that favor her with their patronage, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, Oct. 21, 1842. 26m3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the People of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Adin Burdick, I have levied on, seized, and taken all the right, title, claim and interest, of the said Burdick, of and to the following described pieces of land, on the 27th day of December, 1840 or at any time since, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 18th township, town of Brookfield, county of Madison, being part of lot No. 60 & 69, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of lot No. 69, thence west to the south east corner of J. H. Burdick's land, thence northerly along said Burdick's line and up the creek to Benjamin Burdick's land, thence easterly along said Benjamin's line to S. P. Burdick's land, thence south to the south west corner of said S. P. Burdick's land, thence east to the centre of the highway, thence along said highway to the south east corner of a piece of land in lot No. 69, [illegible] occupied by Benjamin Burdick, thence east [illegible] to the place of beginning, [illegible] Also [illegible] stake near the corner of the [illegible] the potash, thence north 79 degrees, east 17 rods to the [illegible] thence south 68 degrees, west 19 [illegible] thence north 78 degrees, west [illegible] of the said lot, thence north 15 degrees, east six rods and 5 links between the barn and shed to a stake, thence north 79 degrees, west 3 1-2 rods, thence north 7 degrees, east 13 rods to a stake at the pond, thence around the pond on the westerly side until it comes to the lands of Oliver Brown to a stake, thence across the creek easterly to a stake on the east bank of said creek, thence down the pond on the easterly bank till it comes to the first mentioned bounds, containing 8 acres of land more or less, together with the mills and water privileges thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, situate in the town and county aforesaid, on which the store stands, bounded, south by the highway, west by Treman Miller's house lot, north by land owned by Roswell P. Dowse, and easterly by the above described piece, supposed to contain one half of an acre of land be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the inn now kept by Isaac P. Miner, in the village of Leonardsville, town of Brookfield, on the 9th day of January, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Dated, Morrisville, Nov. the 23d, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.

By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

What is Economy!

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit [illegible].

S. P. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.

De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage's as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all kinds of cloth [illegible] as can be done [illegible] the village or county. Military work done in the best and most approved style. Ladies Habits, and Coat Patterns [illegible] at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—[illegible]

To [illegible] never [illegible] For [illegible] merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c., with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents.—Consequently a medal was awarded by the institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal.
Instructor in [illegible] and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in [illegible] and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy [illegible]

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress.
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH.
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthy village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and [illegible] of Homer. Its buildings [illegible] Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to [illegible] at one shilling a week each; [illegible] large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms in the south and [illegible] in the north of the building.

[illegible] It is also [illegible] furnished with [illegible] Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of [illegible]

[illegible] of those to whom the management of the Institution is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the students; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each; the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept. followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843 followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3.50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5,00
In Drawing,	2.00
In Painting,	2.00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.

A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, [illegible] bound in gilt and lettered, and retails [illegible] at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and is only [illegible] several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant [illegible] to our fellow citizens in [illegible] every Christian family [illegible] every patriotic [illegible] specimen of our progress in domestic [illegible] the advancement of our [illegible] W. C. BROWNLEE."

[illegible] One Hundred Dollars will [illegible] Agent who will [illegible] of the above [illegible] scarcely a town [illegible] that numbers may easily [illegible]

[illegible] will be careful to [illegible] books will [illegible] sent to them

[illegible] *valuable*, and [illegible] and will be [illegible] 1842, complete [illegible] about 600 [illegible] *five hundred* Engravings [illegible] price only $2 50 [illegible]

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,

Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 35w6

POETRY.

From the Christian Secretary.

Eternity and the Soul.

Eternity!—Eternity!—when first
Pealed out Jehovah's all-creating voice,
Which bade the Light thro' realms of darkness burst,
And orbs unnumbered in their course rejoice—
Thy years were countless as the stars on high,
And thou wast then, as now, the same—Eternity!

When crashing spheres shall wail the death of Time,
Melting away at God's consuming ire;
When he shall wrap the world in flames sublime,
And bid the starry lamps of heaven expire—
Thou, fearless, in thy track shalt onward run,
Nought but the childhood of thy endless years begun!

The soul, undying as its glorious Sire,
Shall live, like thee, in its immortal state;
And joys that wake the purest seraph's lyre,
Shall bid it welcome at thy golden gate;
Or anguish deeper than the world can show,
Shall sink it down for aye, amidst thy darkest woe!

Eternal destinies the soul await—
They hang on the decisions of an hour;
And if its interests be deferred too late,
Oh, how shall it escape avenging power!
Scan, mortal, well the path thy feet have trod—
Eternity proclaims, *Prepare to meet thy God!*

S. D. P.

Miscellaneous Department.

DICKENS ON SLAVERY.

The "American Notes" are, for the most part facetious, hyperbolical, and superficial. They are adapted to convey anything but *correct* impressions, to those who have never been residents of the country, because the author's sole object seems to be, through most of his chapters, to make his readers laugh—sometimes at our expense, sometimes at his own wit—sometimes at things of no interest or moment whatsoever, to us, his readers or himself. Every thing indicating eccentricity, ill humor or ill manners, on the part of American, from the President down to the boot-black of a country hotel, he humorously exaggerates—as much as he can and keep his countenance. But on the subject of *slavery*, he lays as de all his wit and humor, and speaks forth the words of truth and soberness. This seems to have been, in his view, too serious a matter to be trifled with. He manifests a sincerity upon it, seldom discoverable in other parts of his book. It is the only subject of national interest to which he devotes even a single page. To this he gives an entire chapter, of many pages—the only chapter in which he endorses his opinions by his testimony, and exhibits any solicitude lest his word should be doubted, or his language misunderstood.—This sober chapter, following abruptly upon so many humorous ones, strikes the reader singularly—but no plan could be so admirably adapted to make it *tell* on the public mind. It seems almost like an order of Providence, that a book, which the most superficial and prejudiced, and persons in every part of the Union, will read, from beginning to end—should embrace one of the most decided, tremendous, yet truthful and candid anti-slavery documents that ever was penned. It will surprise the ignorant and rouse the indifferent. It will do good. It is an index to common opinion and feeling of the civilized world.

Dickens refers to our slavery incidentally, before he comes to the chapter devoted to its description. Having arrived at Baltimore, he says:

"We stopped to dine, and being now in Maryland, were waited on, for the first time, by slaves. The sensation of exacting any service from human creatures who are bought and sold, and being, for the first time, a party to their condition, is not an enviable one. The institution exists, perhaps, in its least repulsive and most mitigated form in such a town as this but it *is* slavery; and though I was with respect to it an innocent man, its presence filled me with a sense of shame and self-reproach."

Referring to a scene in Congress, while engaged upon its description, he says:

"It was but a week since an aged, gray haired man, a lasting honor to the land that gave him birth, who has done good service to his country, as his forefathers did, and who will be remembered scores upon scores of years after the worms bred in its corruption, are but so many grains of dust, it was but a week since this old man had stood for days upon his trial before this very body, charged with having dared to assert the infamy of that traffic which has, for its accursed merchandize, men and women, and their unborn children. Yes. And publicly exhibited in the same city all the while; gilded, framed and glazed; hung up for general admiration; shown to strangers, not with shame, but pride; its face not turned towards the wall, itself not taken and burned; is the Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen States of America, which solemnly declares that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness!"

We make the following extracts from his 7th chapter.

"But again; this class, together with that last one I have named, the miserable aristocracy spawned of a false republic, lift up their voices and exclaim, 'Public opinion is all sufficient to prevent such cruelty as you denounce.' Public opinion! Why, public opinion in the slave States *is* slavery, is it not? Public opinion in the slave States has delivered the slaves over to the gentle mercies of their masters.—Public opinion has knotted the lash, heated the branding-iron, loaded the rifle shielded the murderer. Public opinion threatens the abolitionest with death if he ventures to the South, and drags him with a rope about his middle, in a broad, unblushing noon through the first city in the East. Public opinion has, within a few years, burned a slave alive at a slow fire in the city of St Louis; and public opinion has to this day maintained upon the bench that inestimable judge who charged the jury empanelled there to try his murderers, that their most horrid deed was an act of public opinion, and being so, must not be punished by the laws the public sentiment had made. Public opinion hailed this doctrine with a howl of wild applause, and set the prisoners free to walk the city, men of mark, and influence, and station as they had been before.

Public opinion! what class of men have an immense preponderance over the rest of the community, in their power of representing public opinion in the legislature? The slave owners. They send from their twelve States, one hundred members, while the fourteen free States, with a free population nearly double, return but a hundred and forty-two. Before whom do the presidential candidates bow down the most humbly, on whom do they fawn the most fondly, and for whose tastes do they cater the most assiduously in their servile protestations? The slave-holders always.

Public opinion! hear the public opinion of the free South, as expressed by its own members in the House of Representatives at Washington. 'I have a great respect for the chair,' quoth North Carolina, 'I have a great respect for the chair as an officer of the house, and a great respect for him personally; nothing but that respect prevents me from rushing to the table and tearing that petition which has just been presented for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia to pieces.' 'I warn abolitionists,' says South Carolina, 'ignorant infuriated barbarians as they are, that if chance shall throw any of them into our hands, he may expect a felons death.' 'Let an abolitionist come within the borders of South Carolina,' cries a third, mild Carolina's colleague, 'and if we can catch him we will try him, and notwithstanding the interference of all the governments on earth, including the federal government, we will hang him.'

Public opinion has made this law; it has declared that in Washington, in that city which take its name from the father of American liberty, any justice of the peace may bind with fetters any negro passing down the street and thrust him into jail; no offence on the black man's part is necessary. The justice says, 'I choose to think this man a runaway; and locks him up. Public opinion impowers the man of law when this is done to advertise the negro in the newspapers, warning his owner to come and claim him, or he will be sold to pay the jail fees. But supposing he is a free black and has no owner, it may naturally be presumed that he is set at liberty. No; he is sold to recompense his jailor. This has been done again and again. He has no means of proving his freedom, has no advertiser, messenger or assistance of any kind; no investigation into his case is made, or inquiry instituted. He, a free man, who may have served for years and bought his liberty, is thrown into jail on no process, for no crime, and on no pretence of crime, and is sold to pay the jail fees. This seems incredible even of America, but it is the law.

* * * * * *

Let us try this public opinion by another test which is important in three points of view, first, as showing how desperately timid of the public opinion slave owners are are, in their delicate descriptions of fugitive slaves in widely circulated newspapers; secondly, as showing how perfectly contented the slaves are, and how very seldom they run away; thirdly, as exhibiting their entire freedom from scar, or any blemish, or any mark of cruel infliction, as their pictures are drawn, not by lying abolitionists, but by their own truth masters.

The following are a few specimens of the advertisements in the public papers.

"Ran away negress Caroline. Had on a collar with one prong turned down."

"Ran away, a black woman, Betsey.—Had an iron bar on her right leg.'

"Ran away the negro Manuel, much marked with irons."

"Ran away, negro boy about twelve years old. Had round his neck a chain dog-collar with 'De Lampert' engraved on it."

"Ran away, the nego Hown. Has a ring of iron on his left fot. Also Grise his wife, having a ring and chain on the left leg."

"Ran away, a negro boy, named James. Said boy was ironed when he left me.,'

"Committed to jail, a man who calls his name John. He has a clog of iron on his right foot, which will weigh four or five pounds."

"Detained at the police jail, the negro wench Myra. Has several marks of lashing, and has irons on her feet."

"Ran away a negro woman and two children; a few days before she went off I burned her with a hot iron on the left side of her face. I tried to make the letter M."

"Ran away, a negro man named Henry; his left eye out, some scars from a dirk on and under his left arm, and much scarred with the whip."

"One hundred dollars reward for a negro fellow, Pompey, 40 years old. He is branded on the left jaw."

"Committed to jail, a negro man. Has no toes on his left foot."

"Ran away, Sam. He was shot a short time since through the hand, and has several shots in his left arm and side."

"Ran away, my negro man Dennis.—Said negro has been shot in the left arm between the shoulder and elbow, which has paralyzed the left hand."

"Ran away, my negro man named Simon. He has been shot badly in his back and right arm."

"Ran away, a negro man named Arthur. Has a considerable scar across his breast and each arm, made by a knife; loves to talk much of the goodnes of God."

Mr. Dickens inserts twenty-eight more of these advertisements, and adds,

"I could enlarge this catalogue with broken arms and broken legs, and gnashed flesh, and missing teeth, and lacerated backs, and bites of dogs, and brands of red hot irons innumerable; but as my readers will be sufficiently sickened and repelled already, I will turn to another branch of the subject."

He then proceeds to give an idea of the effects of slavery, on Southern society, quoting, from their newspapers, accounts of murders, duels, horrible tragedies, terrible affrays, &c.

These he follows with an outburst of indignant appeal, which for withering and contemptuous rebuke of character and of conduct, has scarce a parallel in the English language. We pity the man that must read this as a slaveholder; or even as a Southern native. It is enough that we are bound to the oppressor by the ties of citizenship. O, when shall the oppressed go free!

The following is the principal portion of this appeal.

"Now I appeal to every human mind, imbued with the commonest of common sense, and the commonest of common humanity; to all dispassionate, reasoning creatures, of any shade of opinion; and ask, with these revolting evidences of the state of society which exists in and about America before them, can they have a doubt of the real condition of the slave, or can they for a moment make a compromise between the institution or any of its flagrant fearful features, and their own just conscience? Will they say of any tale of cruelty and horror, however aggravated in degree, that it is improbable, when they can turn to the public prints, and running, read such signs as these, laid before them by the men who rule the slaves, in their own acts and under their own hands?

Do we not know that the worst deformity and ugliness of slavery are at once the cause and the effect of the reckless license taken by these free-born outlaws? Do we not know that the man who has been born and bred among its wrongs; who has seen in his childhood husbands obliged at the word of command to flog their wives; woman indecently compelled to hold up their own garments that men might lay the heavier stripes upon their legs, driven and hurried by brutal overseers in their time of travail, and becoming mothers on the field of toil, under the very lash itself; who has read in youth, and seen his virgin sisters read, descriptions of runaway men and women, and their disfigured persons, which could not be published elsewhere, of so much stock upon a farm, or at a show of beasts—do we know that man, whenever his wrath is kindled up, will be a brutal savage? Do we not know that as he is a coward in his domestic life, stalking among his shrinking men and women slaves armed with his heavy whip, so he will be a coward out of doors, and carrying coward's weapons, hidden in his breast, will shoot men down and stab them when he quarrels? And if our reason did not teach us this and much beyond; if we were such idiots as to close our eyes to that fine mode of training which rears such men; should we not know that they who among their equals stab and pistol in the legislative hall, and in the counting-house, and on the market-place, and in all the elsewhere peaceful pursuits of life, must be to their dependants, even though they were free servants, so many merciless and unrelenting tyrants?

What! shall we declaim against the ignorant peasantry of Ireland, and mince the matter when these American taskmasters are in question? Shall we cry shame on the brutality of those who ham-string cattle; and spare the lights of Freedom upon earth who notch the ears of men and women, cut pleasant posies in the shrinking flesh, learn to write with pens of red-hot iron on the human face, rack their poetic for liveries of mutilation which their slaves shall wear for life and carry to the grave, break living limbs as did the soldiery who mocked and slew the Savior of the world, and set defenceless creatures for targets! Shall we whimper over legends of the tortures practised on each other by the pagan Indians, and smile upon the cruelties of Christian men! Shall we, so long as these things last, exult above the scattered remnants of that stately race, and triumph in the white enjoyment of their broad possessions? Rather, for me, restore the forest and Indian village; in lieu of stars and stripes, let some poor feather flutter in the breeze; replace the streets and squares by wigwams; and though the death-song of a hundred haughty warriors fill the air, it will be music to the shriek of one poor slave."

PATMOS.

We were close in with "the isle that is called Patmos" several hours, and I had a good opportunity of examinining its appearance, so far as is possible, from the sea. It is about twenty miles in circumference, and its aspect is forbidding and cheerless. The shores are in most places steep and precipitate, and from our vessel it appeared as if the inhabitants would be in constant danger of rolling down into the sea. The highest part of the island is surmounted by a monastery, dedicated to St. John, round which are built the houses of a respectable town. We could discover very few trees. The sailors were lavish in their praises of the inhabitants.

It was with unutterable feelings I gazed on this dreary rock. The situation of the weeping exiles was before me, who were banished from the pleasures and applauses of imperial Rome, and were sent to inhabit this dull and distant region, with none to converse with but sufferers in the same calamities, whose very attempts at consolation would only add still deeper sorrow.—What must they have felt, and how they must have wept, when they beheld from the horizon the horizon the little speck that was to constitute their world? There was one among the exiles whose brow was calm, whose eye was bedimmed by no tear, and from whose countenance seemed to beam the serenity of a spirit in bliss. It was the beloved disciple of the Lord. The banishment of the venerable apostle was from a cause perhaps different from that of any of the exiles who had preceded him, as it was "for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ," Rev. i. v.

Standing upon one of the eminences, of the island, and turning towards the continent, St. John would be able to distinguish mountains that might also be seen from the whole of the seven churches of Asia; and as he had planted some of them with his own hand, and probably visited all of them, can we doubt he often would stand thus, and looking towards these interesting spots, lift up his hands to heaven and pour out his soul in prayer, that He who walked among the golden candlesticks, would continue to visit them in mercy, and save them from the power of the Antichrist that was to come. It is one of those [illegible] upon which the mind so much delights to dwell, that from this rock, surrounded only by other similar rocks, and looking out upon distant mountains, there should have been an insight given into futurity farther and clearer than in any other place was ever afforded unto mere man.—*Hardy's Notices of the Holy Land.*

Ten Rules of Life.—The following rules for practical life, were given by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, in 1817.

1. Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.
2. Never trouble others to do what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us much more than hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We never repent of eating too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain have those evils cost us which never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, always count ten before you speak.

Temperance Department.

THE RESCUE.

There lived in a single room of an old house, situated in a secluded street of our city, a drunkard and his wife and two children. He was a man lost to every tender susceptibility of our nature; his mind dwelt mostly upon the groveling plans of obtaining his next supply of liquid poison. His only aim, his only wish, was to silence conscience and bury himself in the spirit bowl.

I entered this man's house armed with the sword and shield of a true Washingtonian, determined if possible to conquer the fiend that possessed him. The scene that presented itself to view, was one that might be expected in the abiding place of the sloth and the drunkard; every thing spoke of wretchedness and poverty. Prepared to meet with an unwelcome reception, in a lively tone, I accosted him thus: "Mr. Hayward, how do you do? I have good news for you.' As he returned my salutation, he staggered a little, but recollecting himself, endeavored to appear sober. 'What news?' inquired he, 'have you that can be termed good to a man in my situation?' From the manner of his speaking I found the tender spot had been touched, the cord had been sprung that vibrated to the tone of my most [illegible] hopes. He felt that I wished him well, and that feeling was the highway to my success.

I told him I knew of a way that would alleviate his present condition—raise him from the state in which he then was, and place him in the path of usefulness and content, but it must be conditionally, it must cost an effort, resolution must be your motto, determination your friend.

'To be dictated, too, no man likes,' said the drunkard, 'but you are a friend and I will listen to you.' I drew from my pocket the temperance pledge, and placing it in his hand, said, 'these are my conditions, sign them.' He took the paper and while reading it, strange were the emotions visible in his countenance; anger, shame and hope, were seen follow in quick succession, as each feeling was uppermost in his mind. At this critical moment his poor wife, who had been a silent spectator of what had passed, stepped forward, and tremblingly asked what was the contents of the paper. I replied, it was the temperance pledge. At these words her face was bright with joy, she sprang to the side of her husband, and looking him in the face, said, in a tone that went to the soul, "Dear William, sign it, and we shall again be happy.'

He turned to me with a voice full of emotion, and said, 'I will sign it.' As he did so he uttered these words, 'May God help me to keep the pledge.'

His wife was in ecstacies, she seemed another being, so completely had this joyful news transformed her. She thanked me with the heart-stirring warmth of a woman, while the tears of joy rolled down her pale cheek. I took her husband by the hand, and said to him, 'You have done a noble deed, wait the result and you shall be happy. My promise to you shall be fulfilled, you can have work whenever you wish.' That man did work, and by his industry and economy raised himself from what he was to what he is, a master mechanic, enjoying the comfort of peace in the abode of plenty.

There is hope for the drunkard though his bed be the gutter, and his pillow the flag-stone.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant near you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS.

Positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' [illegible]; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.—

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds [illegible]

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

[illegible]

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS.

[illegible]

Dr. [illegible] C. Lin.

HEADACHE.

Dr. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy [illegible] Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

[illegible] Know this by trying.

INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the hair any shade [illegible] color the skin.

DR BARTHOLOMEW'S EXPECTORANT

[illegible]

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

Will eradicate all Worms [illegible] New York.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. [illegible]

LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow Citizens.—Perhaps you think [illegible] this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases; but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by JOHN N. ELMORE, De Ruyter, N. Y., of whom enquire for an elegant pamphlet with engravings, gratis, that contains much matter interesting to all.

Oct. 20, 1842. 35y1

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executedat this office.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Notion in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"
May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns.
May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.
N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.
De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and [illegible] other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 28, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Alfred—Chas. Potter, A. G. Green, J. S. Spencer
[illegible] R. [illegible] Maxson, Greene, Oran
[illegible]
[illegible] Bailey, Asa
[illegible] Scott.
[illegible]
[illegible] Potter.
[illegible]
[illegible] Samuel E. Lan-
[illegible] E. P. Cran-
[illegible]
[illegible] Dea. Wm. G.
[illegible]
[illegible] Lewis.
[illegible]
[illegible]—Geo P. Burdick.
[illegible]—Joel Greene.
[illegible]—[illegible] G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hi-
[illegible]
[illegible] T. Greene.
[illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] Stillman, William B
[illegible]

RHODE-ISLAND.

[illegible] P. Stillman.
[illegible] Jacob D. Bab-
[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible] Wm. Maxson.

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible] Azor Estee.
[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]—[illegible] Clarke.
[illegible]—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
[illegible]—[illegible] A. Davis
[illegible]
[illegible] N. Swinney.
[illegible] M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]—J. S. Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co.—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Tremont, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

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☞To office and mail subscribers, $2 in ADVANCE

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanie by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

L. T. Rogers.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 42.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 146

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, DECEMBER 14, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Sabbath Department.

Extracts From Carlow.

Binius Councils tomi tertii pars Altera, Fol. 1448. A Council was celebrated in Scotland about the first bringing in of the dominical day, which some now call the Lord's day, or Sunday, which he calls the dominical, which council he says was held Anno Dom. 1203, in the time of Pope Innocent the third. See Roger Houeden, whom Binius quotes, page 1202, and Matthew Paris old impression, Fol. 192, 193, and Lucius' Ecclesiastical History, which he gathered out of the oldest and best writers, printed at Basil 1624.

Lucius, Centry 13, Fol. 264. Lucius says of the dominical day in a certain council in Scotland, it was enacted that it should be kept, beginning it from the twelfth hour on Saturday noon till Monday. Boethius, Lib. 13, de Scottis, and Fol. 357, in Scotland, Anno Dom. 1203. William King of Scotland called a council of the principal of his Kingdom, there it was decreed that Saturday from the twelfth hour at noon should be holy, and that they should do no prophane work, and this they should observe till Monday. Roger Houeden says this council was about the observation of the first day. There came also a legate from the Pope with a sword and a purple hat, indulgences and privileges to the young King, when it was decreed, that the seventh day from the twelfth hour at noon should be holy, that the people should do nothing prophane, but apply themselves to things sacred, and this they should do even until the second day morning sun rising. Boethius Lib. 13 de Scotis, 788. So as I take it, here are these witnessess to the truth of this story, Roger Houeden and Matthew Paris, Lucius and Boethies, great authorities as to the truth of the matter of fact; says Binius the cause of celebrating this council in Scotland seems to be what Roger Houeden describes; so that the first day Sabbath stands without all scripture, yet upon as firm ground as Easter, Whitsuntide, or Christmas. It is no great wonder then that Mr. Ward should so quarrel with the scripture Sabbath, seeing he is for one that is without scripture, tho' he fathers it there, for some reasons it may be, himself best knows; but the scriptures being altogether silent of a first day Sabbath, he flies to history, and tells us Eusebius says that the first day was called the Queen of days; and what of all this, the same history makes it manifest that the seventh day was reckoned the King of days, or the chief of days for holy worship, and in a manner almost all the congregations in the world did keep the seventh day for the Sabbath as hath been shewed; and Athenasius, Bishop of Alexandria, saith, they assembled on Saturday, not that they were infected with *Judaism*, but only to worship Christ, the Lord of the Sabbath, see Dr. Care, p. 175. And seeing that neither the holy scriptures, nor the history which you mentioned for a first day Sabbath, will afford you any relief in this distress that you are in, sir, for something like a command for the first day of the week for a Sabbath, I will produce another humane institution and command, to help you at this dead lift, to do you a kindness, and what spirit hath been at work to make a Sabbath for you? the passage is Dr. Heylin's book called Sunday no Sabbath. p. 221, 222, part 2. Eustachius, Abbot of Flay, returned into England, and therein preached the word from city to city, and from place to place, he prohibited using markets on the first day of the week, for he said, That this command under written about the observation of the dominical day came from Heaven, so this device, by the Abbot, of a new command from Heaven was used by him to alter the Sabbath day in England.

Religious Department.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

JEWISH INTELLIGENCE.

In choosing the title for the remarks we are about to make, an opportunity is at once afforded us of stating that we owe our information to the London Monthly Periodical which bears this name. In perusing its pages, we were so much impressed with the many important facts it contains, that we could not resist the temptation of drawing up a few remarks for publication.

It will excite no surprise that the Bishopric in Jerusalem should occupy a very prominent place in these documents. The fact, as the king of Prussia expresses it, that Protestant England and Protestant Prussia have given each other the right hand of fellowship over the tomb of the Savior, and of which we can hardly think without a feeling very much akin to the romantic; this fact has been already productive of the most practical and important consequences. As was anticipated, those who now become converts of the Anglican Church, are at the same time enrolled among the members of an acknowledged community; the presence of Dr. Maggovan has proved a powerful means of attracting the suffering Hebrew, in spite of the excommunications threatened by his Rabbi; and more than all, in the missionaries which are now ordained in Jerusalem, we see in a delightful manner the prophecy fulfilled which declares that "the law shall go forth out of Zion." An interesting feature in connection with the subject of ordination, is found in the fact that candidates of German descent, after having signed the Augsburg Confession, can be ordained by the Bishop, and yet retain the use of their German Liturgy. How far this step is to be regarded as an indication that the King of Prussia proposes to introduce Episcopacy into his dominions, it would probably be very difficult to determine. That the See of Rome should be provoked by this mission to a similar effort is not very astonishing, but that the dignitary of that See has received the name of the Bishop of Babylon, is, to say the least, of very ominous sound. It would almost seem as if once again Caiphas had ignorantly proved a true prophet, and as if Rome had been thus permitted to write her awful doom on her own brow. The mission of the Church of Scotland has led to results which in the document before us are summed up under three heads.

1. The distinction between true and false Christianity has been clearly opened up before the eyes of the Jews.

2. The study of the Old Testament has been forced upon them, so that they cannot avoid it.

3. The word of God has become more and more the ground of controversy. The authority of the Talmud is not now appealed to; the only dispute about it being, whether it is to be referred to at all, or what is its real value.

In regard to the latter point, the systematic opposition of the congregation calling itself the "British Jews," has attracted general attention. They will know, they declare, of no ritual observances based on the Divine authority of the Talmud, but at the same time at variance with the word of God. The same opposition, but in a very different spirit, has been manifested by another and a very large class of Jews; and the Hamburg congregation may be regarded as their index, who reject the word of God, not less than the Talmud, and have embraced some form or other of the Rationalism of our time. As an offset to this tendency, we may regard the efforts lately made for the purpose of establishing a Missionary Society for the spread of Judaism—an additional proof of the spirit of inquiry which has been awakened among the people of Israel.

As for the important question of the Restoration of the Jews, it is touched in several instances, in the documents before us. The extreme view of a Gentile millenium, in which every distinction of Hebrew and Gentile is removed, is opposed on the one hand, while on the other no sympathy is manifested for the expectation of a Hebrew millenium, for the appearance of which no preparation is needed. A remnant "is first to be gathered, before the Reedemer shall come out of Zion, and turn away the ungodliness of Jacob; and when we glance at some of the glorious scenes presented by the Rev. Mr. Paule, stationed at Berlin; when we think of the thousands and thousands of Jews and Gentiles who are assembling there time after time, to witness the baptism of a Hebrew, we are little inclined to embrace the advice of those who tell us to wait for the time when the restoration of Israel will take place without our instrumentality.

The operations of the Society are at present directed to the printing and distribution of Scriptures and Tracts; in sustaining in the city of London an Episcopal chapel, Hebrew schools and operative institutions, a Hebrew college, and an institution for the widows of missionaries. Missionaries of the Society are stationed at Beyroot, Poland, Cracow, Posen, Konigsberg, Dantzig, Berlin, Creuznach, Breslau, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Offenbach, Brussels, Strasburg and Mentz. Constantinople and Tunis are temporarily occupied.

In perusing the reports of the missionaries, the most striking contrasts present themselves to our view. Here is a body of Jews surrounding one of the missionaries, and robbing him of his books; in another place a fearful tumult is raised, to obstruct his labors of love; but again and again the scene changes, and we see a venerable Rabbi appearing, and guileless receiving the Savior, or we hear another protesting with great solemnity that he is willing to go on in his humble employment, and that he only comes to seek Christianity, as the only means to obtain peace for his soul. The cross which many of the new converts have taken upon themselves, is, in the eyes of the world, often one of unusual severity.

And now, in conclusion, it remains only to say, that the more we read of the present condition of this people, the more we feel persuaded that they have great reason, in accordance with a touching custom of theirs, to mourn on the Rock of Moriah, where now, alas! the Mosque of Omar stands over the ruin of their race. There they think that prayer still goes up with most acceptance, if breathed through the crevices of the building of which Jehovah said, "Mine eyes and mine heart shall be there perpetually;" and there bowed down in the dust, they realize the prophetic sorrow of Jeremiah, when he asks, "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? Behold and see whether there be any sorrow like my sorrow, which is done unto me, wherewith the Lord hath afflicted me, in the day of his fierce anger."

> "The wild dove hath her nest, the fox his cave,
> Mankind their country, Israel but—their grave."

It is hardly possible for an American—and we are happy to feel as an American—to peruse these papers without engaging in a momentary search, at least for a passing statement of what the church of America has done in this cause.

With the exception of a single notice of a donation of 20*l*., transmitted to the Society of England, through the Rev. Dr. Tyng, no mention is made of her labors. It seems that the church has been sitting still; and it may be that in her case it is strength to sit still for the present. Still we cannot but add that we should rejoice, with feelings of the warmest gratitude, if she were to follow soon the example of Great Britain, with regard to the people of Israel. Pity for the physical and moral degradation of the Jew—justice for the injuries we have done him—gratitude for the benefits we have received through his instrumentality—in short, the best and noblest feelings of our nature plead in his behalf. Time and place fail us to urge our appeal as we would gladly do if it were in our power. May the blessings of the Lord rest on this humble attempt to draw the attention of the church to the condition of the children of Israel.

I DO NOT FEEL RIGHT.

This is an excuse often made by professing Christians for neglecting their religious duties. Are they not required to pray in secret? They do not feel right, and therefore the closet is neglected and the opportunity for communing with the Savior suffered to pass. Are they called upon to lead the devotions of a prayer meeting? They do not feel right, and therefore they are justified in refusing, and thus throw a chill on the minds of all present. Are they summoned to the table of the Lord? They do not feel right, and therefore pray to be excused from showing forth the Lord's death, and calling to remembrance his sufferings for their redemption. Are they requested to visit the afflicted, and minister to the distressed and sorrowing? They do not feel right, therefore they justify their absence from the house of the mourning, or their withholding from the destitute the consolation which they might impart.

Is this a good excuse for these neglects of duty? We ought to feel right, and to feel right is to feel like doing whatever is required of us by the gospel. We suppose, however, the excusers mean by "feeling right," feeling comfortably or happy. They are enjoying the pleasures of religion and therefore neglect its duties. Now this is the most certain method they can possibly take to debar themselves of all spiritual enjoyments. The reward which the gospel gives is to the obedient, not the disobedient. And most likely they do not feel right; because they have been negligent of duty, or they have performed it for the sake of the comfort they seek, and have thus manifested the selfishness of their aims. Let all such do their duty without respect to feeling, but a sincere desire to honor the Savior by their obedience, and they will eventually find that in keeping his commandments there is great reward.

We would suggest this thought for the consideration of such and ask them to reflect upon it when tempted to neglect duty because they do not feel right.

Religion is a matter of principle, not feeling. We are to believe its truth, not because we feel, but because they are revealed to us from heaven. We are to practice its duties, not because we feel, but because they are required of us by the Redeemer, and that we may glorify Him. If we attended to them only when it comports with our feelings, where is our self-denial? We would not be misunderstood.—We believe there is much feeling in religion, but all we contend for is, that feeling is not religion. No man can believe the truths of religion and not feel, nor can he attend to the duties it enjoins without having excited its feelings of love to the Redeemer, and desire for the salvation of his fellow-men. When the world presses its cares upon him, it may be irksome to attend to religious claims, but we should beware how we give place to the world and let it get an advantage over us. It will surely rob us of all right feeling, and bring distress upon our souls. We must act from principle, and our kind and gracious Savior will take care to bestow upon us the feelings which we need, and which are for us to enjoy.—*Bap. Record.*

ENTIRE SANCTIFICATION.

BY DR. A. CLARKE.

Can any man expect to be saved from inward sin in the other world? None, except such as hold the Popish anti-scriptural doctrine of purgatory. "But this deliverance is expected at death." Where is the promise that it shall then be given?—There is not one such in the whole Bible! And to believe for a thing essential to our glorification, without any point to support that faith in reference to the point on which it is exercised, is a desperation that argues as well the absence of true faith as it does of right reason. Multitudes of such persons are continually deploring their want of faith, even where they have the clearest and most explicit promises; and yet, strange to tell, risk their salvation at the hour of death on a deliverance that is no where promised in the sacred oracles!

'But who has got this blessing?' Every one who comes to God in the right way for it. 'Where is such a one?' Seek the blessing as you should do, and you will soon be able to answer the question. 'But it too great a blessing to be expected.'—Nothing is too great for a believer to expect, which God has promised, and Christ has purchased with his blood. 'If I had such a blessing I should not be able to retain it.' All things are possible to him that believeth. Besides, like all other gifts of God, it comes with a principle of preservation with it: 'and upon all thy glory there shall be a defense.' 'Still, such an unfaithful person as I cannot expect it.' Perhaps the infidelity you deplore came through the want of this blessing: and as to worthlessness, no soul under heaven deserves the least of God's mercies. It is not for thy worthiness that He has given thee any thing, but for the sake of his Son. You can say, 'When I felt myself a sinner, sinking into perdition, I did then flee to the atoning blood, and found pardon; but this sanctification is a far greater work.'—No; speaking after the manner of men, justification is far greater than sanctification. When thou wert a sinner, ungodly, an enemy in thy mind by wicked works, a child of the devil, an heir of hell, God pardoned thee on thy casting thy soul on the merit of the great Sacrificial Offering; thy sentence was reversed, thy state was changed, thou wert put among the children, and God's Spirit witnessed with thine that thou wert his child. What a change! and what a blessing!

What, then, is *this* complete sanctification? It is the cleansing of the blood that has not been cleansed; it is washing the soul of the true believer from the remains of sin; it is the making one who is already a child of God more holy, that he may be more happy, more useful in the world, and bring more glory to his heavenly Father. Great as this work is, how little humanely speaking, is it when compared with what God has already done for thee? But suppose it were ten thousand times greater, is any thing too hard for God? Are not all things possible to him that believes? And does not the blood of Christ cleanse from all unrighteousness?

UTTERANCE OF THE HEART.—A New Zealander thus expresses his deep sense of sin.

"As the winds digs up the waves of the sea, so the devil digs up sin in my heart; he is always, this day and that day at work there. When I wake in the middle of the night he wakes also to contend with me, and to hold fast my soul so that I may not fly to the Savior.'

Another complains of the conflict within: "I have two hearts which are always struggling one with the other. The one is a very good heart; the other altogether bad. I am wondering which will be thrown down and put undermost at last."

Some of the first inquirers at the Sandwich Islands, thus addressed the missionaries: One said, "My heart is dark, you are light and must enlighten it." Another, "My heart is a wilderness, you must cultivate it." Another, "My heart is a lamp, you must fill it with oil." Another, "My heart is like a dry field, you must water it."

THE WORLD A LABYRINTH.—The world says Coleridge, is a vast labyrinth, in which almost every one is manifesting hatred to those who don't run the same way A few, indeed, stand motionless, and not seeking to lead themselves or others out of the maze—laugh at the failures of their brethren, yet with little reason, for more grossly than the most bewildered one, does he act, who never aims to get right.

Children's Department.

Pleasure every Where.

There's pleasure every where,
To hearts that rightly feel,
And no one need complain of care,
Or on his brow a sorrow wear,
Or painful sight reveal.

Nature below---above,
How beautiful to view!
In every path we choose to rove,
We find a thousand things to love,
Each, wonderful and new.

Then be not sad, I pray.
The earth, the sea, the sky,
Are clothed in smiles---and full of play,
The beasts and birds wear time away---
Then why not you and I!

A glorious world is ours,
In peerless beauty dressed
With trees and shrubs, and blushing flowers,
O'er which the sun-light falls in showers,
And slumbers on its breast.

From the Adv. of Moral Reform.

The writer of the following can vouch for its correctness. Her object in giving it publicity is simply to use it as an illustration of the tendency of light reading on the minds of children and youth:

THE YOUNG NOVEL READERS.

There were two little girls living in the county of H——, in this State, who were great novel readers. They were less than twelve years of age, but they had read many volumes of novels. Their parents loved them very much, sent them to school, and did a great many things to make them happy. But they did not know, or, if they knew, did not consider what an injury it might be to the minds of their beloved daughters to suffer them to read works of fiction, and so they let them choose the kind of reading that pleased them best.—Among other tales that fell in their way, was one giving an account of two young Misses who became *heroines*.—As the story says, they made up their minds to run away from home and seek their fortune.—Every thing they met with was made to turn to their advantage, till they were raised to a princely station on the eastern continent. The story was so well told, that the children took it for granted that it was all reality, and one suggested to the other the plan that had entered her head of having a similar adventure, in which they too should become heroines. It was dwelt upon and conned over till their young brain was reeling with excited hope. Their purpose was settled, and the day fixed for their elopement. They filled their satchels with *corn* to parch when they should get hungry, and put in some matches to light a fire in the woods when they were cold.

In the morning they asked their mother for clean aprons, and went to school as usual One of them wrote a hasty note to her father, and committed it to a schoolmate, with the request that she would keep it till evening. During recess they took their departure very quietly, and were not missed until afternoon. It was late in the winter of the present year, and the ground was covered with sleet and snow, but they made the best of their way along, and though they soon got wet and cold their ardor did not at all abate.

When the shades of evening began to gather, they had walked some four miles from home, and found themselves in the vicinity of a rail-road, near which were a great many temporary huts, occupied by Irish laborers. Owing to the damp and wet every where in the woods, they had not succeeded in lighting a fire, or parching their corn, and as it began to grow dark they knew not where to stop over night. They were about deciding to go into one of the little huts, and ask to lodge upon the floor, when they were accosted by a stranger who had been observing them, and questioned as to where they were going. They were unwilling to answer; but as the matter was pressed, they very gravely told him they had started for Europe! His curiosity was excited, and finding they were rational on other subjects, he conversed with them till he drew from them some of the incidents of the wonderful narrative that had incited them to such a brave undertaking. Having learned their names, he took them to an Inn, and despatched a messenger to inform the parents of their safety.

After it was known by their friends that they were missing, the village, the creek, and the woods in the neighborhood were searched, till the letter given to the schoolmate revealed the mystery of their sudden disappearance. The course of the search was then changed till the pursuers came in contact with the messenger. And, instead of the romance of a journey to Europe, "afoot and alone," and the air castles so nicely built, our young heroines found themselves the next morning in the chimney corner at home.

REMARKS.—It is a very common thing for children to love to read stories. I have known some children who disliked to read any thing else. Sometimes in Sabbath school, when the librarian has been passing the books, and I have been about selecting some for my class, I have heard two or three little voices at once, saying, Teacher, will you please to get me a *story book?* Now if all the story books that are published contained true stories instead of false ones, the morals of the dear children who read them, would not be endangered by their perusal. But a great many of the books that children read, are just like the one that made the little girls, above alluded to, act so foolishly. Children and youth very often read books of this sort, and think they may be true. Sometimes they do not inquire whether they are true or false. They like the story, and find it so much easier to think over the curious and strange events that it tells about, than to remember history, geography, or other common studies, or even their Bible lessons, that they sometimes regard it as a great hardship, if their parents or guardians deprive them of this kind of reading and give them something better. But there are two good reasons why children should not read novels. One is, because it is wrong to waste their precious time in reading what is false. A good child would not want to spend a great many hours in hearing a playmate tell lies. Another is, because novel reading leads them not only to dislike application to useful studies, but makes them hate to read the Bible, the best of all books. Had the little girls above alluded to, been faithful to love and obey the word of God, they would never have thought of being so ungrateful to their kind parents as to go away from home without their knowledge. Had they gone to the Bible for entertainment and instruction, it would have taught them how unwise and wicked it was to cherish the vain ambition of becoming rich and great, instead of striving to be wise and good.

In closing, I want to tell the dear children who read this, another *true story.*—By the way, children need not be afraid to read stories that are true. It is right that they should read and profit by them. They will find a great many such in the Bible, and other good books. But they should always find out whether the book they wish to read is true; and then, if it is at all worth reading, they should read carefully, and think about it, and endeavor to store their minds with all the ideas it contains, that are good and useful. But to my story

A PAUPER'S DEATH-BED.

Yesterday I went to visit the New York Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Nearly 400 women and girls, and a great many men, are there in prison for drinking and other crimes. In one of the wards of the hospital where the sick are kept, I saw a girl who was dying. The death-rattle was in her throat, and she struggled till she could not breathe any more, and then her face looked ghastly and frightful—but her soul was gone to God. I looked around, but I saw no kind mother, or sister, or relative, who had been near to smooth her dying pillow, or weep because they loved her. She had said that she had such friends, who were worthy and respectable, but—if living—they were across the ocean, and knew nothing of her fate.—When quite young, she ran away to seek her fortune.* A stranger in a strange land—forsaken by a young man who had accompanied her, and made fair, but false promises—crime and sickness made her a fit subject for this dreadful place, where, unpitied and unknown, she has slept in death, and to-day finds a pauper's grave in yonder Potter's Field.

Youthful reader, whatever else you do, or leave undone, never think of going any where, or doing any thing about which you could not ask and expect the consent and approbation of your parents, and the blessing of the God who made you.

O——A.

New York, Nov. 19, 1842.

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* She had probably been a novel-reader: who ever knew of an elopement where fictitious reading did not prepare the way for it?

From the Children's Tract

THE VAIN GIRL.

We sometimes think we are more the objects of attention than we really are; and it is our vanity that leads us to think so. Thus it happened in the case of Ellen B.

On one lovely summer day, I was walking with this little girl in our garden. She was very neatly, and, moreover, she thought, very prettily dressed; but above all she carried a parasol in her hand, and this parasol Ellen thought made her look very grand indeed!

Well, we walked on; and I tried to draw her attention, in a simple way, to better things and nobler objects; but she was so engrossed by herself and what she thought was her elegant appearance, that she felt little inclination to listen to instruction. As I could not get her to attend, I began seriously to think on the pride of the human heart: when a coach, with a great number of passengers, whirled rapidly past as we were standing at the garden gate. As soon as it was gone, Ellen turned round to me. 'Oh, dear!' said she, "did not you see how all the people on the coach looked at me?" No doubt she concluded that she was admired, and she drew up her head and walked more on tiptoe, and held her parasol still higher!—Just then she turned down a walk, and I could not help looking after her with pity. Poor thoughtless child! she passed on with a mincing step, holding up her parasol in one hand, as though the whole world was gazing at her: in her other hand she held a fan, which no doubt added a little to her self-estimation. I thought to myself that the hollyhock blooming near her was finer, and Flora, who ran barking beside her, was far happier than she. I had not observed any of the passengers on the coach gazing on my companion. I dare say they had other business and more important concerns to engage their attention, than thinking of a child at the gate who carried a parasol!

The reader may learn from this little circumstance that the heart is proud, self-elated, and deceitful above all things. I pray you guard it well. Was Jesus Christ vain and high-minded? No. And if we have the mind of Christ, we shall constantly seek to be more and more humble. "Before honor is humility, and a haughty spirit is before a fall." We are too apt to think ourselves of great account, and then if every body does not pay us due respect, we are offended. "Learn of me," said our blessed Redeemer, "for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest to your souls." If your limbs are well formed, God has made them so; to him be all the glory. If the roses of health and beauty bloom upon your cheeks, God has placed them there; and it should humble you to reflect that, when he pleases, they will wither away. Have you good understandings, be grateful to God, for he gave them. Have you comfortable clothing, be thankful, but not vain; for the tulip and the butterfly are more gaily decked than you can possibly be. What then have we, any of us, to glory in? Let us never forget that in the sight of God we are sinners; surely this thought ought to keep us humble, and send us continually to the cross of Christ, that by believing in him our sins may be pardoned, and our souls saved. O, let us seek more and more to be nothing in our own esteem, and not think of ourselves more highly than we ought to think. For he that exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, December 14, 1842.

☞Some of that WOOD, now, if you please ?

Ourself.

We have never claimed the privilege of speaking of our personal affairs or conduct in the Register. We have now but one word to say, and that is for the information of some of our readers who might otherwise be misled. Our conduct has been misrepresented, and our language misstated, in a public print. Supposing it to have been an oversight in the Editor, we forwarded an explanation, which was published, but headed with editorial remarks more offensive than the former article. Having once made an honest and true statement to the Editor, denying the charges laid, we do not feel called upon to controvert the matter further. Our reason is this; that we have adopted the motto of Lord Bacon, which some one has versified nearly as follows :

A decent, honest, well-bred man
Will not insult me, and no other can.

Here we leave the matter with our readers and with those who have assailed us.

"If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar."

In these days of rebuke and blasphemy, of change and innovation, the church is liable to become corrupted through the influence of ignorant or designing men. Among professed Christians may be found an abundance of zeal and untiring efforts to build up particular sects ; and to much extent, if we may judge from the fruits, has a zeal for God and the conversion of souls been superseded by anxiety to increase the numbers and wealth of a sect. So far has this misguided zeal extended itself, that members have been received into churches without the scriptural evidence of a change of heart. Those who act a prominent part in this labor, are by no means sparing of their denunciations of other Christian professors, and it is not uncommon to find them exercising the most determined opposition and hatred to those of a different faith.

Causes, very slight in themselves, sometimes call out the hatred of some who sustain important places in the church ; and we doubt not that many whose observation has been less than our own, have witnessed a change from apparent warmth of love to the most unrelenting hatred in such a person when external circumstances have changed. Will one who loves God and his cause allow a reversion in his feelings and conduct when external circumstances have changed ? And will he use any or all of his energies to defame and injure the character of a brother or a church ? The strength of Christian love is above the reach of worldly matters. It is stronger than personal interests,& cannot change with the changes of time and place. A Christian cannot hate a child of God nor a church of God. His soul may grieve over an aberration from the right way of the Lord, but his hatred can not be called forth into an effort to injure and defame. If a man love God he must of necessity love the children of God. If he hate the children of God it is a sure evidence that he does not love God. Mark that man who makes use of every means in his power to vilify and injure the character and influence of any Christian.—He has not the love of God in his heart, and has either never known and felt the divine and peaceful influence of the Spirit of God in his soul, or he has so estranged himself from God as to lose sight of the true character of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Remember the Poor.

In almost every community there are those who need assistance and who, perhaps, are suffering for the necessary comforts of life. Poverty is not always the result of imprudence or mismanagement.—There may be honest, virtuous persons who are suffering from misfortunes that could not be avoided by them. The sympathies of human nature, as also the principles of the gospel, demand an attention to the interests of such persons. Let those who have in abundance, or who are supplied with things needful for comfort, remember that it is God who has supplied them, and that they are only stewards of what they have. Let them remember the poor, the widow and the fatherless, and as God has made them comfortable, so let them extend supplies and comforts to the needy and afflicted.

We shall not apologize for the small amount of original matter in this week's paper. We have several reasons for being so laconic ourself, but we know not what is the matter with our correspondents.

The President's Message has arrived too late for insertion in this weeks paper. The Express thinks it a well written document, and thinks it will do us no discredit at home or abroad.

News of the Day.

From the Frankfort Correspondence of the Britannia.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

All England will be startled and horrified at this announcement. It is but too true. It comes from a source which defies contradiction. The grand day of the nuptial jubilee at St. Petersburg had nearly proved a day of deep and dreadful mourning. Under Divine Providence, the terrible calamity was averted only by the wonderful presence of mind of the King of Prussia. From the very first moment that the Emperor of Russia resolved upon promulgating the ukase which has redeemed millions of slaves from the chains of their tyrants, the nobles became enraged against him to the utmost pitch of exasperation, and entered into a dark and widely-spread conspiracy to take his life upon the first opportunity that might present itself. Believing that the emancipation of the serfs had been earnestly recommended to the Emperor by the King of Prussia, they determined that the latter great and good monarch should perish at the same moment with their sovereign. With the fixed and fell purpose of carrying their atrocious project into execution, they waited with impatience for the hour which was to bring both monarchs together, amidst the acclamation of hundreds of thousands.

In the meantime the Emperor received private information of their diabolical design ; but concealing it from his illustrious brother-in-law, he ordered that the chiefs of the conspiracy should be seized and sent off to Siberia. His orders were promptly executed, but this only served to increase the number of murderous villains who had previously doomed him to death, and decided that he ought never to have been permitted to live, unless as the passive instrument of their will. Looking forward to the 25th of July (O. S.) as their ides of March, they prepared to muster in overwhelming numbers on that day, caring not whether they deluged the streets of St. Petersburgh with blood, provided they shed the blood of their intended victim.—The signal for slaughter was to be given at a late hour of the day, when all their forces should have assembled. Meanwhile the Emperor, being accurately informed of all their proceedings and machinations, throughout his European dominions, adopted every possible precaution to guard against danger so awfully imminent.

He ordered to the capital all those troops on whose fidelity he thought he could rely, and removed to a considerable distance those whom he distrusted. He quadrupled the number of his body guards, selecting his augmentation from corps of tried and devoted loyalty. By this time the King of Prussia was on his way to St. Petersburg ; and scarcely had his Majesty landed on the shores of the Neva, when he could perceive, from his reception, the envenomed feelings of prejudice and hatred which the nobles had excited against him. Hastening on to the palace of Peterhoff with all possible speed, he resolved to go back to his own country with as little delay as decency would permit, being impatiently anxious to escape from a rude, barbarous, and inhospitable land. There is no doubt, however, that fearing the worst, he was prepared to be continually upon his guard.

The interchange of domestic and affectionate regards between him and the members of the Imperial family were short and abrupt on this account. But it was deemed politic that, at any risks, a public demonstration of family union and family happiness should be made upon a scale of unprecedented grandeur. The Prussian monarch, however, was immoveably resolved that the time which his part in the pageant was to occupy should not exceed one short hour !

Leaving the palace of Peterhoff amidst compact masses of faithful guards, both cavalry and infantry, their imperial majesties arrived in the great square of St. Petersburgh at a much earlier hour than those who were intent upon their destruction were led to expect. The admirable foresight of the King of Prussia thus disconcerted all the plans of the conspirators ;—for while they thought the grand scenes of the day were about to commence, they were nearly all over. The monarch embraced each other in the midst of the grand square with evident emotion—the troops presenting arms, and peals of artillery resounding in all directions, as well from the land side as from the shipping in the Neva.

The guards were then put through some few evolutions, but in no instance so as to interfere with the compactness of their lines, and immediately afterward their Majesties returned in safety to Peterhoff, which was, in all respects, converted into a strong garrison, while every spot of ground around it was covered with the imperial guards, and all the staunchest troops of the line occupied all the principal streets of St. Petersburg. In the mean time, as the hour for giving the signal approached, the conspirators were seen advancing in separate detachments towards the spot where they were to act—a vast united host; but the force opposed to them being overwhelming, they were obliged to disperse in various directions, however, before they gave convincing proofs that among the Russian nobles and their adherents are to be found thousands of the most ferocious and bloodthirsty savages in the universe.

Thus ended the grand jubilee of the imperial marriage! Having providentially escaped from the hands of the noble assassins, the King of Prussia lost not a moment in making arrangements for his final departure from their abominable country. He conferred several marks of distinguished favor on the principal officers of the imperial household, and most munificently rewarded certain persons who were the first to apprise him of his danger, and to suggest to him the means of guarding against it. On quitting the imperial palace, never more to enter it, his Majesty traveled with the greatest possible rapidity until he reached Kœnigsburg, the capital of his hereditary dominions, where he was received with reiterated acclamations.

The Lynch Murder in Alabama.—The Hartford Review of Saturday states, on the authority of a letter from the scene of the tragedy, that warrants have been issued for the arrest of all the parties concerned in the hanging of George W. Lore, and that the sheriff has orders to raise a sufficient force to ensure their capture. The letter also says that one of the Mitchells, who were the accusers of Mr. Lore, is strongly suspected of the murder of Blake, for which Lore was three times tried.—*Com. Adv.*

Bustle Chair.—One of our ingenious cabinet makers, says the New York Aurora, has invented what he calls the 'Bustle Chair ;" being a chair with a cavity in the back, sufficient to contain a lady's bustle of the ordinary size ; he thinks this preferable to extending the seat ; one or the other he thinks must be done. "Sitin" on the edge of the chair he thinks to be unlady-like.

Dueling.—The Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a letter in relation to the recent duel at Burlington, says : "I look with as much abhorrence as any one upon the practice of dueling, and shall be pleased to know that the civil power has acted on the offenders in question. As a military offence, it has engaged my serious attention, and I trust that it may be ultimately suppessed in the Navy."

The N. O. Picayune says, "One of our friends, in a punning epistle, declares it is no harm to pick a painter's pocket, because he pict-ures ?"

A manufactory of delft-ware is in successful operation in Alton, Ill., under the supintendence of Mr. Thomas Croxton, late of England. The ware is said to be of a superior quality.

The editor of a western newspaper thus introduces some verses :—"The poem published this week, was composed by an esteemed friend, who has lain in his grave many years, merely for his own amusement."

Hints For the Times.—"No man can ever borrow himself out of debt : if you wish for relief, you must work for it. You must make more and spend less than you did while you were running in debt. You must ware homespun instead of broadcloth, drink water instead of champagne, and rise at four instead of seven. Industry, frugality, economy—these are the handmaids of wealth. and the sure means of relief. A dollar earned is worth ten borrowed, a dollar saved is worth forty times its amount in worthless gewgaws. Try this scheme—it is much better than to depend upon bank favors, and a thousand times more honorable than to resort to the bankrupt laws."

A Bear Scrape.—On Saturday, the 1st of the current month, a son of Mr. Robert McDonald, of Earl town, (not far from Pictou) was sent to examine a potatoe field to ascertain if any cattle had broken into it. After proceeding about twenty rods from the house, he was attacked by a she bear with four cubs. The bear immediately seized him and threw him violently on the ground. As soon as he rose again she struck him and he fell. When he rose the second time he attempted to strike her with a small stick, but she caught him and tore his head fearfully and he was prostrated a third time. Providentially, at this critical moment some cubs withdrew her attention from the boy, who seized the opportunity and sprung over a fence near which the event occurred. The bear instantly followed, but when she alighted on the fence it gave way under her, and before she could recover, the boy happily effected his escape. When he arrived at the nearest house, he was literally covered with blood and not a shred of his clothing remained except the collar of his shirt. For some time his life was despaired of, but now sanguine hopes of his recovery are entertained.—*Pictou Mechanic and Farmer.*

The Grand Jury of New Castle county closed their labors on Wednesday afternoon last, after having been arduously engaged for ten days, (the longest session ever held in this county,) and finishing a large amount of business. We understand that between thirty and forty true bills were found against persons for illegal voting.—*Delaware State Journal.*

Steamboat Eliza.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 23d ult. says—"We hear that upon cutting into the steamboat Eliza, sunk a few weeks ago, near the mouth of the Ohio, two cabin passengers were found with their hands grasping the handles of their trunks. It has not hitherto been supposed that any cabin passengers perished, save Capt. Littleton's wife and child. One of the passengers on that boat, whom we conversed with yesterday, computes that nearly sixty lives were lost !"

A Good Example.—The Lieutenants of the Marine Barracks in Charlestown Navy Yard, have circulated a pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, among the men under their charge, to which their own names were first attached, and have procured the signatures of nearly all in the barracks—*Boston Mail.*

The Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association have invited Mr. Webster to deliver an Address at the celebration of the completion of the monument, on the 17th of June next, and that gentleman has accepted the invitation.

Remedy for Frozen Hydrants.—Having discovered that the hydrants of many of my neighbors are a little frozen, at least so much as to impede the water from running which is very inconvenient these cold mornings, if they will hold a basin of boiling water to the nossel of the hydrant and steam it, it will open without any further exertion.—*Harrisburg Reporter.*

Land Sales.—The settlers in the Iowa Territory are about to petition the President to postpone the land sales in that district, until next June. Aside from the objections that they are now appointed to take place in the most inclement season of the year, it is said that scarcely a tenth of the settlers will be able to raise sufficient money to purchase their claims.

A lady asked a clergyman if she might pay attention to dress and fashion without being proud. "Madam," replied the minister, "whenever you see the tail of a fox out of a hole, you may be sure the fox is there also."

Discovery of Large Bones.—A discovery of bones of the defunct mastodon have recently been made at a lick about two miles from Warsaw, Mo., which exceed, in number and size, any yet discovered. The bones were found two or three feet below the surface, embeded in a black gravel.—The number of different heads found, amounts to seventy or eighty, and the large amount of detached teeth shows that a greater number of these monsters have found a common grave in this basin. The skeletons of various species of animals are found deposited in this basin—as the buffalo, elk, deer, &c.

Witness rejected for Atheism.—In the course of the trial of the case, Barnard vs Tileston, before the Court of Common Pleas, holden in this town last week, a witness was objected to on the ground of his alleged disbelief in the existence of a Supreme Being, and in a future state of existence—and several credible witnesses testified to his repeated declarations of such disbelief. On the other hand, in order to counteract this testimony, it was proved that the proposed witness was a member of the Congregational Church in Williamsburgh, in regular standing, and that he had constantly attended the ordinances ! Judge Allen, however, regarding the case as a clear one, rejected him.—*Northampton Courier.*

An order from the War Department prescribes that after to-day the allowance to officers of the Army, and also for their servants, for traveling shall not exceed the actual cost, at the usual rates. Porterage may be included, but not board, nor the extra expense of taking a circuitous route.

The New-York Bible Society has been the means of distributing 10,000 Bibles or New Testaments during the past year.—Receipts $5,800, being about $3000 less than last year. This decrease is attributed to the pressure of the times.

Somnambulism.—A few nights ago, a young woman in this town got up in her sleep, and, with a pair of scissors, cut off the whole of her ringlets, and retired to bed again without being conscious of what she had done. What is more remarkable, she had taken more than usual pains with her hair the night before.—*Bradford Herald.*

Land Distribution.—The Distribution Act of the extra session was in force during the half year ending June 30, 1842, and the National Executive, as has been previously noticed, has made preparation to distribute the amount to which each state is respectively entitled. The gross proceeds of the land sales for that time, was $837,216 70, and the amount of the various allowances, expenses, &c., to be deducted before distribution, was $275,072 52, leaving the sum of $562 144 18 to be divided among the states and territories.

The Pennsylvanian contains the following table, carefully prepared at the General Land Office, giving the amount to which each State and territory is entitled :

STATES, &C.	SHARE.	
Maine,	17,554	92
New Hampshire,	9,955	64
Massachusetts,	25,807	92
Rhode Island,	3,807	92
Connecticut	10,845	43
Vermont	10,213	61
New York	84,973	15
New Jersey	13,050	42
Pennsylvania,	60,313	27
Delaware	2,695	30
Maryland,	15,187	54
Virginia	37,090	48
North Carolina	22,917	97
South Carolina,	16,218	15
Georgia	20,256	43
Alabama,	17,119	35
Mississippi	10,410	19
Louisiana	9,971	59
Tennessee	26,447	69
Kentucky	24,721	31
Ohio	53,157	53
Indiana	23,994	54
Illinois	16,654	33
Missouri	12,608	57
Arkansas	3,634	60
Michigan	7,426	03
Wiskonsan	1,082	45
Iowa	1,508	03
Florida	1,546	96
District of Columbia	1,463	53
Total,	$562,144	18

Fire Extraordinary.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, some mischievous person or persons fired the hollow trunk of the tree fronting the south gate at the entrance to the Park, which has stood the "peltings of the pitiless storm" for years. A few buckets of Old Croton extinguished the fire—but of course the tree is destroyed.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The Daniel Boon of the Press.—The Editor of the Washingtonian, a temperance paper published at Canton, Ohio, gives the following glowing description of Mr. Pike, a former partner of his, but now editor of the Circleville Watchman:

"Mr. Pike and I published a newspaper in 1837 among the Miami Indians, in the state of Indiana. It was a great partnership, that. We had two advance paying subscribers, one of whom liquidated his subscription with white beans, and the other with sawlogs. Godfroy the chief took five copies and couldn't read a word. Our paper was called the Peru Forester, which being printed in the woods, that title was appropriate.

The town of Peru had many magnificent names for its streets, such as Pearl, Broadway, &c. which streets exhibited the animating and bustling spectacle of stumps, trees, and weeds as high as a man's head. The stirring events which transpired in this interesting city imperiously demanded a couple of chroniclers, and Pike and I were at hand to discharge that important function.

Pike wrote poetry, and I dipped considerably into State politics, and discussed in a learned manner, every question of interest to the few settlers and Indians. Pike was a queer *fish*. He had more irons in the fire than I ever knew. Besides being an editor and printer, he kept the Broadway Hotel, was postmaster, justice of the peace, land agent, pettifogger, canal contractor, merchant, overseer of the poor, painter, had been a school master, and a day laborer, was brought up a Quaker, was twice a widower, and the last time I saw him was a Baptist, had his third wife, and was on another! Most wonderful versatility! A Caleb Quotem in real life! And now he is editor of the Circleville Watchman. Who more fitted than he to control the press, or furnish his readers with profound disquisitions upon matters and things in general? Who more capable than he to write a voluminous desertation upon miscellaneous small things? Success attend thee, friend Pike."

Mr. Pike says that the above statement of Dr. A. W. Baker, 'in chief,' is nearly correct, and thanks him kindly for the *complimentary* part of the article. Go ahead!—a Pike is a greedy fish and *swallows* every thing which comes in his way.

Revolutionary Anecdote.—It is well remembered that a reward of £500 was offered for John Hancock. When he signed the Declaration of Independence, he dashed it with a bold hand in a conspicuous manner, and rose from his seat pointing to it and exclaimed, "There! John Bull can read my name without spectacles. He may double his reward, and [illegible]"

When I asked Mr. Adams in November, 1820, [illegible] Stephen Hopkins the Quaker patriot from Rhode Island, who had been afflicted with a paralytic stroke. Mr. Adams acted as his amanuensis and asked him if he should sign his name to the Declaration of Independence for him he replied, "No! I will sign it myself—if we are hung for signing it, you shall not be hung for signing it for me."

Mr. Adams, then in imitation of Hopkins, took his pen, clasped his wrist with his left hand, went through the tremulous motion of signing his name, and in the language of Hopkins, emphatically said, "If my hand trembles, John Bull will find my heart won't!" which Mr. Adams said electrified all Congress and made the most timid firm in their purpose.

Portland, Nov. 23.—Sentence was awarded yesterday in the cases of the prisoners found guilty of adultery, as follows: Edward Blackstone of Portland, four years in the state prison; James Walker, Jr. of Poland, two years in the state prison; Mary Ann Dean [illegible] Polly [illegible] each ten months in the county's house of correction.

The Treasurer of New Jersey, Mr. Southard, has received from the Federal Government the dividend of the sales of the public domain for the six months ending in June last, amounting to $13,[illegible]. The proceeds of the sales from June to Aug. 30th when the Distribution was suspended by a clause in the new tariff bill, will be divided in January. The share of this sale will probably not exceed three or four thousand dollars.—[illegible] *Day Adv.*

The Delaware State Journal of Tuesday last, informs us that the Grand Jury of New Castle county have found true bills against Col. Webb, Mr. Marshall, and their associates for a violation of the laws of Delaware in relation to dueling.—*Evening Journal.*

Mail to Texas.—Several papers forwarded to a person in Galveston, by way of New Orleans, have been returned from New Orleans for want of payment of postage. This notice may be of use to those who have occasion to communicate by mail with Texas.—*Boston Adv.*

We learn from the Little Rock Gazette that the police of that city are still making arrests. Some apprehensions have been entertained that an attempt would be made by the friends and accomplices of those persons committed to prison, to rescue them. The citizens are arming and organizing themselves for the conflict. All loafers, blacklegs, vagabonds, &c., are warned to keep away from that place. It is feared they will have the Vicksburgh tragedy acted again The band who have been committing the forgeries and robberies is supposed to be very extensive, and to be connected from Texas to Maine with others fully as desperate as themselves.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

Western Rail Road.—The receipts last week were nearly $11,000. The Directors of the road have established the fare from Boston to Albany at six dollars, instead of five, which has been the rate during the past summer.

The Execution.—The execution of David Douglass has just taken place within the walls of the new jail in this village, pursuant to his sentence.

The gallows were erected in the space way between the entrance door and the end of the tier of cells. It consisted of two upright posts—connected by a beam at the top. On the outside of the upright posts ropes with two 56's attached run on pulleys over the ends of the transvere beam and through a mortice hole in the centre of it, where they are connected with the tie rope—the position of the criminal being on the floor underneath. A lever for withdrawing the supports which held up the weights at a distance of several feet from the floor completed the array of machinery for the work of death.

Within a few minutes of two o'clock, the prisoner, clad in his grave habiliments, was led to his position under the gallows, and commended to God in prayer, by Rev. Mr. Carty. Rising from his knees, Douglas then addressed a few words to the spectators, affirming that he and the man he was to suffer for, were good friends—he had no spirit of animosity against Cunningham, and did not intend to take his life.—He said that he forgave all men—that he had been treated kindly by the Sheriff, Mr. Stone—that his counsel, Messrs. Carter and Hunt, had also been very kind in what they had done for him without pecuniary reward. He closed by reiterating his denial that he had any intention of killing Cunningham.

The moment he concluded, the rope was adjusted—the cap drawn over his face, and a remark that he had but a moment to live, the Sheriff pulled the rope attached to the lever—the weights fell—the prisoner was suddenly drawn up, and passed beyond the reach of human tribunals to his last account. After hanging some twenty minutes, the body was cut down, and conveyed to the Cold Spring Cemetery for burial.

The appearance of the prisoner was up to the last moment cool and self-possessed. Not a sign of fear was discoverable. From the moment of his sentence his conduct had been variable—at times manifesting a spirit of penitence, and then relapsing into the most hardened obstinacy. The evening before his execution he made an attempt to hang himself, and from his whole demeanor there is too much reason for apprehending that he met his fate an unrelenting man.

As it is the first so may it be the last execution in our county.—*Niagara Cour.*

An Explosion.—Yesterday afternoon a portion of the pipe used for conveying the Croton water through Canal street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, on the north side, exploded with so much force as to throw up the pavement and the earth, from the line of the pipe to the surface, and to form a hole of about eight or ten feet square by five deep. Indeed the whole of the pavement, for about six feet in extent from the place where the pipe burst, appears to be loosened, and in one place, some distance from where the main damage was done, the stones have sunk down as if something had collapsed between them. The water rushed out with great force, and some damage was done to the cellars of the three houses next to Greenwich street by the overflow. The inhabitants of the vicinity were much alarmed, fearing that the water would occasion extensive injury to their stores or dwellings, but the supply was soon shut off, and it will not take a very large sum to compensate for the damage by the flood.—*Commercial.*

Sir Walter Scott and a Scotch Blacksmith.—It happened at a small country town that Scott suddenly required medical advice for one of his servants, and on inquiring if there was any doctor at that place, he was told there were two, one long established and the other a new comer. The latter gentleman being luckily found at home, soon made his appearance; [illegible] attired in black, with a shovel hat, in whom to his utter astonishment, Sir Walter recognised a Scotch blacksmith, who had formerly practised with tolerable success, and as a veterinary operator in the neighborhood of Ashestiel. 'How, in the world!' exclaimed he, 'can it be possible that this is John Lundie?' 'In troth is't, your honor; *just a' that of him*.' 'Well but let us hear; you were a horse doctor before; now it seems that you are a man doctor; how do you get on?' 'Oh, just extraordinar, weel; for your honor maun ken my practice is vera sure and orthodox. I depend entirely upon twa *simples*.' 'And what may their names be? Perhaps it is a secret.' 'I'll tell your honor,' (in a low tone) 'my twa simples are just *laudamy* and *calomy*.'—'*Simples* with a vengeance!' replied Scott. 'But John, do you never happen to *kill* any of your patients?' 'Kill? Ou ay, may be sae! whilst they die, and whilst no; *but its the will of Providence*. Ony how, your honor, *it wad be lang before it makes up for the Flodden*!'—*Reminiscences of Sir Walter Scott.*

Buffalo, Nov. 25.—The Grand Jury, recently in session here, have found bills against some of our bank men in relation to the frauds practiced whilst the institutions were under their charge ; but they are prominent men amongst us. I suppose we must keep *mum* for the present, lest, forsooth, their reputations should be injured.—*Corres. of Roch. Dem.*

Bible Anniversary.—On the 24th ult., the anniversary of the Jersey City Bible Society was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in that place. T. Edwards, Esq., presided. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Goddard, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Brooklyn; Samuel A Foot, Esq., of New York, and the Rev. Messrs. Brigham and Janes, Secretaries of the American Bible Society.

Equestrian Portrait of Washington.—Mr. Sully has just completed an equestrian portrait of Washington of the full size of life. The artist, in his picture, has represented the Father of his Country in the act of reviewing a body of troops. He has wisely adopted Stewart's likeness, which is the one now universally acknowledged. Washington is mounted on a fine bay horse, with his chapeaux in his right hand, with his arm extended. The attitude is at once dignified and commanding. In the distance on the right of the picture, a detachment of Artillerymen in the Continental uniform, are employed in firing a salute—on the opposite side, part of a column of troops are seen marching to the rear, the front of the column being hidden from view by a rising ground in the middle of the picture. Taken altogether, we think this work is calculated to increase Mr. Sully's justly well established reputation as one of the best artists in this country. We understand that there is some probability that the Legislature of North Carolina may become the possessors of this excellent picture. We learn that it will be exhibited at Sully and Earle's Gallery in the course of a few days, when we shall take occasion to recur again to the subject.—*Phila. North Amer.*

The unknown nation of Central America, of which Mr. Stephens received some intimation during his first visit to the celebrated ruins of our Continent, is also spoken of by the French traveler Wardeck.—Mr. Norman thus speaks of the reports concerning it in his recent work on Yucatan and the ancient ruin:—

"There is a district of country situated between Guatamala, Yucatan, and Chiapas. that has never yet been subdued. This section is surrounded by mountains, and is said to be inaccessible, except by one way, and that not generally known. No one yet, who has had the boldness to follow the inhabitants to their wild retreat, has ever returned to render an account of his journey.

"The inhabitants are represented as speaking the Mays and Tcholo languages, and many of them as conversing well in Spanish. From the latter circumstance, they are enabled to visit the nearest cities, sell their tobacco, the principal article they cultivate, and afterwards return to their retreat. They are constituted of the Lacadrones and other savage tribes; they are expert warriors, remarkably athletic and very cruel. They are worshipers of idols and their religious ceremonies are said to have undergone little or no change."

"Palenque is in the neighborhood of this settlement; and Waldeck, who says he has conversed with some of these people, understood that they had white persons among them—but whether they stay voluntarily, or are detained as prisoners, he has not mentioned.

"The same nation is spoken of by Mr. Stephens. Their number is estimated at thirty thousand; their secluded mode of life makes it almost impossible to arrive at any thing like correct impressions respecting them. The Indians of Yucatan and the neighboring provinces have been seen in conversation with persons from this district; they, however, appear to know as little of the people of whom I speak as others. Could a friendly intercourse, by any possibility, be established with this surprising country, there is scarcely a doubt that a complete knowledge of the former inhabitants of the immense ruins scattered throughout the provinces would be revealed. That their temples and records remain in safety, and are capable of speaking to posterity, there can scarcely be a question.

"I doubt if the above be a true estimate of their numbers, since they have been enabled to sustain themselves for ages (no one knows how long,) against enemies and intestine wars and dissolution. It would be more reasonable to suppose that they are the outcast Pelasgi of some invading nation, and the remnants of power that once defended those wasted towns that now lie a huge mass of scattered ruins.—The gathered fragments of Palenque, and other conquered places of equal importance, may have concentrated their broken strength within the boundaries of these hills, and under the strong impulse of desperation, they may have preserved their nationality of defiance of all the force that surrounded them.

"It may well excite universal astonishment, when the fact becomes known, that there actually exists, within a territory of five hundred miles, a distinct people, that have governed themselves for ages, and that they continue to do so without assistance or protection. It would be a lesson to mankind to ascertain how they have managed their self-governing principles, and how they have preserved their national individuality. Three centuries have transpired since the conquest: and, if neither Yankee nor Irishman have found his way among the Lacadrones before this, it deserves the careful consideration both of the psychologist and the statesman."

More Villainy on the Rail Road.—We learn that on last Thursday morning, as the cars had got just beyond Saco, some obstructions were discovered. The train was stopped, and they were found to be two planks and a log placed several rods apart. On one of the posts, at a crossing, was a written notice that these obstructions would continue until the Company paid certain workmen on the road, who had been defrauded by a sub-contractor, and also settled fairly for certain land through which the track extends in Biddeford. Until then, the notice said, passengers would travel at the peril of their lives.

We presume the directors will take immediate measures to ferret out these wretches. If it is suffered to pass by without attention, their next annual dividend will be very small.—*Portland Amer.*

Sentence of the Prize Fighters—White Plains, Saturday morning.—Judge Ruggles this morning passed the sentence of the law on the parties convicted of manslaughter in causing the death of Thomas Mc Coy, as follows:

James Sullivan *alias* Yankee Sullivan to the State Prison for two years.

John McCluskey to the County Jail for eight months, and to pay the sum of $500.

James Kensett to the County Jail for four months and to pay a fine of $200.

Watson Simmons, the negro who was convicted of an assault on a farmer's daughter, to the State Prison for five years.

Albert Hamilton, convicted of burglary, to the State Prison for five years.

The Court then adjourned.

Escape of a Prisoner.—On Tuesday last, as officer Wilkinson, of this village, was proceeding to Poughkeepsie, having a prisoner in charge, who had been committed to await his trial, on a charge of breaking open and robbing the store of B. Pugsley, near Mattewan, made his escape when within a mile of the jail. Although he had his arms pinioned, and had been searched, he threw himself from the wagon and by means of a knife which he had concealed in his shoe, cut the cord and made off. Upon being pursued, he kept those in pursuit at bay by a volley of stones. He calls himself Mat Tillotson, is an old offender, and had been out of the State prison but about six weeks, whither he had been sent for a similar offense committed in our village. He is about 23 years of age, middle size, dark complexion, much marked with the small pox, which he recently had, and has a very downcast look. He had on a fustian jacket and pantaloons, coarse shirt, and a brown cloth cap. The public will do well to be on the alert.—*Fishkill Standard.*

Closing Ports against the United States.—The Chronicle, published at St. John, N. B., calls upon the press of Canada to agitate the importance on the part of Great Britain, of closing the West India ports against the commerce of the United States, as a retaliatory measure for their increase of duties on British manufactures, and as a compensation to the Colonies for their partial loss of the timber trade. "The British Americans," says the Chronicle, "are both by climate, fertility, and geographical position, admirably calculated to supply not only the West Indies, but the Parent State, with provisions, flour and fish, in any quantities that may be required, and it only requires to be made apparent to the British Government, to have it so arranged. To those conversant with the flour trade, it is well known that a very great portion of the flour shipped from New York is the produce of Upper Canada, and is there sold as the production of the United States."

Late from Jamaica.—By the arrival on Sunday night of the British barque Corsair, Capt. Daly, we have files of Kingston papers as late as the 10th inst.

The Legislature of the Island is in session; but the business before it is of a local nature.

The Governor General, the Earl of Elgin, was laboring under an attack of chills and fever.

The parties who participated in what is called the "Myal delusion" have been tried, convicted, and duly punished. This Myal delusion was a religious excitement, got up on the Mormon or Miller system.

The Island throughout is now tranquil. Trade remains dull, and money is scarce; they speak of establishing a national bank on colonial principles—an institution which would advance further business facilities on the hypothecation of *bona fide* property. The sugar planting interests complain that the taxes press onerously on them. They call for, and say the altered state of things demand, a more equitable distribution of them among the several other classes of society.—*N. O. Pic.*

The Morning Star, published at Cincinnati, relates the following anecdote of a young gentleman of the South, who had expended a large fortune,—money, lands, negroes—every thing in a course of intemperance and profligacy. He had just paid a last year's grog bill of $800. One day he was walking in the street very leisurely, when seeing a physician on the opposite side, he called out to him, saying he wanted him to come over. 'Doctor,' said he, 'I wish you'd just take a look down my throat.' 'I don't discover any thing, sir,' said the doctor after looking very carefully. 'You don't! said he, why that's strange! will you be kind enough, sir, to give me another look?' 'Really, sir,' said the doctor, after a second look, 'I don't see any thing.' 'Not? why, doctor, there is a farm, ten thousand dollars, and twenty negroes gone down there.'

The Observatory, &c.—We have before us a copy of the plan adopted by the Secretary of the Navy for the buildings which are soon to be erected as a branch of that department of the public service, to serve as a depot in which to deposite for preservation its charts and scientific instruments. This is the language of the act of Congress describing the appropriation for this building, which, is, however, substantially an appropriation for the erection of an observatory for the assistance and improvement of nautical science, as well as a depository of charts, &c. The drawing before us represents the main building as a substantial edifice, of the Ionic order of architecture, and of the dimensions of fifty feet square, surmounted by a spacious dome. Attached to the building are two wings, each eighteen feet wide by twenty-five feet long, which with the dome, are designed for the Observatories. It is also intended, as we learn, to build at the same time a Magnetic Observatory, to be modeled after the one at Dublin. These buildings, when completed, will be an additional ornament to our city. The site assigned by the President for their location is University Square, usually known as Camp Hill, and the excavation necessary to their commencement is to be completed without delay, so as to facilitate their erection in the spring. Mr. Bird, of this city, is the contractor for the work, which is to be done under the superintendence of Lieut. J. M. Gillies, of the Navy.—*Nat. Intel.*

Length of Rail Roads in the United States.—The following summary of the aggregate length of Rail Roads completed and in operation in the United States will be found very nearly correct:—

States.	Miles.
In New England States,	695
New York,	696
New Jersey,	204
Pennsylvania, (about)	700
Delaware.	49
Maryland,	331
Virginia,	350
North Carolina,	247
South Carolina,	198
Georgia,	350
Alabama,	61
Florida,	32
Louisiana,	76
Mississippi,	66
Kentucky,	60
Ohio,	73
Indiana,	28
Michigan,	226
Total,	4,442

A large number of miles already graded and nearly ready for the iron rails, on roads in various sections of the country, are not included in this statement. Probably 590 or 600 miles may be expected to be completed in one or two years and added to the above amount, which already exceeds the total length of rail roads in *all other countries* combined. The cost, so far, is at least *one hundred million of dollars.* Nearly all the iron for these roads has been imported from England, costing probably twelve or thirteen millions of dollars.

A Child recovered from the Indians.—A party of Kickapoos brought into Fort Gibson, a few days ago, a boy about ten years old, which they say they purchased from the Cumanches, giving three hundred dollars for him. He could not speak a word of English. The little fellow's sisters were still in possession of the Cumanches, and arrangements were making to obtain them.—*St. Louis New Era.*

Important Application of Mesmerism.—The efficacy of this agent in important surgical operations has at last been tested in a case of amputation of the leg, performed last Saturday week by Mr. Ward, surgeon, Ollerton, near Workshop, and with the most successful result. The patient, a man, had previously been mesmerized by a gentleman from York, of high standing in the legal profession, whose humanity on this occasion entitles him to the highest credit, and he succeeded in rendering him perfectly insensible to the pain of perhaps one of the severest operations to which mankind can be subjected. On being questioned afterwards, he stated that all the sensation he had was an indistinct recollection of having heard a crash, but he had felt no pain or inconvenience. He was mesmerized, and kept in a state of somnolence during the night, when roused next morning seemed quite refreshed, and going on very well. At the first dressing he was again mesmerized, and was perfectly unconscious during the course of it, and by the last accounts was going on very favorably. The case has naturally excited great interest in that part of the country, as it has opened up quite a new era in the medical profession.—*Sheffield Iris, Oct.* 29.

Campbell's Estimation of Knighthood.—"The King will knight you," said Anson to Campbell, as they were proceeding to Court. "I kennae use that will be to me," was the reply. "But your lady might like it," said Anson. "Weel, then," rejoined Campbell, "his Majesty may knight her, if he pleases."

Notices.

TO THE LOCAL AGENTS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

DEAR BRETHREN:—You will observe by the Minutes of the last session of the Society, that we are instructed to exert our utmost to settle up its concerns. Therefore, we would request each of you to do what you can in your several neighborhoods, to ascertain the state of the funds, and collect all that may be due, as far as possible; and transmit what you may thus collect to the Treasurer, Henry C. Hubbard, of Scott, and to give us a correct account of the state of the funds in your hands as soon as possible. We hope that each of you will attend to it without delay; for delays are dangerous. And as *S. S. Griswold* has been appointed by the Society, to collect its funds where he may travel, it is NECESSARY and EXPECTED, that those who are indebted to the Society, will be punctual and efficient in settling up the same.

LUCIUS CRANDALL, Pres't.
W. B. GILLETT, Sec'y.
New-Market, N. J., Nov. 16, 1842.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

MARRIED,

In Pharsalia, on the 7th inst., by Rev. S. M. Burdick, Mr. JACOB BOUK, of Schoharie Co., and Miss A. JANE BROWN, of the former place.

In Mystic, Ct., by Eld. Lester T. Rogers, Mr. THOMAS S. GREENMAN, and Miss CHARLOTTE ROGERS, both of Mystic.

In Mystic Ct., by Eld. Lester T. Rogers, Mr. BENEDICT W. ROGERS, of Brooklyn, L. I., and Miss ANN M ROGERS, daughter of David Rogers, Esq., of Waterford.

[Accompanying the above, there was no responsible name. If the *happy* news should not be correct, we must ask pardon, and hope it will have no worse effect than to set the parties "a thinking."]

LIST OF LETTERS

J. W. Clarke, D. Hardin.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of D. Hardin, $2, cr. Mrs. Isaac Brown, Vol. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Madison, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1842, the undersigned administratrix and administrator of the personal estate of Franklin Coon, late of Brookfield, in said county, deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the deceased in Brookfield, aforesaid, on the 24th day of January, 1843, all the right and interest held by the deceased at the time of his death, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Brookfield aforesaid, in the 15th township, and bounded as follows: On the north by land owned by Samuel H. Coon, west by lands of Thomas York, and Elisha Randall, on the south by lands of John I. Morgan, and Dewit C. Coon, on the east by land of David Hinkley, containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, more or less; on which there is one dwelling house, two barns and carriage house, and an apple orchard, of from fifty to one hundred trees, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, or improved land, and the residue timbered land. The premises will be sold subject to the payment of a mortgage or share of a mortgage, held by John I Morgan which covers about ninety acres of the south and east part of said premises and on which there is supposed to be due and chargable to said premises about nine hundred dollars. The sale will be made free and discharged of dower, and will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—Dated Brookfield, December 2, 1842.

ALICE COON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H H. COON, Administrator

For Sale.

TWO NEW CUTTERS, cheap. Enquire at this office.

Cash Paid for Pork.

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any quantity of Pork in the hog, weighing 250 lbs. and upwards, delivered at his store within three weeks
De Ruyter, Dec. 5, 1842. J. N. ELMORE

To Rent.

THE Institution Boarding House, will be rented for one or more years. Any person wishing to hire the same, will do well to apply soon. Any stranger who may apply, will be expected to give such recommendations of their qualifications, as will be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber now on the premises. Possession will be given the middle of April next. J. R. BUTTS, Agent.
De Ruyter, Nov. 28, 1842. n40tf

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east E. D. Jenck's store, to the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line.

Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from De Ruyter, has left his unsettled business, notes and accounts in the hands of A. V. Bentley, Esq., for the purpose of settlement and collection. Those indebted, or having other business to transact with him, will please call on Mr. Bentley.

SYLVANUS M. HOUSE.
November 23, 1842.

NO IMPOSITION.
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.
J. N. ELMORE
Has received his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.
Sept. 14. GEORGE W. SUTTON.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.
De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c &c., neatly executed at this office

Books! Books!! Books!!!

THOSE wishing to purchase School Books and Stationary, will do well to call at the American Tract Depository, three doors above Maxson's shop or Room No— in the Institute.
DOWNER & BROTHER
De Ruyter, November 15.

MILLINERY, &c.

MISS FAY presents her compliments to the ladies of De Ruyter and vicinity, and tenders them her services as a Milliner and Dress-Maker, assuring those that favor her with their patronage, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.
De Ruyter, Oct. 31, 1842. 36m6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the People of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Adin Burdick, I have levied on, seized, and taken all the right, title, claim and interest, of the said Burdick, of and to the following described pieces of land, on the 24th day of December, 1840 or at any time since, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 18th township, town of Brookfield, county of Madison, being part of lot No. 60 & 69, and bounded as follows. Beginning at the south east corner of lot No. 60, thence west to the south east corner of J. H. Burch's land, thence northerly along said Burch's line and up the creek to Benjamin Burdick's land, thence easterly along said Benjamin's line to S. P. Burdick's land, thence south to the south west corner of said S. P. Burdick's land, thence east to the centre of the highway, thence along said highway to the south east corner of a piece of land on lot No. 69, owned and occupied by Benjamin Burdick, thence east to Jacob Langworthy's land, thence south about 20 rods to the place of beginning, containing about 60 acres of land, be the same more or less. Also, one other piece or parcel of land in the town and county aforesaid, bounded as follows: [illegible] stake near the corner of the mill dam [illegible] ash, thence north 79 degrees, east 11 rods to the road, thence on the road easterly [illegible] stake, thence south 68 degrees, west 19 rods [illegible] thence north 78 degrees, west 16 rods [illegible] of the said lot, thence north 15 degrees, [illegible] rods and 5 links between the barn and shed [illegible] stake, thence north 79 degrees west, 3 1-2 rods, thence north 7 degrees, east 13 rods to a stake at the pond, thence around the pond on the westerly side until it comes to the lands of Oliver Brown at a stake, thence across the creek easterly to a stake on the east bank of said creek, thence down the pond on the easterly bank till it comes to the first mentioned bound, containing 8 acres of land more or less, together with the mills and water privileges thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, situate in the town and county aforesaid, on which the store stands, bounded, south by the highway, west by Truman Miller's house lot, north by land owned by Roswell P. Dowse, and easterly by the above described piece, supposed to contain one half of an acre of land be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the inn now kept by Isaac P. Miner, in the village of Leonardsville, town of Brookfield, on the 9th day of January, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Dated, Morrisville, Nov. [illegible] 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

What is Economy!

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.
De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, will be warranted to fit.
De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and traveling part of community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the inkstand or pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c., with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents — Consequently a medal was awarded by the institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
Mar 30 STONE STORE.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.
Sept. 14, 1842.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B. Princi[illegible]
Instructor in Languages and Lecturer on [illegible]
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SHUTRANCE, Preceptress,
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The Ladies occupy the rooms on the south end, and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institution is furnished with [illegible]

About twenty-[illegible]

It is the object of those [illegible] the management of the Institution [illegible] the expenses of acquiring [illegible] possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each, the first term commenced on the 1[illegible] of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3.50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5.00
In Drawing,	2.00
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Those desiring to qualify themselves for [illegible] will be furnished with every facility for [illegible] will receive a certificate of recommendation.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.
A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell 'Sears' Bible Biography,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, [illegible]. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and is only one out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New York, August [illegible] 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its intrinsic value, and in every patriotic family [illegible]

[illegible] He believes that there is not a town or village in the Union, that it cannot be easily [illegible]

*** Persons [illegible] will be careful to [illegible]

Also, [illegible] ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume [illegible] about 600 pages [illegible] *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt, price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,
In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo, substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the [illegible] Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country at $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. [illegible]

POETRY.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform.

The Winding up of the Drama.

Friday eve. Nov. 18, 1842.

The sun has set; and set to rise no more
On one around whose infancy and youth,
Were gathered hopes that parents only know.
How strong the yearnings of the Father's heart,
Over the son he nurtured at his side,
In helpless childhood, and in his riper years,
Let Fathers answer! They alone can tell!
Why have the ties of kindred thus been rent!
Why is the mass within this busy mart
So deeply moved! The murderer has fallen!
Has gone with double murder on his soul;
Has gone, to answer in the court of heaven
For crimes unpardoned; follies unforgiven,.
A funeral pall seems mantled round us *here*,
But *there* the funeral of the soul is held!
A silent awe, a fearful gloom is felt,
The good, and bad, are led to meditate:
The annals of a life so fraught with guilt,
Teach solemn lessons to the human heart.
Which of the crimes conspicuous on the list,
Before blood-guiltiness became unrolled;
Are unconnected in the life of Colt
With the last outrage that has sealed his doom'
Each had an agency most deeply felt
And the *strange act* before the closing scene,
Done to retrieve what will wipe away,
Evinces plainly that remorse was there,
And condemnation for those guilty deeds
Outraging virtue; trampling in the dust,
The sacred mandates of the King of kings.
The arm of Justice cannot always sleep;
And when its power is felt, the guilty quake!
How many, guilty as the wretched Colt
In every sense save one,—are round those wal s
Where he has met his fate! But one more step
To the same level as to moral worth.
Young man—beware! If stains are on thy soul
Seen only by His eye who scans the heart;
Add not another. Quick, retrace thy steps!
For thou art near a cataract's fearful edge;
Advance, and thou wilt take the final plunge,
No power in earth or Heaven will hold thee back,
Recede—repent—forsake the evil way
And thou art safe—safe from the fear of ill
With a safe passport to the Port of Peace.

Miscellaneous Department.

"EXERCISE."

The suffering of the man of leisure and the student, for want of exercise, is enormous; and should the diet and bathing be in exact accordance to the laws of nature, failure here will greatly weaken, if not demolish, the whole structure. He who rises at five, and applies cold water and the flesh-brush effectually, yet seats himself by a good coal fire, or pent-up stove, and yawns away the morning, til the breakfast hour, loses a great part of the comforts of life. He knows not what rational enjoyment is. The motionless muscles will flag, and the stupified mind sinks with the body, into a state of inertion, if not into ruin "The virtuous woman," "who rises while it is yet dark, and prepares meat for her household," if that meat be eaten before the household have well exercised, may be the only one who will have a keen zest; and *hers* the only stomach that is properly fitted for the well prepared meal. The habit of sitting down by the fire, or elsewhere, immediately after rising, should always be avoided. It is never beneficial to mind or body, for the time being, and its consequent evils still more to be dreaded. Let the doating father, while his son is yet tender, inure him to the exhilarating breezes of morning, if he give a healthy tone to the stomach, which will impart a cheerful buoyancy throughout the day. Let the daughter, too, learn, that though her "hands do not take hold of the distaff," they must not be folded in sloth when she has risen in the morning. All animated nature rouses man to activity. The bird as it skims through the air; the frolicksome lamb, and the playful kitten, the bounding fawn; the prancing colt; the fish, that sport in the mighty waters; and even the great leviathan that plays therein, tell us that animated nature, delights in exercise, and receives a greater part of her comforts thereby.

"*Great cheerfulness should be cultivated during the hours and moments of exercise.*"—To exercise for health, with "dull, moping melancholy" for a companion, would be Combe's "solemn march" indeed. The most rigid superstition seldom prohibits a moderate glee in the playful child, and even cultivates in the laughing infant. If this be wrong—if it must be unlearned in maturer years—why allow its first budding in life's young openings? Why not pluck up the baneful weed in its first shootings? What should be the first work of education? Surely, to inculcate such principles as should "grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength;" principles, that are not to be eradicated when ripening to maturity, but reduced to practice when need requires. Who is not more pleased—who is not more *benefitted*—in the society of the grey headed pilgrim, whose conversation is spiced with the cheerfulness of youth, than with the whining peevishness which is often manifest in old age? If it be a duty to "present the body a living sacrifice," is it not a duty to fit that body to be an *active, willing* offering, prepared for the highest state of exertion? And can the gloomy hearted man do this? Cheerfulness, then, should be cultivated, till it becomes habitual; till the heart feels a happy content in all the vicissitudes of life; till, alike, in the sunshine and in the storm, it can rejoice, though the "fig-tree does not blossom, and the flocks be cut off from the stall."—*Mrs. Nicholson.*

Of all thieves, fools and constant visitors are the worst, they rob you of your time and temper.

A TURKISH BATH.

A gentleman, now traveling in the East, writing to the Salem Gazette, gives the following description of a Turkish Bath. They do up the business of cleansing in a thorough manner, certainly.

Afterwards to refresh ourselves from our fatigues we went to the bath. You can have no conception of what a Turkish bath is, nor of the exquisite enjoyment it gives after a hot day's work and severe fatigue; I always take one after a journey and frequently merely for the pleasure of it.

At first you enter a large room, furnished with 'divans' all around it, and in the centre a marble fountain of water; here you undress, and although it is the common room of all who enter, undressing is perfectly decent, for as fast as you remove an article of your inner clothing a man stands by with several large cloths to envelope you. Finally, when all is ready, and yourself wrapped up in two table cloths and a towel round your head, he brings you a pair of wooden shoes to put on, in order that your feet may not be burned by the heat of the floor of the bath. Then leaning on his arm you pass a narrow winding passage into a room filled with steam, the heat of which is such as almost to suffocate you; you stay here a few minutes until you get used to the unusual temperature, and then you pass on to another room, lighted by small round glasses in a dome on the top, which is hotter still; around this are several marble basins of hot water, into which a small stream of hot water is constantly running. You lie down by the side of one of them and in a moment or two the most profuse perspiration breaks forth.

You are left some ten minutes to enjoy this (and it is a luxury) and then a man appears armed with a strong horse hair mitten; with this he rubs every part of your body, rolling off large rolls of cuticle a quarter of an inch in diameter,—after this has continued some ten minutes, he dashes over you several pailsfull of water hot enough to make one scream, and then commences pinching and kneading your flesh—this is perfectly delightful. After this he cracks every joint in your body, beginning with the fingers; he makes every vetebra crack distinctly and then twists your head until he has given your neck half a dozen more cracks also,—strange as it may seem, this operation is decidedly agreeable, though I confess I was startled when I heard my neck go off for the first time. After this is finished he leaves you to repose, and then appears with an immense bowl in which is a piece of perfumed soap, this he works up into a lather by means of a large sponge, and then proceeds to soap you all over with it; he washes it off by dashing hot water over you until you are blinded and almost drowned,—indeed he compels you to cry out for mercy, and does not think his work complete until he has forced you to beg him to desist. This is the end of the washing part, and most thorougholy washed you are. you remain a few minutes more lying on your back in the most delicious state of lassitude that can be imagined.—But your tormentor or operator does not leave you long. He appears bearing on his head a lot of hot clothes, in these he envelopes you and leads you out to the antechamber, which feels now comparatively cold; here you remain a few minutes in order to prepare for going into the outer room, where you have previously undressed; on arriving there dry clothes are again put over you, the damp ones are removed and you repose at full length on a divan; an attendant brings you a cup of coffee and a pipe, and while you enjoy these a boy squeezes and kneads your flesh, while another stands by fanning with a large cloth; under this operation you soon go to sleep, and after sleeping a half hour or so, wake up almost to new life.—You can have no conception of the way a man feels for the first hour after a Turkish bath.

Taking it Coolly.—The editor of the Portland Argus, who is now traveling, was recently in New York city, and thus details a little incident which happened to him there. He is undoubtedly a philosopher:

I arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock. Just as I was stepping off the steamboat Cleopatra, I had my pocket book cut from my inside coat pocket. It had about one hundred dollars in it, together with some papers of no use to any one but the owner. I had carried this book, I presume, more than one hundred thousand miles, in all, during the last twenty years. It had crossed the Alleghany mountains with me nine or ten times, at different points, and had been round them by the way of the lakes once. I saw the rascal that took it on board the boat, I suppose, as he came on from Boston. As usual, when surrounded by a crowd, I kept a cautious lookout. My hand was not off my pocket two seconds, and yet the scoundrel escaped without any one being able to identify him. I felt somewhat mortified at being thus outwitted; but it was necessary that it should be so, or I should have been without experience in such matters.

It was his business to get it if he could, and it was mine to see that he did not succeed in the attempt. I am thereforte provoked with myself much more than I am with him. I went to the place where I was informed by the officers, for my comfort, that it was done by an Englishman, and that the English pickpockets are the most accomplished villains in the world.—They cut open the pockets with a little blade fixed in a ring, worn upon the finger, and thrown out by a fine spring. It was also some comfort, that a poor fellow who had been robbed of two thousand six hundred dollars, near Albany, came into the police office after me to complain of his hard lot.

No man should carry money in his outer coat pocket; if he does he almost deserves to be robbed. The fellow took me to be a lawyer or merchant, no doubt, and concluded that the pockets would open rich. He did not know me to be a poor editor. He must have been sadly disappointed that he got so little.

Battle between a Spider and a Toad.—The following account of a battle between a reptile and an insect, will serve to show the courage of the insect, and the sagacity, approaching to medical skill, of the reptile tribe:

"A toad was observed to be engaged in battle with a large spider, which remained stationary, while the toad would make a pass at him and snap with his jaws in the same manner in which they are observed to do when taking small insects for food; and when making those passes, the spider would ward off the blow, and occasionally bite the toad. The toad, on receiving the wound, would hop off a short distance, where there was a plant growing, which is usually known by the name of plantain, and would nibble the leaves, apparently to apply as an antidote for the poison received from the fangs of the spider, and then return to battle again. After this process had been carried on for some time by the toad, that is, alternately fighting the spider, and biting the plantain leaf, one of the gentlemen very cautiously, while the toad was thus disputing the field, pulled up the plantain leaf and took it away. The toad was again wounded, and straightway proceeded to his old physician; but on arriving at the spot, discovered the loss of his antidote; and if ever dismay was exhibited in a reptile, it was now to be seen. The toad, for a few moments, hopped one way and another with all his powers, in search of another plantain, but found none, and immediately the poison from the spider took effect; still he kept in search of a remedy, but his hopes were weaker and weaker, and in a very few minutes he expired."

CONSEQUENCES OF GAMBLING.

The following tale of a gambler is told by the editor of the Philadelphia Evening Courier.

In the year 184—, a number of individuals were arrested for keeping a gambling house on Chestnut street, near Independence Hall. The counsel for the prosecution was sitting in his office one day, when a young man of genteel exterior and good address entered, and the following dialogue ensued:

"I have been summoned, to appear tomorrow as a witness against ——— ———, for keeping a gambling house. Unless it is absolutely necessary," said he, as his agitation increased, "I wish, sir, you would not urge my attendance."

"I don't know," said the Counsel, "that the conviction will depend upon your testimony, but as you are an important witness, it may be necessary to bring you upon the stand."

"My reasons for asking this favor are urgent," said he, "and the consequence of a refusal may be fatal to my prosperity, and the happiness of others." He became more agitated, and at the request of the gentleman, he continued. "In a few days I am to be married to Mr. ———'s daughter, residing on Chestnut street. The preparations are made and the day is fixed. If I am called upon as a witness in this case, I shall criminate myself, and be exposed to the eyes of my friends and the public gaze as a gambler. My character will be lost, my prospects in life blighted, and of course, my domestic happiness destroyed."

"You shall not be called, young man," said the counsel; "unless it is absolutely necessary," and with this assurance, they separated—not without some painful misgivings on the legal gentleman, that he was about to be accessary to a wrong, which might result in the utter ruin of a confiding yet unsuspecting girl. The trial came on, but conviction was obtained without summoning the young man, and he went on in his course of duplicity and crime unexposed. In a few days, he was married!

Two years passed, and a young but heart broken wife appears before the legal tribunal, seeking a divorce! Her counsel was startled, when the husband came forward, at discovering, confronting the wife, the identical young man, who plead not to be exposed as a gambler! The interview with the witness instantly occurred to the counsel's mind. The painful incidents of a deserted house, neglected wife, and the cruelties which had followed his gambling habits, then came up in fearful array before the individual who saved him from his merited exposure.

The trial proceeded, and a gradual pursuit of acts of injustice, neglect, coldness, alienation, domestic discord and cruelties, on the part of a husband against a confiding and affectionate young wife, were disclosed, which melted the heart of the oldest spectator. His defense was feeble, and her cause triumphed. Happily she was liberated from the monster who had wounded her heart, destroyed her peace, and deprived her of that happiness which beamed upon her so joyously during the morning of her bridal day.

His fate hardly need even briefly be told. He soon lost the esteem of his friends, if the gambler has friends, and credit followed with his reputation. His fashionable and elegant esfablishment on Chestnut-street, was closed by the Sheriff a few weeks since, and more recently, he has been arrested for forgery! What a brief but melancholy detail of the fruits reaped from the pursuits of a gamester.

Virtue will catch, as well as vice, by contact; the public stock of honest manly principle will daily accumulate. We are not to nice to scutinize motives as long as action is irreproachable. It is enough (and for a worthy man perhaps too much) to deal but its infamy to convicted guilt and declared apostacy.

The following dialogue occurred at one of our popular colleges between the celebrated Dr.———, and a pupil whose lucubrations seldom interfered with his devotions to the leaden god:

"Pray, Sir what is ratio?"
"Ratio, Sir? ratio is proportion."
"And what is proportion?"
"Proportion, Sir? why propoition is ratio.
"And pray, Sir, what are they both taken together?"
"Excuse me, Sir, I can't answer but one at a time."

Fire in the Moon.—A writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer denies the fact mentioned in the New Bedford Mercury, that the volcanoes of the Moon could be seen blazing. The writer surveyed the appearance indicated, with a powerful telescope, at the High School Observatory. The appearance he ascribes to another cause.—The mountains in the moon, he says, after examining them at the time specified, were just enjoying their sunrise—it was not sunrise at the base of the peaks, and the illuminated sides of the mountains, sloping as stated in the account, presented the appearance of bright gleams of light in a dark field, viz. the unenlightened base of the mountains.—*N. Haven Palladium.*

Remember the Poor.—"Remember the poor," said the greatest philanthropist the world ever saw or ever will see. The chilled faces in our streets—the shivering boy—the bowed widow, gathering her thin garments still more closely around her shivering limbs to keep out the cold—and especially that old bent woman, who is now picking up chips beneath our window—reminds us that the season is at hand when this command is particularly emphatic.

"Remember the poor," for the wheel of fortune may, in its unceasing whirl, place you among them in after years.

"Remember the poor," for they are your equals, and many of them are infinitely your superiors in all but clothing and food.

"Remember the poor," for the surplus in your hands belongs to you as stewards for the suffering. That old woman is starving! dare you hord it up and let her starve on? Send her some food, and her prayers and blessings will fall upon your head like a shower of Jewels.—*Portland American.*

THE TWO ROSES.

Vanity; or admiring ourselves.

Two roses grew together near the brink of a pond made in a flower garden. One was very modest, though beautiful, but the other was very vain of what beauty she possesssed. One day she was looking with much pride on her fair form as it was reflected in the water, when her companion warned her, that though she was frail, and it was folly to be proud of that which she might lose in an hour. The warning had no sooner been given, than an east wind suddenly blew a killing blast, when she withered and died.

Nothing is more foolish than to admire ourselves in the glass and be proud of our beauty, if we really possess it, for beauty is but like a fading flower; in a few hours it may be spoiled by disease, or destroyed by death. Let us take care that we love and fear God, and then we shall look beautiful in his sight; and though death may wither our forms, and destroy all the beauty of the body, the soul shall remain untouched, and flourish in immortal vigor.—*Gobbin's Fables.*

An Irish Argument.—As the late Mr. G——, a farmer at Duddingstone, once stood at his gate, an Irish lad came up to him and requested to be employed.

Mr. G.—Go away, sir! I will never employ any of your country again.

Irishman.—Why, yer honor? Sure, we are good workers. God bless you! do give me a job.

Mr. G—No, sir, I wont; for the last Irishman I employed died on my hands, and I was forced to bury him at my own charge.

Irishman.—Ah, your honor, you need not fear that of me, for I can get a certificate that I never died in the employment of any man I ever served.

He could not resist this. Poor pat got employment, and without the certificate.

Things that I have seen.—I have seen a farmer build a house so large and fine, that the Sheriff turned him out of doors.

I have seen a young man sell a good farm, turn merchant, break, and die in an insane hospital.

I have seen a farmer travel about so much, that there was nothing at home worth looking after.

I have seen a rich man's son begin where his father left off—wealthy; and end where his father began—pennyless.

I have seen a worthy farmer's son idle away years of the prime of life in dissipation, and end his career in a poor house.

I have seen a fine young man marry a girl of dissolute habits, and repent of it as long as he lived.

I have seen the disobedience of a son "bring down the grey hairs of his father to the grave."—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

There is nothing purer than honesty—nothing sweeter than charity—nothing warmer than love—nothing richer than wisdom—nothing brighter than virtue—and nothing more steadfast than faith.—These united in one mind, form the purest—the sweetest—the richest—the brightest, and the most steadfast Happiness.

The best friends, are those who stimulate each other to do good.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positvely cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD Pills, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

Doctor O. C. Lin.

HEADACHE.

Dr SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or billious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

INDIA HAIR DYE,

Colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S EXPECTORANT will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, Coughs and Colds taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

Will eradicate all Worms in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow-Citizens,—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by JOHN N. ELMORE, De Ruyter, N. Y., of whom enquire for an elegant pamphlet with engravings, gratis, that contains much matter interesting to all.

Oct. 20, 1842. 35y

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash.
L. Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executedat this office.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.
De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"
May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.
May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.
De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Belvar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Duchamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B Mane H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alex. Campbell, Sanford P. Stillman.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—J A R Greenman
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co—Joseph Goodrich, P. M Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

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☞To office and mail subscribers, $2 in ADVANCE

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanie by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered, as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure a tention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*

L. T. Royce 2

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 43.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor. [WHOLE NO. 147.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——*The* seventh day *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—Commandment.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—Jesus Christ.

Two Dollars in Advance.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, DECEMBER 21, 1842. [Published Weekly.

Sabbath Department.

Extracts From Carlow.

The Arts used by the Papists to bring the first day to be kept for a Sabbath into Scotland and England, by a lying Miracle.

Of the observation of the dominical day, an holy command of the dominical day which came from Heaven, *they say*, unto Jerusalem, found on St. Simeon's altar in Golgotha, where Christ was crucified for the sin of the world, and the Lord, *they say*, commanded this epistle, which was taken upon the altar of St. Simeon, which for three days and as many nights men looked on it, struck with such terror on all that saw it, that falling to the ground they besought God's mercy, praying to God; and after this the Patriarch erected himself, and Akarias the Archbishop, and stretched out the Bishop's mitre, and they ventured to take into their hands this dreadful letter, which was written thus: (now wipe your eye and look awhile on the contents, which I shall render with as much brevity as the thing requires.) "I the Lord who commanded you that ye should observe the dominical holy day, and you have not kept it, and ye have not repented of your sins; I have caused repentance to be preached unto you, and ye have not believed. I sent Pagans against you who shed your blood, yet ye repented not, and because ye kept not the day holy; for a few days he had famine, but I soon gave you plenty, and afterwards ye did worse. I will again, that none from the ninth hour of the Sabbath. [*So the Abbot of Flay still called the seventh day the Sabbath, and put part of the Sabbath into the first day, until the rising of the Sun on Monday, they were not to do any work, unless what is good, which if any do, let him amend by repentance*] And if ye be not obedient to this command, I say unto you, and I swear unto you by my seat and throne, and cherubims who keep my holy seat, because I will not command you any thing by another epistle, but I will open the Heaven, and for rain I will rain upon you stones, and logs of wood, and hot water by night, that none may be able to prevent; but that I may destroy all wicked men, this I say unto you, ye shall die the death because of the dominical holy day, and other festivals of saints,* which ye have not kept; I will send unto you beasts having the heads of lions, the hair of women, the tails of camels, and they shall be so hungered, starved, that they shall devour your flesh, and ye shall desire to flee to the sepulchres of the dead, and hide you for fear of the beasts, and I will take away the light of the sun from your eyes; and I will send upon you darkness, that without seeing ye may kill one another, and I will take away my face from you, and I will not shew you mercy, for I will burn your bodies and hearts, and of all those who keep not the dominical holy day. Hear my voice least ye perish in the land, because of the dominical holy day; turn from evil and be penitent for your sins, which if ye do not ye shall perish as Sodom and Gomorrah; now know ye that you are safe by the prayers of my most holy mother Mary, and of my holy Angels and Saints, who daily pray for you; I gave you corn and wine abundantly, and then ye did not obey me, for widows and orphans daily cry unto you, to whom you do no mercy; Pagans have mercy but ye have not; the trees which bear fruit I will make to dry up for your sins; the rivers and fountains shall not yield water; I swear to you by my right hand, unless ye keep the dominical day, and the festivals of my Saints, I will send Pagans to kill you."

There is more of this wretched stuff, to make the people believe they should keep the first day for the Sabbath. Then the Lord Eustachius, Abbot of Flay, came to York in England, and being honorably received by Galfred, Archbishop of York, and the clergy, and the people of that city, he preached of the transgressing the dominical day, and the other festivals or holy days, he gave the people repentance and absolution, under this condition, that they hereafter should bestow due reverence to the dominical day, and other festivals of the Saints, nor doing in them any servile labor, nor should exercise or keep markets of vendible on the dominical day, but should devoutly employ themselves in good works and prayers. It seems the people here in England had little reverence for the Sunday before this, or for holy days.

These things the Lord Eustachius, Abbot of Flay, constituted to be observed from the ninth hour, *i. e.*, our three of the clock in the afternoon of the seventh day Sabbath, until the rising of the sun on Monday, and the people upon his preaching, vowed to God that they hereafter would neither buy nor sell any thing upon the dominical day, unless perhaps food and drink to such as passed by; they vowed also, that of all things which they sold of the value of five shillings, they would give a fourth part to buy a lamp or candle for the church, and for the burial of the poor; and for the collecting of this, the aforesaid Abbot ordained to be made an hollow piece of wood in all parish churches, under the custody of two or three faithful men, where the people should cast in the forementioned money. He ordained also an alms-dish, or platter, should be daily had to the table of the rich, in which they should send part of their meat to the use of those who were indigent and poor, who had not prepared for themselves, which impart was a very charitable appointment. The same Abbot prohibited that none should buy or sell any thing in Churches, or in the Church porch, or Church yard. This refers to England. So Scotland did not receive the change till one thousand two hundred and three years, and the King and princes of England would not agree to change the Sabbath, or keep Sunday by this command. This was I think in the time of King John, against whom the Popish Clergy had a great pique and quarrel, as not favoring their Prelacy and Monks, by one of whom he was poisoned; so we have here an authority, and for matter of fact undeniable, for ought I know or can find, of a council held in Scotland for initiating, that is, for the first bringing in there the observation of the dominical day, *i. e.*, the first day of the week or Sunday, and the King, Princes and People of England were then against the observing of Sunday.

The Kingdom of Scotland was Christians very early, and generally received the Christian religion about Anno Dom. 435, and have this honor, that they were one of the last in this part of the world which admitted the first day to be kept for the Sabbath, and that was not till one thousand two hundred and three years after Christ, and to Binius, Bœtieus, Havedon, and Matthew Paris, and to the records of that Kingdom of Scotland, where so great a transaction cannot probably be lost, further enquiries are referred.

Which matter of fact strikes off one thousand two hundred and three years out of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England, from the seventeen hundred and twenty one years, so confidently affirmed by Mr. Ward concerning the first day Sabbath; and take out one thousand two hundred and three out of seventeen hundred and twenty-one, and there remains five hundred and eighteen years, which is a prescription much too modern and weak to alter and lay aside a lesser matter than the ancient established law of God's seventh day Sabbath; I may safely leave any one to make his own inferences in so plain a case. Now although this precedent of Eustachius be somewhat longer, yet being seconded by a council, and that transmitted and published to the world in one of the volumes of the general and provincial councils, out of which it is translated, and this passing at the initiating, or first bringing in of the celebration of the first day of the week, or Sunday, into the Kingdom of Scotland, which is famous for having the gospel early preached there, and in this as famous, *viz.* for not receiving this innovation of the first day, so soon as some other parts of the world, and England being then much of the same mind, as before has been said, and this being one precedent which may serve to abate what is printed about the first day, as if all the world since Christ and the Apostles time had observed it, and as if the Sabbath ever since had been universally laid aside.

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*So the Saints day are hooked in also.

Religious Department.

I MUST DIE.

In the giddy whirl of the world, men to little pause to reflect that they are mortal. On and on they delve and toil, strive and contend, criminating and recriminating, throwing their whole souls into the vortex of the world, as if it and its objects were worthy to absorb their whole being. Painful object of contemplation! A few more passing seasons, and all who are engaged in the exciting and maddening strife of the world, will, one after another, have silently dropped into the bosom of the earth, no more to be seen of men, soon to be remembered no more on earth. How unimportant, then, to the disembodied spirit, will appear the trifles which to-day are so much magnified, and which by partial, interested and selfish views, are clothed with so much consequence. *I must die!* This short sentence, frequently uttered and pondered upon, would go far to moderate asperity of feeling, to eradicate enmity from the heart, to cool the ardor of worldly pursuits, to abate strife and jarring discord. I must die! Let us in imagination overleap the bounds of earth, and placing ourselves on some far off point in the eternal world, look back upon the scenes in which we have mingled, which have absorbed so much of our thoughts and our feelings, and which have so frequently aroused and lashed into fierce excitement our passions.—How does these things now appear? How does this great world, with all its glitter and its tinsel, its honors and its applause, appear? Absolutely worthless and insignificant, not deserving a thought or a wish. But there we *must* stand at no distant period, and thus survey this empty, passing scene, in memory's magic glass, shall put a proper estimate upon its comparatively unimportant concerns. It is the part of wisdom to view these things *now*, somewhat as they will *then* appear. And such a contemplation, while it will serve to blunt the sorrows, lighten the cares, and ease the burdens of this life, will tend to magnify eternal realities. I must die! Yes, this handful of earth of which I am now so careful, and for whose decoration, ease and comfort, I expend so much, will be so loathsome as to be hidden carefully from the sight of men, and will soon mingle with the clods of the valley. Well will it then be, if the spirit is not so loathsome and defiled with sin, as to be forever excluded from the presence of a pure, and holy, and sinless God. I must die! Yes, and I must appear at the judgment, and there my *motives* and my *true character* will be read and known of all. Think of this, reader! Ponder often upon it, and if you are wise, you will think, and act, and feel far otherwise than do the men of the world.—*Ch. Watchman.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued reason to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things for numberless benefits conferred upon us as a People. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his garners filled with abundance, and the necessaries of life, not to speak of its luxuries, abound in every direction. While in some other nations steady and industrious labor can hardly find the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounter, is a surplus of production beyond the home demand, which seeks and with difficulty finds, a partial market in other regions. The health of the country, with partial exceptions, has for the past year been well preserved; and, under their free and wise institutions, the United States are rapidly advancing towards the consummation of the high destiny which an overruling Providence seems to have marked out for them. Exempt from domestic convulsion, and at peace with the world, we are left free to consult as to the best means of securing and advancing the happiness of the people. Such are the circumstances under which you now assemble in your respective chambers, and which should lead us to unite in praise and thanks, giving to that great Being who made us, and who preserves us as a nation.

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of foreign affairs since my last annual message.—Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the question at issue between the two countries, was in no small degree augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinion entertained by the Executive on several of the leading topics in dispute, were frankly set forth in the Message at the opening of your late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the United States with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that minister was met by the Executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The Treaty consequent thereon, having been duly ratified by the two Governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is herewith communicated. I trust that whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two Governments.

The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, since it is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the Treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventures its speculations in the most distant sea; and, freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own. There is nothing in the Treaty, which, in the slightest degree, compromits the honor and dignity of either nation.—Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between States as between individuals, the question which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with the African slave trade.

By the 10th article of the Treaty of Ghent it was expressly declared that "whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up on the part of its cruisers of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which, while it seriously involved our maratime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was increasing, and which required the fostering care of the Government.

And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American Envoys at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain any American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and restricted the British pretension to a mere claim to visit and enquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States how such visit and enquiry could be made without detention on the voyage, and consequent interruption to the trade. It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form and expressed in different words; and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States had both the will and the ability to enforce her own laws, and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world.

Taking the Message as his letter of instructions, our then Minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple treaty; and his conduct, in this respect, met with the approval of this Government. In close conformity with these views, the eighth article of the Treaty was framed, which provides that "each nation shall keep afloat separately, and apart, under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the reinforcement of the respective laws and obligations."—From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the Message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent that a force not less than eighty guns to act in the African seas, are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign Government.

While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfilment of their Treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maratime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by one, if not all of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity.

It would have furnished additional cause for congratulation, if the Treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the two governments. The territory of the United States, commonly called the Oregon Territory, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of the 42d degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow citizens, and the tide of population which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken wilderness, in more contiguous regions, is preparing to flow over these vast districts, which stretch from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean. In advance of the acquirements of individual rights to these lands, sound policy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by the two governments, to settle their respective claims.

It became manifest at an early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt for the time being satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace in its failure other more pressing matters, and the Executive did not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of an honorable adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude and importance, because this, not so immediately pressing, stood in the way. Although the difficulty referred to may not for several years to come involve the peace of the two countries, yet I shall not delay to urge on Great Britain the importance of its early settlement. Nor will other matters of commercial importance to the two countries be overlooked; and I have good reason to believe that it will comport with the policy of England, as it does with that of the United States, to seize upon this moment, when most of the causes of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace and unity of the two countries by wisely removing all grounds of probable future collission.

With the other powers of Europe our relations continue on the most friendly footing. Treaties now existing with them should be rigidly observed, and every opportunity, compatible with the interests of the United States should be seized upon to enlarge the basis of commercial intercourse. Peace with all the world is the true foundation of our policy which can only be rendered permanent by the practice of equal and impartial justice to all. Our great desire should be to enter only into that rivalry which looks to the general good in the cultivation of the sciences, the enlargement of the field for the exercise of the mechanical arts, and the spread of commerce—that great civilizer—to every land and sea.—Carefully abstaining from interference in all questions exclusively referring themselves to the political interests of Europe, we may be permitted to hope an equal exemption from the interference of European Governments, in what relates to the States of the American Continent.

On the 23d of April last, the Commissioners on the part of the United States, under the convention with the Mexican Republic, of the 11th of April, 1839, made to the proper department a final report in relation to the proceedings of the commission. From this it appears that, the total amount awarded to the claimants by the commissioners and the umpire appointed under that convention, was $2,026,079 68. The arbiter having considered that his functions were required by the convention to terminate at the same time with those of the commissioners, returned to the board, undecided for want of time, claims which had been allowed by the American Commissioners, to the $928 620 88.

Other claims, in which the amount sought to be recovered was $3,336,837 05, were submitted to the board too late for its consideration. The Minister of the United States at Mexico has been duly authorized to make demand for the payment of the awards according to the terms of the Convention, and the provisions of the act of Congress of the 12th of June, 1840.—He has also been instructed to communicate to that Government the expectations of the Government of the United States in relation to those claims which were not disposed of according to the provisions of the Convention, and all others of citizens of the United States against the Mexican Government.

He has also been furnished with other instructions to be followed by him in case the Government of Mexico should not find itself in a condition to make present payment of the amount of the awards in specie or its equivalent.

I am happy to be able to say that information which is esteemed favorable, both to a just satisfaction of the awards, and a reasonable provision for other claims, has been actually received from Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and efficiently executed the instructions of his Government, in regard to this important subject.

The citizens of the United States who accompanied the late expedition to Santa Fe, and who were wrongfully taken and held as prisoners of war in Mexico, have all been liberated.

A correspondence has taken place between the Department of State and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the complaint of Mexico that citizens of the United States were permitted to give aid to the inhabitants of Texas in the war existing between her and that Republic.—Copies of this correspondence are herewith communicated to Congress, together with copies of letters on the same subject, addressed to the Diplomatic corps at Mexico, by the American Minister and Mexican Secretary of State.

Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the mission of the United States to that Government, by accrediting to this a Minister of the same rank as that of the representative of the United States in Mexico. From the circumstances connected with his mission, favorable results are anticipated from it. It is so obviously for the interests of both countries as neighbors and friends that all just causes of mutual dissatisfaction should be removed, that it is to be hoped neither will omit or delay the employment of any practicable and honorable means to accomplish that end.

The affairs pending between this Government and several others of the States of this hemisphere formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again within the past year, been materially obstructed by the military revolutions and conflicts in those countries.

The ratifications of the Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Ecuador, of the 13th of June, 1839, have been exchanged, and that instrument has been duly promulgated on the part of this Government. Copies are now communicated to Congress with a view to enable that body to make such changes in the laws applicable to our intercourse with that Republic, as may be deemed requisite.

Provision has been made by the government of Chili for the payment of the claim on account of the illegal detention of the brig Warrior at Coquimbo, in 1820. The government has reason to expect that other claims of our citizens against Chili will be hastened to a final and satisfactory close.

The empire of Brazil has not been altogether exempt from the convulsions which so afflict the neighboring republics. Disturbances which recently broke out are, however, now understood to be quieted.—But these occurrences, by threatening the stability of the governments or by causing incessant and violent changes in them, tend greatly to retard provisions for a just indemnity for losses and injuries suffered by individual subjects or citizens of other states.

The government of the United States will feel it to be its duty, however, to consent to no delay, not unavoidable, in making satisfaction for wrongs and injuries sustained by its own citizens. Many years having, in some cases, elapsed, a decisive and effectual course of proceeding will be demanded of the respective governments against whom claims have been preferred.

The vexatious, harrassing, and expensive war which so long prevailed with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territory of Florida, has happily been terminated; whereby our army has been relieved from a service of the most disagreeable character, and the Treasury from a large expenditure.—Some casual outbreaks may occur, such as are incident to the close proximity of border settlers and the Indians; but these as in all other cases may be left to the care of the local authorities, aided, when occasion may require, by the forces of the United States. A sufficient number of troops will be maintained in Florida, so long as the remotest apprehensions of danger shall exist; yet their duties will be limited rather to the garrisoning of the necessary posts, than to the maintenance of active hostilities. It is to be hoped, that a territory so long retarded in its growth will now speedily recover from the evils incident to a protracted war, exhibiting in the increased amount of its rich productions, true evidences of returning wealth and prosperity.

By the practice of rigid justice towards the numerous Indian tribes residing within our territorial limits, and the exercise of a parental vigilance over their interests, protecting them against fraud and intrusion, and at the same time using every expedient to introduce among them the arts of civilized life we may fondly hope not only to wean them from love for war, but to inspire them with a love for peace and all its avocations. With several of the tribes great progress in civilizing them has already been made. The schoolmaster and the missionary are found side by side, and the remnants of what were once numerous and powerful nations, may yet be preserved as the builders up of a new name and country.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1842, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, Trust Fund, and Indemnities,) was $230,483 68. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, from all sources, amount to $26,616,594 78; of which more than fourteen millions were received from customs, and about one million from the public lands. The receipts for the first quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of which four millions are expected from customs, and three millions and a half from loans and treasury notes. The expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year exceed twenty-six millions; and those estimated for the fourth quarter amount to about eight millions; and it is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a million on the 1st of January next—but that the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at $800,000,) will leave an actual balance of about $224,000 in the Treasury. Among the expenditures of the year, are more than eight millions for the public debt, and $600,000 on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales of public lands.

The present tariff of duties was somewhat hastily and hurriedly passed near the close of the late session of Congress.—That it should have defects, can, therefore, be surprising to no one. To remedy such defects as may be found to exist in many of its numerous provisions, will not fail to claim its serious attention. It may well merit inquiry, whether the exaction of all duties in cash does not call for the introduction of a system which has proved highly beneficial in countries where it has been adopted. I refer to the Warehousing System. The first and most prominent effect which it would produce, would be to protect the market alike against redundant or deficient supplies of foreign fabrics—both of which, in the long run, are injurious as well to the manufacturer as the importer.

The quantity of goods in store being at all times readily known it would enable the importer, with an approach to accuracy, to ascertain the actual wants of the market, and to regulate himself accordingly. If, however, he should fall into error, by importing an excess above the public wants, he could readily correct its evils by availing himself of the benefit and advantages of the system thus established. In the storehouse the goods imported would await the demands of the market, and their issues would be governed by the fixed principles of demand and supply. Thus an approximation would be made to a steadiness and uniformity of price, which, if attainable, would conduce to the decided advantage of mercantile and mechanical operations.

The apprehension may be well entertained that without something to ameliorate the rigor of cash payments, the entire import trade may fall into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists in this country in & Europe. The small importer, who requires all the money he can raise for investments abroad, and who can but ill-afford to pay the lowest duty, would have to subduct in advance a portion of his funds in order to pay the duties, and would loose the interest upon the amount thus paid for all the time the goods remain unsold, which might absorb his profits. The rich capitalist abroad, as well as at home, would thus possess, after a short time an almost exclusive monopoly of the import trade, and laws designed for the benefit of all, would thus operate for the benefit of a few—a result wholly uncongenial with the spirit of our institutions, and anti-republican in all its tendencies.

The Warehousing System would enable the importer to watch the market, and to select his own time for offering his goods for sale. A profitable portion of the carrying trade in articles entered for drawback, must also be most seriously affected, without the adoption of some expedient to relieve the cash system. The Warehousing System would afford that relief, since the carrier would have a safe recourse to the public store houses, and might, without advancing the duty, reship within some reasonable period, to foreign ports. A further effect of the measure would be to supercede the system of drawbacks, thereby effectually protecting the Government against fraud, as the right of debenture would not attach to goods after their withdrawal from the public stores.

In revising the existing tariff of duties, should you deem it proper to do so at your present session, I can only repeat the suggestions and recommendations which, upon several occasions I have heretofore felt it to be my duty to offer to Congress. The great, primary, and controlling interest of the American people is union—union not only in the mere forms of government—forms which may not be broken—but union founded in an attachment to States and individuals for each other. The union in sentiment and feeling can only be preserved by the adoption of that course of policy which, neither giving exclusive benefits to some, nor imposing unnecessary burdens upon others, shall consult the interests of all, by pursuing a course of moderation, and thereby seeking to harmonize public opinion, and causing the people every where to feel and to know that the Government is careful in the interests of all alike. Nor is there any subject in regard to which moderation, connected with a wise discrimination, is more necessary than in the imposition on imports.

Whether reference be had to revenue, the primary object in the imposition of taxes, or to the incidents which necessarily flow from their imposition, this is entirely true. Extravagant duties defeat their end and object, not only by exciting in the public mind a hostility to the manufacturing interests, but by inducing a system of smuggling on an extensive scale, and the practice of every manner of fraud upon the revenue, which the utmost vigilance of the Government cannot effectually suppress. An opposite course of policy would be attended by results essentially different, of which every interest of society, and none more than those of the manufacturer, would reap important advantages. Among the most striking of its benefits would be that derived from the general acquiescence of the country in its support, and the consequent permanency and stability which would be given to all the operations of industry. It cannot be too often repeated, that no system of legislation can be wise which is fluctuating and uncertain. No interest can thrive under it.

The prudent capitalist will never adventure his capital in manufacturing establishments, or in any other leading pursuit of life, if there exists a state of uncertainty as to whether the Government will repeal to-morrow what it has enacted to-day. Fitful profits, however high, if threatened with a ruinous reduction by a vacillating policy on the part of the Government, will scarcely tempt him to trust the money which he has acquired by a life of labor, upon the uncertain adventure. I, therefore, in the spirit of conciliation, and influenced by no other desire than to rescue the great interests of the country from the vortex of political contention, and in the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the place which I now occupy, recommend moderate duties imposed with a wise discrimination as to their several objects, as being not only most likely to be durable, but most advantageous to every interests of society.

The report of the Secretary of the War Department exhibits a very full and satisfactory account of the varions and important interests committed to the charge of that officer. It is particularly gratifying to find that the expenditures for the military service are greatly reduced in amount—that a strict system of economy has been introduced into the service, and the abuses of past years greatly reformed. The fortifications on our maratime frontier have been prosecuted with much vigor, and at many points our defenses are in a very considerable state of forwardness. The suggestions in reference to the establishment of means of communication with our territories on the Pacific, and to the surveys so essential to a knowledge of the resources of the immediate country, are entitled to the most favorable consideration. While I would propose nothing inconsistent with friendly negotiations to settle the extent of our claims in that region, yet a prudent forecast points out the necessity of such measures as may enable us to maintain our rights. The arrangements made for preserving our neutral relations on the boundary between us and Texas, and keeping in check the Indians in that quarter, will be maintained so long as circumstances require.

For several years angry contentions have grown out of the disposition directed by law to be made of the mineral lands held by the Government in several of the States. The Government is constituted the landlord, and the citizens of the States wherein lies the lands are its tenants. The relation is an unwise one, and it would be much more conductive of the public interest that a sale of the lands should be made than that they should remain in their present condition. The supply of the ore would be more abundantly and certainly furnished when to be drawn from the enterprise and the industry of the proprietor, than under the present system.

The recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the improvements of the Western waters and certain prominent harbors on the lakes, merit, and I doubt not will receive your serious attention. The great importance of these subjects to the prosperity of the extensive region referred to, and the security of the whole country in time of war, cannot escape observation.—The losses of life and property which annually occur in the navigation of the Mississippi alone, because of the dangerous obstructions in the river, make a loud demand upon Congress for the adoption of efficient measures for their removal.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will bring you acquainted with that important branch of the public defenses.—Considering the already vast and daily increasing commerce of the country, apart from the exposure to hostile inroad of an extended seaboard, all that relates to the Navy is calculated to excite particular attention. Whatever tends to add to its efficiency, without entailing unnecessary charges upon the Treasury, is well worthy of your serious consideration. It will be seen that while an appropriation exceeding by less than a million the appropriations of the present year, is asked by the Secretary, yet that in this sum is proposed to be included $100,000 for the purchase of clothing, which, when once expended, will be annually reimbursed by the sale of the clothes, and will thus constitute a perpetual fund, without any new appropriation to the same object

To this may also be added $50,000 asked to cover the arrearages of past years; and $250,000 in order to maintain a competent squadron on the coast of Africa; all of which when deducted will reduce the expenditures nearly within the limits of those of the current year. While however the expenditures will thus remain very nearly the same as of the antecedent year, it is proposed to add greatly to the operations of the Marine, and in lieu of only 25 ships in commission, and but little in the way of building, to keep, with the same expenditure, 41 vessels afloat, and to build 11 ships of a small class.

A strict system of accountability is established, and great pains are taken to insure industry, fidelity, and economy in every department of duty. Experiments have been instituted to test the quality of various materials, particularly copper, iron, and coal, so as to prevent fraud and imposition.

It will appear by the report of the Postmaster General that the great point which, for several years, has been so much desired, has during the current year, been fully accomplished. The expenditures of the Department, for the current year, have been brought within its income without lessening its general usefulness. There has been an increase of revenue equal to $166,000 for the year 1842 over that of 1841, without, as it is believed, any addition having been made to the number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the mails. The Post Office laws have been honestly administered, and fidelity has been observed in accounting for, and paying over by the subordinates of the Department, the moneys which have been received. For the details of the service, I refer you to the report.

I flatter myself that the exhibition thus made of the condition of the public administration will serve to convince you that every proper attention has been paid to the interests of the country by those who have been called to the heads of the different Departments. The reduction in the annual expenditures of the Government already accomplished, furnishes a sure evidence that economy in the application of the public money, is regarded as a paramount duty.

At peace with all the world—the personal liberty of the citizen sacredly maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the people,—with a soil fertile almost beyond example; and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production,—what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Under ordinary circumstances this enquiry could readily be answered.

The best that could probably be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify their peace and security in the prosecution of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy an enterprize. The chief embarrassments which, at the moment, exhibit themselves, have arisen from over-action; and the most difficult task that remains to be accomplished, is that of correcting and overcoming its effects. Between the years of 1833 and 1838, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in the forms of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, not how the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation.

Thus a vast amount of what was called money—since, for the time being, it answered the purpose of money—was thrown upon the country; an over issue which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of all the articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of the States and indviduals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and personal estate, and has left large districts of country almost entirely without any circulating medium.

In view of the fact that in '30, the whole bank note circulation within the United States amounted to but $61,323,898, according to the Treasury statements, and that an addition had been made thereto of the enormous sum of $28,000,000, in seven years, (the circulation on the 1st of January, 1837, being stated at $149,185,890,) aided by the great facilities in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were seized with the same speculative mania which prevailed in the United States, and the large importations of funds from abroad the result of stock sales and loans—no one can be surprised at the apparent but unsubstantial state of prosperity which every where prevailed over the land; and while little cause of surprise should be felt at the present prostration of everything, and the ruin which has befallen so many of our fellow-citizens, in the sudden withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of bank issues, since 1837—exceeding, as is believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar period antecedent to 1837. it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that such extensive shipwreck should have been made of private fortunes, or that difficulties should exist in meeting their engagements on the part of the debtor States.

Apart from which, if there be taken into account the immense losses sustained in the dishonor of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow-citizens, than that so many should have escaped the blighting influence of the times.

In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the conntry, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you, at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and duty of maintaining which, in purity and vigor, was to be exercised by the representatives of the people themselves. It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a treasury board, to consist of three commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the law of its creation was faithfully executed, and that the great end of supplying a paper medium of exchange, at all times convertible into gold and silver, should be at hand.

The Board thus constituted, was given as much permanency as could be imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should be attached to all public public agents. In order to secure all the advantages of a well matured experience, the Commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four, and six years, thereby securing at all times in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience: and to place them in a condition to exercise perfect independence of mind and action, it was provided that their removal should only take place for actual incapacity or infidelity to the trust, and to be followed by the President with an exposition of the causes of such removal, should it occur.

It was proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the States, under the same restrictions and limitations of the power of removal, which, with the central board, should receive, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys; and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of Exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenue of the Government a sum not to exceed $5,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor at its own option, either in specie or Treasury notes, of denominations not less than five, nor exceeding one hundred dollars, which notes should be redeemed at the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and every where in payment of Government dues; with a restraint upon such issue of bills that the same should not exceed the maximum of $15,000,000.

In order to guard against all the hazards incident to fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue $5,000,000 of Government stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the prompt redemption of the bills which might be thrown into circulation.—Thus in fact making the issue of $15,000,000; and keeping in circulation never more than one and one-half dollars for every dollar in specie. When to this it is added that the bills are not only everywhere receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish, would readily enter into general circulation, and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold and silver; thereby realizing the great want of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the People. In order to reimburse the Government the expenses of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange, unless prohibited by the States in which an agency might be situated, having only thirty days to run, and bona fide basis. The Legislative will on this point might be so plainly announced as to avoid all pretext for partiality or favoritism. It was furthermore proposed to invest this Treasury agent with authority to receive on deposite, to a limited amount, the specie funds of individuals, and to grant certificates therefor, to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea, which is believed to be well founded, that such certificates would come in aid of the Exchequer bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. Or, if in place of the contemplated dealings in exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actual deposites of specie, but for specie or its equivalent to sell drafts, charging therefor a small but reasonable premium, I cannot doubt but that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of the credit, trade and business of the whole country. Entertaining this opinion it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strongest considerations of the public interests, with such alterations in its detail as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to make.

I am well aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury Department has encountered various objections, and that among others it has been proclaimed a Government Bank of fearful and dangerous import. It is proposed to confer upon it no extraordinary powers. It purports to do no more than pay the debts of the Government with the redeemable paper of the Government—in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time, in issuing to the public creditors the Treasury notes which, under law, it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary Bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. If it be objected to as a Government Bank, and the objection be available—then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to collect what is due to it, or pay, what it owes, be abrogated.

This is the chief purpose of the proposed Exchequer; and surely if, in the accomplishment of a purpose so essential, it affords a sound circulating medium to the country and facilities to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly guarded be the provisions of law, it can run into no dangerous evil, nor can any abuse arise under it but such as the Legislaure itself will be answerable for, if it be tolerated; since it is but the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment or repeal, at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has been objected that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature, by whom alone it could be abused, in the party conflicts of the day.—That such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law which would authorize an excessive issue of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor. To that it may be answered that the ascription of such a motive to Congress is altogether gratuitous and inadmissible.—The theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion, but a perfect security against a proceeding so reckless would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so blind to the true interests of the country as to resort to such an expedient, would inevitably meet with a final overthrow in the fact that, the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become worthless, and would in the end, dishonor the government, involve the people in ruin, and such political party in hopeless disgrace. At the same time, such view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals; for, if the government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon whom the temptations of individual aggrandizement would most strongly operate? The people would have to blame none but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course so reckless, since their agents would be the wrong doers, and they the passive spectators.

There can be but three kinds of public currency. 1st. Gold and silver; 2d. The paper of state institutions; or, 3d. A representative of the precious metals provided by the General government, or under its authority. The Sub-Treasury system rejected the last in any form; and as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions, for the purposes of a general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use.

And this must ever be the case unless one of the other kinds be used. The choice in the present state of public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution is supposed to be conclusively settled.

They must be made then directly by Government agents. For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury notes, and have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods, necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus restricts their range of circulation, and being used only in the disbursements of government, they cannot reach those points where they are most required.

By rendering their use permanent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by offering no inducement for their return and by exchanging them for coin and other values, they will constitute to a certain extent, the general currency so much needed to maintain the internal trade of the country. And this is the Exchequer Plan, so far as it may operate in furnishing a currency.

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and becoming expedient in order to place the Treasury on a footing of the highest respectability, is entirely obvious. The credit of the Government may be regarded as the very soul of the Government itself—a principle of vitality without which all its movements are languid and all its operations embarrassed. In this spirit the Executive felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress, at its last session, the propriety of making a specific pledge of the land fund, as the basis for the negotiation of the loans authorized to be contracted. I then thought that such an application of the public domain would, without doubt, have placed at the command of the Government ample funds to relieve the Treasury from the temporary embarrassments under which it labored. American credit has received a considerable shock in Europe, from the large indebtedness of the States and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest on their debts.

The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike ignorant of our political organization, and of our actual responsibilities. It was the anxious desire of the Executive that, in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract and thereby vindicate the government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagaments. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject. It became nevertheless the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negotiate the authorized loan.

After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one-fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the Governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readly obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest. It would be unprofitable to look further into this anomalous state of things, but I cannot conclude without adding that, for a Government which has paid off its debts of two wars with the largest maratime power of Europe, and now owing a debt which is almost next to nothing when compared to its boundless resources, a Government the strongest in the world, because emanating from the popular will, and firmly rooted in the affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned; for such a government to have tendered to the capitalists of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of its stocks, and yet to have failed, implies either the most unfounded distrust in its faith, or a purpose to obtain which the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted. It has now become obvious to all men that the Government must look to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is consoling to know that these means are altogether inadequate for the object. The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition that its bills would be readily sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would in a short time reach the maximum of $15,000,000, it is obvious that $10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Treasury without cost or charge. Nor can I fail to urge the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life. Its effects upon the solvent State Banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings.

My convictions are most strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure; but if the result should be adverse there is this security in connection with it, that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of its good faith.

I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the propriety of re-imbursing a fine imposed on General Jackson at New Orleans at the time of the attack and defense of that city, and paid by him. Without designing any reflection on the judicial tribunal which imposed the fine, the remission at this day may be regarded as not unjust or inexpedient. The voice of the civil authority was heard amid the glitter of arms and obeyed by those who held the sword, thereby giving additional lustre to a memorable military achievement. If the laws were offended, their majesty was fully vindicated; and although the penalty incurred and paid, is worthy of little regard in a pecuniary point of view, it can hardly be doubted that it would be gratifying to the war-worn-veteran, now in retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgment placed him.

There are cases in which public functionaries may be called on to weigh the public interest against their own personal hazards, and if the civil law be violated from praiseworthy motives, or an overruling sense of public danger and public necessity, punishment may well be restrained within that limit which asserts and maintains the authority of the law, and the subjection of the military to the civil power. The defense of New Orleans, while it saved a city from the hands of the enemy, placed the name of General Jackson among those of the greatest Captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the causes of excitement, existing at the time, have ceased to operate, it is believed that remission of this fine, and whatever of gratification that remission might cause the eminent man who incurred and paid it, would be in accordance with the general feeling and wishes of the American People.

I have thus, my fellow citizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the Constitution, by laying before you, as succinctly as I have been able, the state of the Union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unite its efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common constituency, or elevate the destinies of a beloved country. JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Dec., 1842.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, December 21, 1842.

Eld. John Davis.

This venerable minister of the gospel died at his residence in Lewis co., Va., on the 22d of June last, at the advanced age of 87. He received ordination about the year 1800 He was a soldier in the revolution, and has drawn a pension for that service.—For some years he has been too infirm in body and enfeebled in intellect to attend to the ministry of the word. At the time of his death he was the oldest minister in the denomination.

Sabbath Discussion.

Rev. A. Estee is publishing a series of articles on the subject of the Sabbath in the Bridgeton (N. J.) Chronicle, and Rev. Lucius Crandall is also publishing a series of Sabbath articles in "John the Baptist," published at Providence, R. I.

☞ Our readers will not fail to see that our Editorial department has received but little attention. This is owing partly to an inflamation in one of our eyes, which prevents us from seeing much, and partly to the fact that the President's Message occupies so much space.

President's Message.

We give it entire this week, to the exclusion of other matter. It is probable that all of our readers will wish to see it, and that many of them would not obtain it in another way.

De Ruyter Institute.—The fall term closes to-day. The winter term will commence on Friday, the 30th inst.

Congressional News.

From the New York Tribune.

Washington, Dec 7, 1842.

A quorum of the Senate convened to-day, and thus both Houses of Congress being duly organized, the Annual Message of the President, which will have reached you and been presented to your readers before the arrival of this.

In Senate, Hon. S. C. Crafts of Vt., elected *vice* Judge Prentiss resigned, and Hon. Wm. Dayton of N. Jersey, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the late Hon. Samuel L. Southard, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the usual resolution for supplying Senators with papers, was adopted.

Mr. Benton gave notice that to-morrow he should ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Tallmadge gave notice of the introduction of a bill to amend the several acts establishing the Treasury department of the United States.

The resolution from the House, for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President, &c., was concurred in. Messrs. Kerr and King were appointed on the part of the Senate, who having performed the duty, soon returned and reported that the President would forthwith make a communication in writing to both Houses.

The Message was received and read by the Secretary. On motion of Mr. Kerr the usual number—1500 with and 2500 without the accompanying documents—were ordered printed.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. James W. Williams of Md., and after a few remarks from Mr. Kerr, laudatory of the character of the deceased, resolutions of respect to his memory were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson gave notice that he should to-morrow, or at the earliest opportunity introduce a resolution to rescind the one-hour rule.

Mr. Adams called up his resolution to rescind the 21st rule excluding Abolition petitions, (the subject having been laid over till to-day by the refusal of the House yesterday to order the main question on the adoption of the resolution.)

The Speaker decided that the question yesterday ordered remained in force, and that the question now recurred on ordering the main question.

After some conversation on this point of order by Messrs. Pickens, Adams, and Everett,

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered at the call of Mr. Briggs, and by a vote of 1 majority—viz: Yeas 90, Noes 91—the House refused to lay the Resolution on the table.

The question then recurring on ordering the main question, was taken and decided in the negative: Yeas 91, Nays 93. So the resolution again lies over till to-morrow.

Mr. Wise moved the re-appointment of the Select Committee of last Session on the public printing: carried.

Notices were given by various members of the introduction of bills. Among those of importance are the following: by Mr. Barnard, authorizing the issue of convertible Exchequer bills and further to amend the laws establishing the Treasury Department.

News of the Day.

A Treasury Robbed.—The Treasury Office of Morgan County, Ohio, was entered by means of false keys, on the night of the 5th inst., and robbed of about 19,000, about $300 of which was specie.

Some men in digging lately near the village of Happenbuhl, in Denmark, discovered at the depth of 15 feet an antique barque, formed out of a single oak tree, rounded at the bottom. It was much decayed by the moisture of its bed, but it is ascertained to have been 32 feet in length, 2 feet deep, and 2 1-2 feet broad at the middle. There were on each side several holes made with a borer, but no trace of mails or any iron work could be found. On the spot where it lay, there ran in ancient days a canal, which united the rivers Eider and Hever. This canal was dedicated to the god Oegir, the Neptune of the Scandinavians: but on the introduction of Christianity was filled up. It is therefore probable this boat had its existence in the eighth or, at least, in the ninth century. It has been purchased by the Government, with the intent of placing it among the northern antiquities of the public museum, which contains very few relics of the navigation of the aboriginals of Scandinavia.

Novel Parcel.—On Thursday night a somewhat novel parcel was received into the Glasgow post-office, viz. a pair of Boots, whose destination is Bombay, and for the transmission of which £6 sterling were paid as postage. The reduction of the rates has been the means of sending some very strange packets through the post, and the transmission of ladies' slippers from one place to another has become quite common; but we have never heard of Gentlemen's boots undertaking so long a journey under the care of the post office, and cannot help thinking they will be rather a costly pair to the destined wearer.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

It will give great pleasure to the friends of Mr. Caruthers, Mr. Gentry, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Wallace, Representatives in Congress, who were so severely injured by the overturning of the stage in Ohio whilst traveling on to attend Congress, to learn that they reached this city yesterday, all still suffering, but improving.

Senator Smith, of Indiana, is still behind, but is recovering also from his hurts, and may be expected on in a day or two.

It gives us pain to learn, through a letter received from a member of his family, that Mr. Habersham, Representative in Congress from Georgia, was, on the 4th of this month, lying "extremely ill" at his residence in the State of Georgia.

The Grand Jury of Delaware county yesterday presented the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, for fighting a duel. Col. Webb escaped the like notice by reason of his having occupied a position on the other side of the line during the fight.

The Century Plant, loaned for exhibition to the Albany Orphan Asylum by Gen. Van Rensselaer, has yielded to that Institution upwards of $2,000.

Some wicked wag says that Miller, the prophet, lately consoled a woman who had fallen into the fire, by assuring her that the pain she suffered, was nothing to what was coming.

Quick Traveling.—By the completion of the "last link," in the Fredericksburgh and Potomac rail road, the Globe thinks a man may travel from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, via Washington, to Augusta, (Ga.,) a distance of 1,068 miles, in about four days, which is at the rate of 267 miles per day!

Some money—161 Spanish dollars and a quantity of bills, was found in the ground at Cambridge, on Wednesday last, near a tree on which the name of Michael Martin was found. Martin was hung here some years ago for highway robbery. The money was found by some boys, a dog having pawed up one of the dollars.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

A petition addressed to the Common Council of New York, is in circulation, praying that the $1,000 which was sent to the sheriff by some unknown person to induce him not to hang Colt, may be secured to the widow of Samuel Adams (who was killed by Colt,) and the infant child of the latter.

The Boundary.—Capt. Talcott, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, states in a recent letter to the Secretary of State, that the extent of the boundary line separating the United States and Territories from the British possessions, and lying between the monument of the St. Croix and the Stony Mountains, is estimated as follows for each adjacent State,

Maine (line as awarded by the King of Holland,)	460 miles.
New Hampshire,	40
Vermont,	90
New York,	420
Pennsyvania	20
Ohio	200
Michigan	740
Territory west of Lake Superior	1,159
Total length of boundary line	3,130

Jour. of Com.

A new Jewish synagogue, built of brick, was dedicated at Easton, Pa., a few days since.

We understand that the four midshipmen recently engaged in a duel near Norfolk, have had their names struck from the roll of the Navy.

In Sweden, there are already upwards of fifty thousand pledged temperance members. Whenever, in that country, the work has been carried on by a clergyman, it has swept all before it. In one place not a drop of liquor has been drank at any of the weddings for sixteen months. In another, two hundred stills have been stopped.

The House of Representatives of New Hampshire have declared by a vote of 111 to 106, in favor of the abolition of capital punishment.

Immigration to Florida.—The tide has, we think, fairly set in. The incubus under which we have so long labored is fast disappearing. Last week a party from Houston county, ten in number, passed through this city on their way to explore the country in the neighborhood of Indian River, and select suitable sites for settlements.—On Friday last another party followed, who bring intelligence of others who are on the route.—*St. Augustine Herald.*

A very wealthy planter in Woodford Co., Ky., says: "I had rather be taxed for the poor boy's education, than the poor man's ignorance: for one or the other I am compelled to do."

The Dark Day.—The 19th of May, 1780, was a remarkable day. Candles were lighted in many houses; the birds were silent and disappeared, and the fowls retired to roost. The legislature of Connecticut was then in session at Hartford. A very general opinion prevailed, that the day of judgment was at hand. The House of Representatives being unable to transact their business, adjourned. A proposal to adjourn the Council was under consideration. Abraham Davenport, of Stamford, was then a member of the legislature; and his opinion being asked, he answered, "I am against an adjournment. The day of judgment is either approaching, or it is not; if it is, *I choose to be found doing my duty;* I wish, therefore, that candles may be brought."

Serville Insurrection.—We learn from the clerk of the steamer Missouri, that considerable excitement prevails in the neighboring parishes of Concordia, Madison, and Carroll, in consequence of the discovery of a contemplated rising of the negroes. It appears that there are now in the swamps of that region about 300 runaway negroes belonging to the parishes named, all of whom it is presumed, are armed. Some fifteen or twenty negroes have been arrested and examined; and from the facts elicited on the examination, it is believed that an insurrection was contemplated about Christmas.—The plot seems to have been extensive, embracing in its operations negroes from nearly every plantation in the three parishes.—*N. O. Tropic.*

LATER FROM CAMPEACHY.

General engagement between the Yucatecos and Mexicans. Capture by the Mexicans of the U. S. Steamer Champion and schooner Anna Maria.

By an arrival on the 2d instant, at New Orleans of the schooner Freland, Captain Smith, from Campeachy, the Crescent City has news up to the 22d ult.

A general engagement had taken place outside the walls of the city which lasted for several hours. The loss in killed and wounded on the part of the Mexicans, amounted to over two hundred. The loss of the Yucatecos was estimated at 150. Both parties thinking they had punished each other sufficiently for the time being, retired from the field to recruit for another engagement.

The Mexican army was decreasing rapidly; their loss from death and desertions amounted to over 500 since their landing at Champotan.

The schr. Anna Maria, Capt. Peters, hence for Campeachy, laden with flower and corn, owned in New Orleans, and sailing under the U. S. flag, was captured by the Mexican fleet as she was entering the port. The steamer Champion Capt. Hutton, hence from Tobasco, was also captured by the Mexican fleet.

The army of Yucatan was over 9,000 strong, and were receiving daily reinforcements from the interior. The enemy asked a capitulation, wich was peremtorily denied, the "natives" hoisted a red flag, and expressing a dertermination to resist the invading force, or perish in the attempt.

From the above it will be seen that the presence of an American fleet is imperiously demanded.

A bird's-eye view of the Commerce of New York.—There are now in port

70 ships,	equal to	32,385 tons.
22 barks,	"	5,599 "
62 brigs,	"	10,557 "
262 schrs.,	"	21,650 "
261 sloops,	"	15,086 "
Being in all		85.273 tons.

There are also 83 steamboats, including the ferry boats, amounting to about 17,495 tons. Of the ships, barks and brigs, about one-third are for sale, or lying idle, about one-third for freight or charter, and the balance taking in and discharging cargoes. Those lying idle are doing by far the best business at the present time, as the going freights are so low, and seamen's wages so high, that in whatever direction a merchant sends his ship to carrry, or seek freight, she must inevitably sink money for him.—One of the four first class Liverpool Packets arrived a short time since, with only a freight of four hundred and eighty dollars on board, and about the same time one of our first class London Packets arrived with only forty dollars freight. The regular New Orleans Packet Ships, which average about 600 tons each, make out only about six hundred dollars freight, a sum not sufficient to pay their tonnage up and down the Mississippi River. Their freights home are on an average only about equal to their port charges at New Orleans;—The averge rates of freight obtained for New Orleans, a distance of about two thousand miles, do not exceed 25 cts. per barrel; a sum about 20 per cent. less than our carmen charge for carrying a load the distance of one-fourth of a mile.—*Cour. Enq.*

Audubon's Ornithology.—Several numbers of Audubon's smaller work on Ornithology, in octavo form, have been issued The price of the work complete, is $100. The venerable author, on his return from Canada, stated to the editor of the Troy Whig, that he had discovered in the vicinity of Quebec a new species of Flying Squirrel, three times the size of the common Flying Squirrel. To use his own language—"he is a magnificent fellow, and will prove a valuable acquisition to my Quadrupeds."

The Old Hancock House.—Joe Sykes, of the N. Y. Commercial, thus speaks of the venerable mansion in Beacon street. "The old mansion house of John Hancock, the distinguished patriot and friend to liberty, whose name is so conspicuous on the Declaration of Independence, is in good preservation. It is elevated high above the level of the street on which it stands; is built of stone, and bears a venerable appearance. Did one drop of his blood run in my veins, I would not for the price of two such houses suffer one stone or tile to be touched by any modern improvement; and such appears to be the disposition of those who own it, for thus far it has been spared. Let no man come to Boston without visiting these mementoes of olden times and better men."

Commerce of Quebec.—There arrived at Quebec in 1838, 1031 vessels, exclusive of these from the lower ports and river; in 1840, 1234; in 1841, 1251; in 1842, only 856.

Fishy.—A recent writer on Fishology says that it is quite an act of mercy in men to catch fish—as, when they are not provided for in this way, the "surplus population" fall to, at certain periods, and devour each other. This is perfectly reasonable, and is merely following the example set them by human beings. This writer says that immense banks of the bones of fish thus disposed of are at present being formed at the bottom of the sea. One in particular may be mentioned, lying east of the Faroe Islands; this bank is composed almost entirely of bones, and it is two miles and a half long.

Judge Watts, of New Orleans, has decided in the case of a contested election, that witnesses could not be required by law to declare for whom they voted.—Their avowal must be voluntary, if made at all. This reverses Judge Buchanan's decision on the same question.

Important from Havana.—A letter from Havana was received last evening by our neighbors of the Tropic, from which we have been politely allowed to copy.

It seems that an expedition has been fitted out at Havana, to act against St. Domingo. The cause is as follows: Some time since, the Haytiens, contrary to the provisions in the recognition of their independence by the several European powers, fitted out a small armed vessel, which, cruizing in these seas, put into Porto Rico. The authorities immediately took possession of her, and the Haytiens, to retaliate, have fitted out a corvette and taken several Spanish merchantmen. On learning these facts, the Governor of Cuba immediately ordered all the Spanish man-of-war in the West Indies to rendezvous at Porto Rico, and then to act according to orders, and as circumstances may require. The force of the squadron will be—a 50 gun frigate, four brigs of from 18 to 28 guns, two steamers with 4 carronades, and a 68 pound Paixhan each, and several schooners. The only force possessed by the Haytiens, is said to be a sloop-of-war mounting 24 guns.

The writer of the letter closes by saying—"You may expect to hear of some bloody scenes yet."—*N. O. Pic.*

Notices.

TO THE LOCAL AGENTS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

DEAR BRETHREN:—You will observe by the Minutes of the last session of the Society, that we are instructed to exert our utmost to settle up its concerns. Therefore, we would request each of you to do what you can in your several neighborhoods, to ascertain the state of the funds, and collect all that may be due, as far as possible; and transmit what you may thus collect to the Treasurer, Henry C. Hubbard, of Scott, and to give us a correct account of the state of the funds in your hands as soon as possible. We hope that each of you will attend to it without delay; for delays are dangerous. And as *S. S. Griswold* has been appointed by the Society, to collect its funds where he may travel, it is NECESSARY and EXPECTED, that those who are indebted to the Society, will be punctual and efficient in settling up the same.

LUCIUS CRANDALL, Pres't.
W. B. GILLETT, Sec'y.
New-Market, N. J., Nov. 16, 1842.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

DIED.

The 10th of January, 1842, on Green Briar Run, near New Salem, Va., after a protracted illness which she bore with christian fortitude, SALLY, consort of Eld Peter Davis, in her 56th year. Sister Davis has been a member of the New Salem church nearly 41 years. She has left a large circle of relations, children, &c., and a kind husband to mourn their loss; society has lost a worthy member, acquaintance a kind friend, and children a tender mother, but we doubt not her reward in heaven is great.

Near the same place the first of March, 1842, after a short illness, MARY JOSEPHINE, wife of Ziba Davis. This Sister, (removed by death in early life,) professed to love the Savior and joined the church here when quite young. She has left four small children, a bereaved husband, and a large circle of family connexions to mourn their unexpected, untimely loss, and we trust their loss is her gain. She expressed a willingness to depart and be with Jesus.

WM. TRUMAN, departed this life on Thursday the 18th Dec., at his residence in Amity, aged 38 years, 1 month, and 20 days, after a painful illness of 4 months, during which time he was deprived of his reason, excepting at intervals of short duration, during which he manifested a complete resignation to the will of heaven. He was a member of the Seventh-Day Baptist church in Friendship, and by his life and conversation, manifested the power of grace in subduing the power of sin. He has left a wife and family together with numerous relatives and friends to mourn his loss. His remains were committed to the grave last Sabbath, an appropriate discourse delivered by Eld. Campbell on the occasion.

At his residence in Charlestown, R. I., on the 8th inst., of Apoplexy Mr. JARED BABCOCK, in the 77th year of his age.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of Geo Crandall, $6, cr John Clark, Polly Randall, and D Maxson, $2, ea vol 3, of Ichabod Williams, $4, cr self and Geo Gardner, $2, ea vol 3, of J F Randolph, $10, cr Peter Davis, $2,50 Jesse F Randolph, Jonathan F Randolph, and self $2, ea Asa Davis, $1, W F Randolph, ,50 of E Maxson, $6,27 cr D W C Coon, A M Covey $2, ea Ichabod Burdick, $1 27 J H Burch $1, vol 3, of J P Livermore, $5, cr Joel Crandall, $2, Steven S Clark $3.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Justus Nattan, (please tell Mr. S that it is contrary to our rules to discontinue till arrearages are paid,) George Crandall, J. Maxson, jr, Jepthah F Randolph, W F Randolph, Nathan Truman, E Maxson, V Hull, L Kingsly (no vacancy,) John P Livermore.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Madison, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1842, the undersigned administratrix and administrator of the personal estate of Franklin Coon, late of Brookfield, in said county, deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the deceased in Brookfield, aforesaid, on the 24th day of January, 1843, all the right and interest held by the deceased at the time of his death, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Brookfield aforesaid, in the 18th township, and bounded as follows: On the north by land owned by Samuel H. Coon, west by lands of Thomas York, and Elisha Randall, on the south by lands of John I. Morgan, and Dewit C. Coon, on the east by land of David Hinkley, containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, more or less; on which there is one dwelling house, two barns and carriage house, and an apple orchard, of from fifty to one hundred trees, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, or improved land, and the residue timbered land. The premises will be sold subject to the payment of a mortgage or share of a mortgage, held by John I Morgan which covers about ninety acres of the south and east part of said premises and on which there is supposed to be due and chargable to said premises about nine hundred dollars. The sale will be made free and discharged of dower, and will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—Dated Brookfield, December 2, 1842.

ALICE COON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H H COON, Administrator

For Sale.

TWO NEW CUTTERS, cheap. Enquire at this office.

Cash Paid for Pork.

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any quantity of Pork in the hog, weighing 250 lbs. and upwards, delivered at his store within three weeks

De Ruyter, Dec. 5, 1842. J. N. ELMORE

To Rent.

THE Institution Boarding House, will be rented for one or more years. Any person wishing to hire the same, will do well to apply soon Any stranger who may apply, will be expected to give such recommendations of their qualifications, as will be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber now on the premises. Possession will be given the middle of April next. J. R. BUTTS, Agent.

De Ruyter, Nov. 28, 1842. n40tf

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east E. D. Jenck's store, to the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear s Hotel. April 6th 1842.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executedat this office.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

THOSE wishing to purchase School Books and Stationary, will do well to call at the American Tract Depository, three doors above Maxson's shop or Room No—in the Institute.

DOWNER & BROTHER.

De Ruyter, November 15.

MILLINERY, &C.

MISS FAY presents her compliments to the ladies of De Ruyter and vicinity, and tenders them her services as a Milliner and Dress-Maker, assuring those that favor her with their patronage, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, Oct. 31, 1842. 36m6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the People of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Adin Burdick, I have levied on, seized, and taken all the right, title, claim and interest, of the said Burdick, of and to the following described pieces of land, on the 24th day of December, 1840 or at any time since, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 18th township, town of Brookfield, county of Madison, being part of lot No. 60 & 69, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of lot No. 69, thence west to the south east corner of J. H. Burch's land, thence northerly along said Burch's line and up the creek to Benjamin Burdick's land, thence easterly along said Benjamin's line to S. P. Burdick's land, thence south to the south west corner of said S. P. Burdick's land, thence east to the centre of the highway, thence along said highway to the south east corner of a piece of land on lot No. 69, owned and occupied by Benjamin Burdick, thence east to Jacob Langworthy's land, thence south about 20 rods to the place of beginning, containing about 66 acres of land, be the same more or less. Also, one other piece or parcel of land in the town and county aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake near the corner of the mill dam, near the potash, thence north 79 degrees, east 14 rods to the road, thence on the road easterly six rods to a stake, thence south 68 degrees, west 19 rods to the bridge, thence north 78 degrees, west 16 rods to the corner of the said lot, thence north 15 degrees, east six rods and 5 links between the barn and shed to a stake, thence north 79 degrees west, 3 1-2 rods, thence north 7 degrees, east 13 rods to a stake at the pond, thence around the pond on the westerly side until it comes to the lands of Oliver Brown, at a stake, thence across the creek easterly to a stake on the east bank of said creek, thence down the pond on the easterly bank till it comes to the first mentioned bound, containing 8 acres of land more or less, together with the mills and water privileges thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, situate in the town and county aforesaid, on which the store stands, bounded, south by the highway, west by Truman Miller's house lot, north by land owned by Roswell P. Dowse, and easterly by the above described piece, supposed to contain one half of an acre of land be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the inn now kept by Isaac P. Miner, in the village of Leonardsville, town of Brookfield, on the 9th day of January, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Dated, Morrisville, Nov. the 23d, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. P. RANDOLPH.
J. V. DUNHAM.

De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and traveling part of community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the inksand or pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c., with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents — Consequently a medal was awarded by the institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York

20 TONS Butter wanted at the STONE STORE.
May 30.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal,
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress,
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances according the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen, and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the students; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable as profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1842, followed also by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3.50
In the Languages and higher English branches	5.00
In Drawing,	2.00
In Painting,	2.00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.

A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and is only one out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its pious value, and by every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

A reward of One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

** Persons remitting money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, expressly, how the books shall be sent to them.

Also, in press, another *elegant, valuable,* and *cheap work*, in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt: price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Customs of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions. 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 33m6

POETRY.

IS THERE AN UNBELIEVER?

BY THOS. H. BAILEY.

Is there an unbeliever?
  One man who walks the earth,
And madly doubts that Providence
  Watched o'er him at his birth?
He robs mankind for ever
  Of hope beyond the tomb;
What gives he as a recompense!
  The brute's unhallowed doom!

In manhood's loftiest hour,
  In health, and strength, and pride,
O! lead his steps through valleys green,
  Where rills 'mid cowslips glide;
Climb nature's granite tower,
  Where man hath rarely trod;
And will he then, in such a scene,
  Deny there is a God!

Yes!—the proud heart will ever
  Prompt the false tongue's reply!
An omnipresent Providence
  Still madly he'll deny;
But see the unbeliever
  Sinking in death's decay;
And hear the cry of penitence!
  He never learned to pray.

Miscellaneous Department.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

It is a laudable, and not wholly a useless curiosity, that loves to trace existing social customs to their source. Most civilized nations observe certain rites and ceremonies in marriage, the history of which would be at least amusing. The customs of *ancient oriental nations*, in this particular, are important to be known, in order to the elucidating of many passages of Scripture; and every intelligent reader of the Bible must know of these customs.

As Christianity was carried forth among the nations first by the Jews, it was natural that Christians, for the first generation, should adopt the marriage customs of the Jews. But after Christianity was adopted by many nations it should mingle with, and modify the Jewish customs. The nations, under the Roman rule, would be influenced by Roman laws and customs. Before this, one of the Roman marriage rites was that called *confarreatio*, in which a sacrifice was offered, and a cake used, made of corn. This required the presence of ten witnesses. Another Roman marriage rite was called *coemptio*. This was was a farce, in which the parties married pretended to purchase each other with a piece of coin. Though Christians rejected the Roman customs, so far as they embodied the rites of pagan worship, yet it might not be difficult to find remnants of these customs in some existing usages; say, for instance, the use of the cake and the ring.

In the early Greek Church, there were two principal forms of celebrating marriage; one by presenting the ring, and the other by coronation of the married pair.—The first was on this wise: The persons to be married stood at the door of the chapel. Two rings, one of gold and one of silver, were placed on the table. The priest made the sign of the cross three times on the head of both, and gave them lighted wax candles in imitation of the nuptial torches of pagans; and then led them into the chapel, where incense was burnt, and a prayer chanted by the choir. Then the deacon uttered a short prayer for the bridegroom and bride, that God would give them children, and peace, and harmony, and all prosperity; the people responding to every petition, Kurie, eleeson—Lord, have mercy. Then the priest took the ring and gave the golden one to the bridegroom, the silver one to the bride, and said, "This servant of God, by this token, espouses this handmaid of God; in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, now and forever, Amen." Then turning to the woman, he said, "This handmaid of God," &c. Next repeating the sign of the cross upon their heads, he placed the rings on the fingers of their right hands. Then he closed with a prayer, which consists of several perversions of Scripture, to make it give a warrant for such a use of the ring. And after the benediction, the parties were dismissed, unless in case where the ceremony of crowning was added to this.

The early Russians being of the Greek Church, had rites somewhat similar, but in some respects different. The bride was presented to the bridegroom at the altar, by the priest. Upon which she prostrated herself, touching her head to his shoe, in token of obedience; and he responded by his skirt over her, in token of protection. And to the other ceremonies they added that of breaking bread, as a sort of ratification of the covenant. In the midst of songs and dances the priest was wont to approach the bridegroom, and chant one of the Psalms of David, and then take hold of his hair, and thus address him:—"Tell the, bridegroom, can you be husband to this tender woman? Will you not sometimes chastise her with rods? Will you never forsake her when sick or decrepid?" He then solemnly pledges himself to perform the offices of a good husband. Then the priest turns and interroagates the bride—"Whether she will take good care of her husband's family, and even if he should be blind, or crooked, or decrepid?" As soon as she assents, the priest places upon the head of both a wreath of flowers; and around the circumference of the crown are inserted the words, "INCREASE AND MULTIPLY." At this instant, each of the guests lights a wax candle, and the foaming goblet is presented to the priest; he drinks to the new married pair, and they empty it and return it to him. Then dancing commences, and the ceremony is finished.

The Abysinians, in ther marriages, were wont to practice ceremonies peculiar to themselves; but which, as signs of mutual contract, supply the place of other ceremonies used by Hebrews. The bride and bridegroom were wont to sit on a couch, at the door of the church, when the priest came up, attended with two clerks, or assistants. He held a cross in his left hand, and a censor in his right, and perfumed the couch with incense three times, while his clerks sung a psalm. Next he cut off a part of the hair of the bridegroom, and then off the bride, and dipped it in wine sweetened with honey. Then he took the bridegroom's hair and placed it on the head of the bride; and that of the bride, and put it on the head of the bridegroom, in the place where the lock was cut. Then, having brought water and consecrated it he placed his hands upon the head of each, admonishing them that they should observe, that God in the Gospel had made them one flesh, no more to be separated. After this the eucharist was celebrated, and the ceremony finished.

The reason for the use of the ring is thus given by Isodorus:—"The giving of a ring by the bridegroom to the bride, may be either a sign of mutual love, or rather that the hearts of both were joined by the same pledge. Whence the ring is placed on the fourth finger. Because it is said, a certain vein in that finger reaches even to the heart." Though the modern anatomist would smile at such a reason, it is doubtless as good as can be given. And Appio, an ancient author, speaking of Egyptian observations upon anatomy, says, that the Egyptians "*found a very slender nerve, extending from the fourth finger to the heart.*" And he gives this reason why the ancient Greeks and Romans wore rings upon that finger, and bestowed upon it such honor, to wit, because it contained a connexion with the heart. Thus the use of the ring, and the wearing of it on a particular finger, and the use of it in marriage, originated with pagans. But the practice was early admitted among Christians, as may be shown both from Clement of Alexandria, and from Tertullian. And the use of a ring, as a symbol of contracts, became common in other matters, such as the manumission of slaves the making of a will, &c.

In the ancient laws of the Visigoths, a ring given and received in pledge, with a statement of the contract before witnesses, was equal to a writing, as giving validity to a contract. And some of the ancient liturgies contain this form of nuptial benediction;—"Bless, O Lord, this ring, and this crown; that as the ring surrounds the finger of a man, and the crown the head, so the grace of the Holy Spirit may surround the bridegroom and bride, that they may see sons and daughters, even to the third and fourth generation."—*N. E. Puritan.*

MARRIAGES IN PERSIA.—Marriages in Persia are contracted by the parents, and the betrothment takes place at a very early age. The bridegroom is consequently spared the wooing and the winning, since this is all done for him by parental kindness. The courtship is performed by proxy; so also is the marriage ceremony. I was curious to learn how the contract was entered into, since the groom is never permitted to see his bride until three days after marriage.—She is reported to him by some female negotiator to be "more blooming than the rose, more odoriferous than the violet, better formed than Hebe," at which description "his heart becomes a coal, and his liver is dried up." He then contracts with her parents for the dower which he is to bestow on his wife. The contract being settled, a moolah signs it, and the ceremony soon after takes place, each party being within hearing at the time, but not visible. The service is short and simple. "I, N., the authorized proxy for you, M., do take L., to be his perpetual wife, for such dower as you have agreed upon." The other replies, "I, M., the authorized proxy for you, L., do take him for her perpetual husband, upon condition of the dower agreed upon by both parties." Some prayers are then read by the moolah, and he inquires of each of the invisible persons whether they agree to the contract. They answer in the affirmative, and he then declares them to be lawful man and wife. When the ceremony is at an end, the veil is thrown over the bride which is brought for her by the groom; she is furnished with some aromatic seeds, which she must eat on arrival at the house of her husband, in order to have a sweet breath in his presence; a little samphor of rose water is given her. The bride sets out on horseback for her new residence, accompanied by all her relatious, who carry with them presents of sweetmeats. She then begins her poetic invocation:

"Holy Prophet, grant, I pray,
On this happy nuptial day,
That my husband and his mother,
Cousin, sister, uncle, brother,
Sanction, without stint or measure,
Everything that gives me pleasure."

The feasting then begins, and continues for three days. With some great men it continues thirty or forty days, but with the poorest person never less than three days. The grade of society is much known by the time of keeping up this festival. Some extravagant and reckless persons have spent their all on this festive occasion. The occasional disappointment in this blindfolded bargain reminds one of Rachel and Leah. No Persian would marry a woman who had been subjected to the gaze of other men. I knew an instance of a khan that offered as much as a thousand tomauns to her father, to be allowed to see his bride elect, which was refused. It is deemed absolute pollution. But under this veiled mystification, mistakes have sometimes occurred of marrying the wrong woman.—*Three Years in Persia.*

Study economy in all your expenses.

THE BLUE YARN STOCKINGS.—When Dr. Franklin was received at the French court as American minister, he felt some scruples of conscience in complying with their fashions as to dress. "He hoped," he said to the minister, "that as he was himself a very plain man, and represented a plain republican people, the king would indulge his desire to appear at court in his usual dress. Independent of this, the season of the year he said, rendered the change from yarn stockings to fine silk, somewhat dangerous.

The French minister made him a bow, but said, that THE FASHION was too sacred a thing for him to meddle with, but he would do himself the honor to mention it to his MAJESTY.

The king smiled, and returned word that Dr. Franklin was welcome to appear at court in any dress he pleased. In spite of that delicate respect for strangers, for which the French are so remarkable, the courtiers could not help staring at first, at Dr. Franklin's quaker-like dress, and especially at his "BLUE YARN STOCKINGS. But it soon appeared that he had been introduced upon this splendid theatre only to demonstrate that great genius, like true beauty, "needs not the aid of foreign ornament." The court were so dazzled with the brilliancy of his mind that they never looked at his stockings. And while many other ministers who figured in the gaudy fashions of the day are now forgotten, the name of Dr. Franklin is still mentioned in Paris with all the ardor of the most affectionate enthusiasm.—*Weems.*

"HE PAYS ME WELL FOR MY TROUBLE," said a man the other day, in giving a good character to some one he called a gentleman. This is the secret of a vast deal of the civility of this world.

"He pays us well for our trouble," say the crowd, and they throw up their caps and hats and halloo for the great man.

"He pays me well for my trouble," says the man in the distillery, who works day and night to prepare the juice of Circes' cup, which transforms into beasts.

"She pays me well for my trouble," says the milliner, when fitting the rack to the bust of some beauty, which is to torture her to an untimely grave.

"They pay me well for my trouble," says the soldier, and hacks away from the right to left upon young and old.—no matter, if he but cuts down flesh and blood.

"He paid me well for my trouble," says the watchman, looking at the X by the next lamp, which some "gentlemanly" rogue gave him to "keep dark."

"He paid me well for my trouble," said the rogue in horses, who sold a spavined, broken-winded, lame and exhausted creature to a poor foolish youth, and took him in execution the next day.

"He pays me well for my trouble," says the rumseller, who takes, cent by cent, the drundard's all, little thinking of the "trouble," prepared for him on "the other side," when he finds that for all the fire of the still he has disposed of here, he has obtained an interest, gill by gill, in the fire that never quenches there.

"He pays me well for my trouble," says the lawyer, when he labors day and night to free some wealthy rogue—and that "pay" has been omnipotent from the time when the Scythian said that "laws were like cobwebs, catching the little rogues while the great ones break through," to now.

"He pays me well for my trouble," says the murderer, and plunges his knife alike into the bosom of hoary age or childish innocence.

And finally, "He pays me well for my trouble," says the heartless slanderer, when he labors day and night to blast some rich man's enemy—"He pays me well for my trouble," and deep goes the iron down into the soul of his quivering victim—"He pays me well for my trouble," and the hope and happiness of the innocent are blasted forever. Well, let him see to it, that at last the devil does not feel well paid for his, also!

What sin is there, which grace cannot pardon? What heart is there, which grace cannot soften? What soul is there, which grace cannot save.

We should act with as much energy as those who expect every thing for themselves; and we should pray with as much earnestness as those who expect every thing from God.—*Colton.*

Be and continue poor, while others around you grow rich by dishonesty.

WHOLESOME ADVICE ELOQUENTLY URGED.—After all, perhaps the greatest lesson, which the lives of literary men teach us, is told in a single word; Wait!—Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait. More particularly in lands, like my native land, where the pulse of life beats with such feverish and impatient throbs, is the lesson needful. Our national character wants the dignity of repose.—We seem to live in the midst of a battle—there is such a din—such a hurrying to and fro. In the streets of a crowded city it is difficult to walk slowly. You feel the rushing of the crowd, and rush with it onward. In the press of our life it is difficult to be calm. In this stress of wind and tide, all professions seem to drag their anchors, and are swept out into the main. The voices of the present say, come!—But the voices of the past say, wait!—With calm and solemn footsteps the rising tide bears against the rushing torrent up stream, and pushes back the hurrying waters. With no less calm and solemn footsteps, nor less certainly, does a great mind bear up against public opinion, and push back its hurrying stream. Therefore should every man wait; should bide his time. Not in listless idlenes—not in useless pastime—not in querilous dejection; but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavors, always willing and fulfilling, and accomplishing his task, that when the occasion comes, he may be equal to the occasion.—And if it never comes, what matters it? What matters it to the world, whether I, or you, or another man did such a deed, or wrote such a book, sobeit the deed and book were well done? It is the part of an indiscreet and troublesome ambition, to care too much about fame—about what the world says about us. To be always looking into the face of others for approval—to be always anxious for the effect of what we do say; to be always shouting to hear the echo of our own voices! If you look about you, you will see men, who are wearing life away in feverish anxiety of fame, and the last we shall ever hear of them will be the funeral bell, that tolls them to an early grave! Unhappy men, and unsuccessful! because their purpose is, not to accomplish well their task, but to clutch the 'trick and fantasy of fame;' and they go to their graves with purposes unaccomplished and wishes unfilled. Better for them, and for the world in their example, had they known how to wait! Believe me, the talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do—without a thought of fame. If it come at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because is sought after. And, moreover, there will be no misgivings—no disappointment—no hasty, feverish, exhausting excitement.

Children's Department.

THE FLIES AND THE SPIDER.

Heedlessness or minding Good Advice.

An old fly meeting a young one, on a fine morning in autumn, warned him against going into any garden or field, as the spiders had worked webs among the trees to catch their prey, and would, without doubt, be killed and eaten by them.

The young fly heard the advice of the old one, but did not take it; for he ventured to the nearest garden, where he thought he could buzz delightfully about the arbor but in his way thither, he dashed into a large web, where he was caught. The old spider watched him slyly from the centre of his web, and delighted himself in hearing his cries and distress. At length he dashed down upon him, struck in his fangs and drew his blood.

"Alas!" said the poor fly, as he was fast dying, "an old friend told me of my danger, but I did not mind his advice."—"that was thy fault, not mine," said the spider, and he swallowed him up.

Children, kindly warned of danger, often run into it like this silly fly. They are not caught in the spider's web, for this is to catch flies, and not children; but they are often scalded, burnt, drowned, run over, or break their necks by some terrible falls; when, had they only minded what was said to them, they would have escaped.

Sin is more venomous and savage than the spider, and it is kind indeed, of those who warn us against running into its jaws; but, in spite of every warning, we still venture, and lie, swear, steal, break the Sabbath, and do other wicked things, we shall find, too late, that "the end of these things is death."—*Cobbin's Fables.*

THE PORTRAITS.—Did you ever hear the story of the two portraits? Come! I will tell it to you; for it is a striking one.

A painter who wanted a picture of innocence, drew the likeness of a child at prayer. The little suppliant was kneeling by the side of his mother, who regarded him with tenderness. The palms of his lifted hands were reverently pressed together; his rosy cheeks spoke of health, and his mild blue eye was upturned with an expression of devotion and peace.—This portrait of young Rupert was highly prized by the painter; for he had bestowed on it great pains; he hung it up in his study, and called it innocence.

Years rolled along, and the painter became an aged man; but the picture of innocence still adorned his study walls. Often had he thought of painting a contrast to his favorite portrait; but opportunity had not served. He had sought for a striking model of guilt, but had failed to find one. At last, he effected his purpose by paying a visit to a neighboring jail.

On the damp floor of his dungeon, lay a wretched culprit, named Randal, heavily ironed. Wasted was his body, worn was his cheek, and anguish unutterable was seen in his hollow eye; but this was not all; vice was visible in his face, guilt was branded, as with a hot iron on his brow, and horrid imprecations burst from his blasphemous tongue. The painter executed the task to the life, and bore away the successful effort of his pencil. The portrait of young Rupert and old Randal were hung, side by side, in his study; the one representing Innocence and the other Guilt.

But who was young Rupert who kneeled in prayer by the side of his mother in meek devotion? And who was old Randal, who lay manacled on the dungeon floor, cursing and blaspheming? Alas! the two were one! Young Rupert and old Randal were the same. Led by bad companions into the paths of sin, no wonder that young Rupert found bitterness and sorrow. The brow which in childhood was bright with peace and joy, in years became darkened by guilt and shame; and that heart which was once the abode of happiness, afterwards became the habitation of anguish. Fathers tell the tale to your children! Mothers, whisper it in the ears of your lisping little ones, that they may know betimes the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and the exceeding deceitfulness of the human heart. Well may youth and age walk humbly before God, putting up the prayer, "Keep me as the apple of the eye, hide me under the shadow of thy wings," Psa. xvi. 3.—*Thoughts for the Thoughtful.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.—

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD Pills, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

Doctor O. C. Lin.

HEADACHE.

Dr SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, Coughs and Colds taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

Will eradicate all Worms in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co., New York.*

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow-Citizens.—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by JOHN N. ELMORE, De Ruyter, N. Y., of whom enquire for an elegant pamphlet with engravings, gratis, that contains much matter interesting to all

Oct. 20, 1842. 35y

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an. Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats, just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas Potter A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell, P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Babcock, Samuel B. Crandall.
[illegible]—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, [illegible] H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alex. Campbell, Sanford P. Stillman.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Genesee—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—J A R Greenman
Oxford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co—James Dunham.

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No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued, till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*

L. T. Rogers, 2d

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO. 44.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 148.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, DECEMBER 28, 1842. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Sabbath Department.

Extracts From Carlow.

The law to alter the seventh day to the first, you may see before in the collections out of the Centuries was by the Bishops of Rome, who though they pretend to dispense with the laws of the Church, yet they ought not to alter the law of God in any point by any authority, but that which is equal to that which enacted it, no Pope or any man on Earth ought to pretend to an authority equal to the authority of God; so as if there be no divine precept for any other than the seventh day, then it is certain that no decrees of Popes, or councils, or any tradition can be of any force to alter that law God hath declared to be his law, and that disputes against it are intolerable, and that it is a controlling of the divine wisdom of God to make an alteration in his precepts. Charnock's Attributes, p. 400—404.

That no man ought to alter God's laws, I think has been agreed by all the great Protestant writers, and the reason is evident, the laws of God are above them all. (Prov. x. 8.) *The wise in heart will receive the commandments, but a prating fool shall fall.* It may be Mr. Ward may secretly wish that this fourth command for keeping holy the seventh day were not so plain, or that he could somewhere find it altered in the scriptures, because so plain a command not repealed nor altered there, and so confirmed by Christ and his Apostles, faces his conscience, answers all the objections, and throws down all the batteries raised against it; fain he would find some colorable objection to shelter himself in a continual violation of it; but still the law rises up, and over-throws all his opposition; and indeed it seems to me marvelous, that the observation of the weekly seventh day Sabbath should be so long laid aside here in a land of light, notwithstanding so direct and plain a command, and that the first day should so far obtain, for which they have so little to say; some at first by subtility have put all their wits and strength to defend it, an opinion blown up to a wonderful height, which God by his word can easily take down.

For the present some have altered, and in part abrogated this old command, and set up a contrary one in its stead, and so do become in this not only God's subjects, but his law givers; as if they could make a more holy righteous law than the law of God; and they have so far forsaken God's law, and walked after the imagination of their own hearts, (Jer. ix. 13.) in this taxing his wisdom, as if he did not understand. (Job 24, 22.) How unreasonable is this to impose any law upon God, and force him if they could to revoke his own: and now this law for the first day, being an universal law, and endeavored to be imposed on the universal church, can be excused from an high usurpation of the Divine Authority, and from accusing God as if he had not sufficiently done his work, I know not; and whatsoever some men write for obedience to their inventions, I cannot imagine they think any shall be condemned or blamed by the Lord at last, for not doing what he hath required in his word; or that they would have us live by the rules of tradition, when they know and acknowledge we must be judged by another rule, viz. by the word, and that the word of God which we have is the rule by which all worship, doctrines, conversation, discipline, and all mankind are to be tried in this world, and shall be finally judged at last, I take to be the great christian principle as to this, and that, which, as far as I can recollect is generally allowed by all the sound Protestants that I have read or known in the world, but some men under the colors of tradition usurp the Divine Authority against the commands of God; and if such write and plead for what, I think, I can shew is forbidden in the second command, and if they break in upon all the commands, for all which men may easily plead tradition in all ages, more or less, having brought forth some transgressors of all the commands, which to such arguers are historical evidences for such practices.

But follow no man farther than he follow Christ, and there is no principle more evident and universally confessed by all the reformed christians than that whatever God commands us in his worship, or otherwise that we are to do, be the things great or small; and when men can bind God's promises of assistance to their inventions, whether they be days or any thing else in his worship, or other duties of men, then and not before they may appoint a new day of rest; and that there is no law nor any word to be found in the scriptures which do most certainly contain the whole and perfect duty of man, which requires the keeping holy the first day of the week for the Sabbath; and that there is not one word of promise made to the observers of it, nor any promise of acceptance from the Lord for any person in that observation, and that there is not one word of threatning or displeasure there against those who do not observe it, not one word there which constitutes the first day for a Sabbath, and how can it be proved by Mr. Ward or any man to be of God, when the word of God does not tell us of it, nor one word that repeals or alters the fourth commandment in any jot or title, nor any power there given to any that are or ever shall be in the world, to make any alteration therein. And who can tell us the persons authorized from God to do this, which therefore as long as Heaven and Earth abides, seems to me unalterable, and shews that the seventh day is the true weekly christian Sabbath, and ought to be observed as long as the world endures, Luke 16, 17. Exod. 20, 10. Matt. 5. 17, 18.

As for tradition, so far as I can gather from my small stock of books, about the seventh day Sabbath, when the observation thereof ended, and about the first day when the observation thereof began amongst any christians, I have given some small account, hoping the world may hereafter have a more exact account thereof, if need be, from some one or other who have better abilities, a better library, and more youthful strength and leisure, whom I pray God to raise up in my stead.

Mr. Ward considers in his exposition the names of our days, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, which being now the known names of the days, he thinks we need no more scruple the use of these names than to talk of Pope Pious Clement. To which I reply from one of his texts in Exod. 23, 13. Make no mention of the name of other Gods, neither let it be heard out of your mouth. Which refers to the idol names of the days of the week, which also proves the antiquity of Sunday from the Heathens worshiping the Sun as their God, the Sun was King and the Moon was Queen. Now causeless scruples I confess are a weakness, but a true consvientious tenderness of mind not to offend God in any thing, wherein his will in his word is made known to us, is as I think one of the most excellent things in man; and if Mr. Ward, under this notion of scruple, thinks to reflect upon conscientious obedience to the word of God, or any part thereof, which I hope he does not, if he does he will be much to blame; and God having so expressly forbidden the mention of the names of idols, as these were by which the days of the week are called, Sunsday, Moonsday, Tuiscosday, Wodensday, Thorsday, Frizasday, Saturnsday, and the Lord having also expressly given us in his word the proper true names, of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh day, which seventh day is called the Sabbath throughout the scriptures, however that may seem to Mr. Ward, I make no scruple to call the days of the week by the same names as the Lord called them, and if he will retain the old idol names without any scruple notwithstanding his own acknowledgment whence they are, and notwithstanding the plain word of God against them, I cannot help it; and it seems to me the most subtile of those who are fond of holding fast the idol names of days, do doubt the consequence of laying them aside, as if it might by degrees introduce both true names and Sabbath.

Religious Department.

From the Ladies' Companion.

SUBLIMITY OF THE SACRED WRITINGS.

BY WM. G. HOWARD.

In respect of thought, the Bible is infinitely superior to any human productions. It opens with a pertinent example of sublimity. "And God said, let there be light, and there was light!" How brief, yet how comprehensive! No aim at beautiful diction, at a rounded period, at an exterior garb to charm by a pompous display. It is thought, deep thought, all thought. And how grand! A word, a command, and this majestic world arose at once into being; in all respects admirably suited for the residence of man. In the first chapter of the second book of Samuel is contained the remarkable elegy pronounced by the "Monarch Minstrel" of Israel on the death of Saul and Jonathan. "And David lamented with this lamentation over Saul, and over Jonathan, his son: The beauty of Israel is slain upon thy high places: how are the mighty fallen! Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon; lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph," etc. There is certainly an imitable pathos in this affecting elegy, written, as it was, in a country where literature never comparatively flourished. Judea never enjoyed so much as her sister states the lights of science and the arts, and yet we may challenge the world for an equal to this charming production of her gifted son.

The book of Job is one uninterrupted strain of fine writing throughout. No one can read it without being thrilled with delight, or awed with wonder. We can merely allude to a few of the more prominent passages. In the eleventh chapter, Zophar, the Naamathite, most eloquently inquires: "Canst thou by searching find out God, canst thou find out the Almighty to perfection? It is high as heaven; what canst thou do? deeper than hell; what canst thou know? The measure thereof is longer than the earth, and broader than the sea." What majestic thought in the compass of a single sentence! How forcibly are the power and awful mystery which attach to Jehovah, depicted in the twenty-sixth chapter of the same book. The thirty-eighth and ninth, also embrace conceptions as great and imposing—conceptions deserving the deepest study and the most profound meditation. No one can enter into the spirit of fine writing, who is unacquainted with the sublimity of the Bible. And will any one suppose that such noble and brilliant ideas, pouring upon us incessantly like a mighty flood, are the offspring of the weak and groveling intellect of man? We wot not.

The Psalms of David are replete with passages supremely powerful. Turn over the leaves of these delightful poems, and see what surprising displays of genius—of inspired genius, are impressed on every page! Especially regard Psalm 18th and 19th. Here are specimens of graphic paintings unequaled in the history of intellectual achievement. But we cannot refer even to other equally magnificent specimens of the true sublime, which are scattered over almost every page of the writings of the "Sweet Singer." And we can only remark, in bidding adieu to the Old Testament, that Isaiah, and Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, as well as some of the minor Prophets, from all of which illustrations would be introduced, did space admit, have left on record specimens of composition, which are unequaled in beauty and grandeur.

It may be interesting now to pass, for a moment, to the New Testament, and ascertain whether *it* possesses in any degree the characteristics under consideration. A careful examination of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, will satisfy any one that it exhibits examples of the true sublime not exceeded by the most striking and impressive passages to which we have alluded. Did there appear nothing else, that was marked and peculiar in the sacred volume, any rational mind would be at once convinced that no mere mortal pen ever wrote that brilliant description of the resurrection. What a glowing representation! how infinitely superior to any mortal conception! The revelations of St. John are of a piece with the foregoing, and evince most clearly their heavenly origin.—An elegant French writer, in his comments upon the French Revolution, has forcibly and happily introduced one of the sublimest of these metaphors. "I beheld France, like the burning mountain in the Apocalyptic vision, cast into the midst of the sea, and the waters thereof became blood." It would be pleasurable, indeed, to descant more at length upon this interesting topic, inasmuch as instances of real sublimity are thronged upon the mind from every page of the inspired volume, but our limits compel us to desist.

"SEEN OF ANGELS."

It is impossible to conceive what must have been the emotions with which the angelic host looked on, while the dreadful work proceeded from the moment of our Lord's agony in the garden, to that of his being taken down from the cross. We can hardly read those words, "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than ten legions of angels?" without fancying every flaming sword among the listening myriads starting from its sheath, and every countenance blazing with ardor, to receive the command. They had witnessed the detestable act of the mercenary traitor; they had seen Satan enter into him and lead him to the guilty chief priests, and animate him to grasp with avaricious delight the wretched bribe, a goodly prize that they valued Him at, whose is the silver, and whose is the gold, and whose is the round world and all it contains! and now they beheld the wretched man conducting his midnight band to the garden, the scene of that terrible agony, and that beauteous submission to the Father's will; they beheld him approach, and salute his Divine victim; they saw the inconstant Peter, now fully roused from sleep, fighting for him with whom he would not watch; they saw the bands, the cords and fetters, the preparation for such horrors, as surely they could not expect to have beheld their heavenly King subjected to; and they heard those words of conscious power and majesty, in which he named them—*them*, his own loyal, loving angels, as ready to appear to the rescue.—Oh, what a blaze would have burst upon that night of black darkness, had not Omnipotence restrained the glowing legions. "But how then shall the Scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?" added the meek Savior, and the thought of deliverance was past. Gabriel could not forget his own message to Daniel; the seventy weeks were accomplished, and Messiah must be cut off. Their intimate acquaintance with all that God has revealed, and the sure confidence they have, that whatever he hath spoken shall come to pass, even as he has said it, are to the angels instead of a foreknowledge that no creature may attain to: and if we gave the like heed to what God has declared, and with the same simple faith and plain understanding received it, we should find ourselves far better forewarned than now we are for the changes of this worldly scene, and armed with a more perfect submission to what betides us.

The sad events of that evening in Gethsemane were followed, as we all know, by others more terrible far; and equally in the Jewish sanhedrim, in Pilate's house, and Herod's judgment-hall, in the streets of Jerusalem, and on Calvary, was the Lord Jesus "seen of angels." They heard the false witness borne, the infamous sentence given; they saw the scourging, the crowning with a diadem of thorns, the reed placed in that hand, which in its protecting shadow had so long hidden the house of Israel from their foes! They heard the scoffing homage tendered by rude idolatrous heathen soldiers to Him, whose regal glories filled all heaven with splendor; they saw the heavy cross laid on that shoulder where God has laid the government of all created things; and they were constrained to witness the payment of the world's ransom in the trickling drops that oozed from those pierced hands and feet. The rocks were rent, but those awestruck angels could not if they would, have burst bonds of obedience to the voice that bade them be still: the sun hid himself, but through the darkness of that unnatural night, the bleeding Lamb of God was still "seen of angels."—*Charlotte Elizabeth.*

GIVEN FOR THEE.

What was given for me? When I can comprehend *infinite* holiness—when I can realize all the natural shrinkings of such purity from every shade of sin; when I can understand *infinite* happiness relinquished for me—when I can measure the distance between divinity and humanity, and thus estimate the humiliation of 'God manifest in the flesh;' when I can feel the force of *infinite* wrath; then, but not till then, I shall know what was 'given for me.'

Eternity is too limited for that lesson.—As a God only could devise, a God only execute, so a God only can comprehend it!

And this was given to thee! O, dull soul, dost thou realize the gift! Dost thou appreciate it! Dost thou feel that it was given for *thee?* That the sacrifice was as entirely for *thee* as if every other created intelligence had remained in sinless obedience, and thine hadst been the only forfeited soul. The body was broken, the blood was poured out for *thee.*

When was it given for thee? Was it after thine earnest entreaties, made because thou hadst contemplated the fearful abyss on which thou wert standing; when thou hadst "beheld, and lo, there was no man!" and in the perfect impotence of thy nothingness, thou hadst turned to the Almighty! No! an unasked boon, it was given when you were slumbering in the womb of futurity with the things that were yet to be? Like the unformed wave, moving forward slowly with the mass of waters until in its turn it raises its crested head, beats against the shore, then with a reluctant murmur mingles with its fellows.

Given for thee! Wondrous gift! O, receive it daily; and hourly renew thine acceptance of it! Thy sins are ever new; and though that sacrifice atones for all the past, it is still entire and perfect for the remotest sin that shall darken thy coming days! O, wondrous love! Surely, my soul, if thine eyes be permitted to behold that Lamb before the throne "as it had been slain," when others shout "Blessing and honor, glory and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb forever!" thou wilt only whisper, "Given for *me!*"—*Episcopal Recorder.*

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

In the consideration of this prayer we may remark, that as to its *character*,

It is *divine.* How excellent must be the petition which the king himself has drawn up! It must certainly meet with acceptance from its author.

It is *comprehensive.* There cannot be mentioned a petition necessary for man, not included in these.—Thy kingdom come,—Thy will be done,—Give us this day our daily break,—Forgive us our trespasses,—Lead us not into temptation,—Deliver us from evil.

It is *sublime.* This character of grandeur appears, 1, in its *design.* What is more ennobling than prayer? The loftiest place on earth is the footstool of Jehovah. The grandest posture prostration before his throne.

2. In its *language.* The simple grandeur which struck Longinus in, "Let there be light, and there was light," breathes in every sentence of this prayer. Here are no swelling words of man's wisdom; here is nothing redundant; nothing deficient.—It is the language of sublime devotion, chastened by filial awe.

3. In its *conceptions.* In vain look we for sublimity, where these are poor. But what vastness have we here! God—the kingdom of God—angelic obedience,—earth,—the will of God, the only law of its one thousand millions of living men;—evil, implying all that man can suffer, or dread; deliverance from evil;—the power, the glory, the eternity of God! Was ever so much comprehended before, or since, in so few words?

Secondly, consider the *spirit* of the Lord's Prayer.

It breathes a *filial* spirit,—"Father."

A *catholic* spirit,—"Our Father."

A *reverential* spirit,—"Hallowed be Thy Name."

A *missionary* spirit,—"Thy Kingdom come."

An *obedient* spirit,—"Thy will be on Earth."

A *dependant* spirit,—"Give us this day our bread."

A *forgiving* spirit,—"And forgive our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us."

A *cautious* spirit,—"Lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil."

A *confidential* and adoring spirit,—"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

W.

THE FIRST STEP.—In promoting revivals of religion, the first step is a thorough examination and discipline of our hearts. We are to inquire whether we are individually prepared to devote ourselves to the use of those means with which God has connected his most precious promises.—This preparation depends very much on the fact, whether we have a deep and vivid sense of the infinite weight of eternal things. It becomes, therefore, a serious question whether we ourselves are alive to our spiritual necessities, and are properly affected in view of the idea of spiritual necessity at all. Pecuniary necessities we feel, understand fully, and know in all their bearings; but do we equally realize the necessities of the soul! Far from it, we fear. Shall we remain far from it?—When shall we awake and call upon our God?—*N. Y. Evan.*

HOW NEAR IS HEAVEN.—Christians sometimes look far away to the blissful seats of their destined rest. But it is not far. The clouds are thin that hide the shining world of delights. One dark hour may hang upon him; but the morning comes, and no shade behind it. Day, bright, peaceful and eternal succeeds. A pang may wound for a moment, and then it flies forever away. A conflict sharp and painful may continue for a night, but victory, eternal victory ensues. How soon, O how soon the Christian's cares are o'er, his struggling soul at rest, his eyes suffused no more with tears. Near at hand is the land of his pursuit. Hope cheers. How glorious the object which that hope embraces; how holy is its spirit? Who can contemplate the home that our heavenly Father is fitting up for his children, and not feel his soul athirst for its enjoyments and employment? Well, these delights, that happy clime, those ever verdant plains are not far distant.

CHRISTIAN SINCERITY.—It is now high time that the sincerity of a profession of Christianity should be tried by the test of dollars. That man who refuses to come forward with his wealth, when it is proved to be requisite for the purposes alluded to, ought not to assume the name of a *christian.* He has never felt the influence of that divine maxim of our Saviour, "It is more blessed to *give* than to receive." He virtually declares, that "Laying up treasures on earth," providing fortunes for his family, keeping up a certain [illegible] of society, and living in luxurious [illegible] matters of far greater [illegible] approach of the Mill[illegible] eration of the wo[illegible] with respect to the [illegible] principle in his [illegible] test than this, by [illegible] ty of his Christ[illegible] ling, at the cal[illegible] tion of his poss[illegible] even "to forsa[illegible] follower of Ch[illegible]

To encounter [illegible] pared, both by the[illegible] rience. "They kn[illegible] believed, and that he [illegible] which they have committed to [illegible]

Literary Department.

From the Magazine and Advocate.

MOTION.

When we look upon motion in a philosophical sense, and consider how generally it is diffused throughout the material, and perhaps immaterial part of the universe, we can not but regard it with deep emotions of sublimity, and grandeur. There is not probably, a particle of matter in the immensity of space, that is in a perfect state of quiescence! all are reciprocally acting, and being acted upon, by each other; not by an inherent property of their own, but by an inscrutable impulse, which originates in the *source* of all power.

The apparent, without the invisible physical changes, that are constantly taking place upon earth, are sufficient of themselves to confound man, and excite his admiration, whilst they inform him that all around him is in a continuous motion, and that even his corporeal existence can not literally be identified, at any two instants. The body that lies upon the ground, apparently inert, is as truly in motion, as the body falling through the air; both urge towards the terraqueous centre, with a velocity inversely as the resistance to be overcome; the square of the distance.—The waters of the mighty deep are in a state of continual agitation; moving horizontally, in currents alternately from the equator to the poles, and changing vertically, particle by particle, from the surface to the bottom, and *vice versa*, as physical causes may operate; whilst its surface is thrown into commotion by violent winds, or its aqueous elements repulsed by caloric into the air, whence it is distributed, in the form of rain, to different climes, and again returned in crystal flow to the grand reservoir.

The physical condition of the earth is undergoing incessant mutations: numberleess vegetables, and animals deriving sustenance from earth, air, and water, are continually springing into existence, and decaying, strewing its surface with their mouldering remains; hills and mountains, by virtue of frost, air, water and chemical action, are perpetually hurling their cumbrous masses into the contiguous valleys, whence they are gradually transported, by gurgling brooks and majestic rivers, into the mighty main, whose displaced waters in return encroach upon the land, whilst volcanic fires that shake earth to the centre, are daily ejecting internal materials, and forming islands and mountains. The body of man, though possessing the sameness of configuration, is unceasingly changing in its materials: receiving, and throwing off, in constant succession, fleeting particles of matter. Water and other terrestrial materials, are continually undergoing decomposition, and yielding up their elementary principles, to enter into a new arrangement and combination with other bodies. The majestic *king* of day, without intermission is sending forth his luminous emanations, exciting undulations on the earth's surface, giving variety and continuity of motion to the air, whilst perchance its modified caloric, flows inwardly from the equator, and passing out at the magnetic poles, returns again in the upper regions of the air, giving rise to that sublime phenomenon, *aurora borealis.*—Changes are perpetually taking place in the molecular arrangement of bodies, which appear to the human eye in a state of perfect quiescence. The sensible motion which undoubtedly the magnet effects in the ultimate particles of iron, would be forever unsuspected by the most acute philosopher, were it not for the perceptible motion that it communicates to the whole mass. It has recently been suggested by a philosopher, that all the transparent space that we behold, may be but a mighty pore, in an inconceivably extended solid, and that an atom of matter is to a world, what a world is to the grand whole; all are in continual motion, revolving about each other according to certain immutably established laws. The ingenious theory of Herschel, is not without its plausibility; and it is highly probable that the sun, with all his appendages and kindred worlds, revolve around some grand centre, at an almost infinite distance; and that the earth, since the moment that it was first ushered into existence, has never passed twice through the same part of space, though moving with a velocity of millions of miles per hour. It is not absurd, nor revolting to reason, to suppose that a medium of extreme tenuity, extends throughout endless space, the molecules of which, are moving with an incomprehensible velocity; and that the planetary and stellary systems, are constantly interchanging materials with each other, and, like the animal frame, incessantly receiving, assimilating, and throwing off particles of matter, though still pre[illegible]ng the identity of organization and [illegible]ration.

[illegible] philosophical mind, on viewing the [illegible] of motion that exists within it, and [illegible]here around, must naturally be led [illegible] that there is somewhere an in[illegible]ble source of impulse, which im[illegible] can alone originate, at the ubiquitary [illegible] the Omnipotent God; forasmuch [illegible] is no property of matter, nor is it [illegible] to matter: its atoms are abso[illegible] inert, and can neither communicate [illegible] but by impulse—nor continue in motion longer than they are impelled—the clarion has a capacity of sounding, when sounded, the dulcimer of producing harmony, but not till acted upon; so likewise matter has the capacity of being moved, and being acted upon, but it has no motive faculty whatever within itself;—all the operations of nature, so far as we can trace them, are carried on mechanically, and by an extraneous impulse—the sun acts upon the fruits of the earth, by the mediation of light—the clouds water the earth, by the mediation of air—the chemist produces changes, by the mediation of fire; and, in short, wherever distant bodies affect each other, there is always something to mediate. Even the motion in the animal kingdom, is an effect, as truly as life itself; for no animal motion can be conceivable, without life, and no animal can continue to live, without the constant operation of those causes which support life.

JUVENIS.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, December 22, 1842.

Search the Scriptures.

There are many reasons why every created intelligence, in the whole universe of God, should "search the scriptures."—They are not only more ancient than any other writings; but, if attentively perused, with an ardent desire up-reaching to their great Author, they will be found to possess excellencies which no other writings can possess. "Whatsoever things were written aforetime, were written for our instruction." Who does not linger with delight around things that are ancient? The early history of our own country is read with a feeling bordering on enthusiasm; and the scenes that transpired in the great struggle for freedom from the galling yoke of oppression, are rivetted upon our minds with no weak or fragile charm. The monuments erected to the memory of departed worth are hallowed in our bosoms, for they remind us anew of ancient scenes, and long-past struggles, in which virtue has triumphed and oppression has been vanquished.

If, then, the early history of our own country is fraught with so much interest, with what deep veneration should we search the scriptures, containing as they do the only authentic history of the creation of this vast universe? As the scriptures are the most ancient, so they are the most worthy of our regard. They are a light to our feet, and a lamp to our pathway, while sojourning in this vain and inconstant world.

The Savior has instructed us to "search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me." And in the prophecy of Isaiah we are very forcibly reminded of our duty to "search the scriptures." "To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Not only is it enjoined upon us as a duty to "search the scriptures," but it is for our interest to search them, to "see if these things are so." If heaven is worth possessing, and the smiles of God's reconciled countenance are worth winning, then it becomes a matter of no secondary importance with us that we take heed to what is taught us in the scriptures of truth. They are capable of building up the christian in the most holy faith. They present to the mind a concise view of our condition as mortals, constantly exposed to the snares of a wily adversary, and instruct us to lean on an arm for support which is able to save to the uttermost all who will diligently "search the scriptures," and regard them in their intercourse with the world as worthy of all acceptation.

Christ says, "In the volume of the book it is written of me; lo! I come to do thy will, O God; thy law is within my heart;" and in fact HE is the alpha and omega of the scriptures. From the first promise declared to Adam, Gen. iii. 15, the atonement of the great Redeemer is traced in lines of blood, throughout all the types and shadows of the Mosaic ritual, up to his cross, the substance and glory of them all. Let us, then, "behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world," by studiously searching the scriptures, and comparing scripture with scripture. All the previous parts of scripture, in one continuous chain, point to the stupendous *fact*—THE GREAT ATONING SACRIFICE OF IMMANUEL. Truly, then, it is for our interest to "search the scriptures," since, in the language of the Redeemer, "*these are they which testify of me.*"

There is also a peculiar adaptation of the scriptures to every character and situation in life, which ought to induce every individual to search them. If the *wordly minded*, even, seek out of the Book of books, and read Ecclesiastes, they will trace therein the vanity of the world in glowing colors.—The man who depends on his own merits, may search the Epistles to the Romans and Galatians, to know the true way of acceptance with God. The moralist will admire the scriptures for their historical character, while, also, he may learn *true* morality by reading the book of Proverbs and Christ's sermon on the mount. Even the heart-hardened *John C. Colt*, who has passed from this world to the world of spirits with the double crime of murder resting on his guilty soul, could but admire the sermon on the mount for its glowing pathos and beautiful diction. The man observant of Providence, will find instruction in the book of Esther, in which, though the *name* of God is not found, the *hand* of God is so clearly seen. The devotional christian will linger with pleasure upon the Psalms of David; and perhaps there is not a book in the scriptures so admirably calculated to purify the mind, and heighten devotional feeling, as are the Psalms. The beautiful similes—the chaste and glowing style—the rich poetical effusions breathed through the whole, all conspire to raise the soul heavenward.—The very *debut*, if so we may speak, is a sufficient guarantee of the excellency of the whole to any one to search them through, and see if there is aught but is calculated, in most an eminent degree, to instruct the mind, and improve the heart: "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful; but his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night. And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

Indeed, there is no class who may not, by searching the scriptures, find in some portion of them a peculiar adaptation to the various circumstances in which they may be placed. It is of paramount importance that the christian should "search the scriptures" with a prayerful and expanding desire for knowledge. What avails, if, in searching the scriptures, we treasure not up their divine precepts? Who, that will "search the scriptures" for himself, would supplant the reasonable commands of God by the *ipsi dixit* of mortal man? Who will add to the "law and to the testimony," the vain trappings of some self-constituted umpire, and teach for doctrines the commandments of men? Who will barter solemn realities for the unsubstantial reasonings of those who "speak not according to this word," because "there is no light in them"?

Capital Punishment.

We publish this week a communication from a "Friend," touching, among other things, upon capital punishment. We do not at present indorse the sentiments advanced by the writer as our own; nor would we on this occasion enter into a labored argument to disprove his position.—The subject of abolishing capital punishment was discussed at great length before our State Legislature at its last session, and a very able Report was submitted by Mr. O'Sullivan, in favor of abolishing the act which now requires punishment by death. But from all the light which emanated from that protracted discussion and able Report, we have not seen as yet any good reason for abolishing the act. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

Our "Friend," if we understand him, thinks that part of the decalogue which says, "Thou shalt not kill," very indefinite. We understand it to be tolerably *definite*; so much so, that were *men* disposed to obey the injunction, capital punishment would be among the things that were, but are not.

The commandment which says, "Thou shalt not kill," is no more indefinite than the one which says, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image," &c., "thou shalt not bow down thyself to them nor serve them"; and yet we see them both violated—the one by the inhuman fiend who takes the life of his fellow, and the other by the whole Romish Church. Nor are either more *definite* than the command which says, "The seventh-day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God;" yet to what an alarming extent is this command of God violated by those who have less deference to Divine laws than to human, without even a pretext for an excuse emanating from any responsible source? So that our friend will discover, perhaps, that the commands of God are not arbitrary. Every law is as reasonable as it is divine; having as much regard to the happiness and well-being of man, as to the honor and glory of God. But, in the reason and nature of things, to every law there is attached a penalty for its transgression, and he who rushes madly on and breaks one of the least of the commands of God, not only sins against the great Lawgiver, but wrongs his own soul. Thus it will be seen, perhaps, without any degree of ambiguity, that *all* the commands of God, while they are not of an arbitrary character, are very *definite*, and the strictest observance of the *whole* is as much our interest as our duty.

The Mutiny.

We publish in another column an account of the most astounding mutiny that ever reached our ears. It is rendered doubly distressing from the fact that those were actors and leaders in the affair whose names are familiar to us; we refer more particularly to the instigator and leader, Spencer.—His father's name is familiar to every schoolboy, having long filled offices of public trust both in this State and the Union. And perhaps, to this very fact, may be attributed the recklessness of the son—the want of opportunity for strict parental watch-care and moral culture. The annals of our Navy never presented so deliberate and determined recklessness of purpose as was exhibited by the mutineers on this occasion. We wait with anxiety to receive the official account from Washington.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several lengthy communications on hand that shall be attended to as fast as practicable.

THE LORD'S DAY.—The Rev. T. Wakefield, pastor of the Baptist Church, in Killingly, Conn., has published an Essay on the obligations of the Lord's Day. He aims to prove, 1. That the Lord's Day is a consecrated and holy day. 2. That the Lord's Day is the first day of the week.—His arguments, as necessarily they must be when detached from scripture evidence, are of a merely supposititious character. But, notwithstanding all days are the Lord's days, this does not prove that any week day may take the place of the seventh as the Christian Sabbath, without a "THUS SAITH THE LORD."

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER.—This valuable paper, published at Rochester, N. Y., has passed into the hands of C. F. Crossman and E. Shepard, both of whom are intelligent gentlemen of that city; Mr. Colman, however, remaining editor. Mr. Colman proposes making a tour through Europe the coming year, for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the prospects of Agricultural Science in the old world. The terms of the New Genesee Farmer are $1 per year, or six copies for $5.

☞Eld. S. S. Griswold requests his correspondents to address him at Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

☞Br. Griswold informs us that there is a powerful work of grace in progress in Petersburg.

For the Register.

My wife was busy ironing her clothes as was common on that evening of the week, our children sitting quietly about the cheerful fire, and nothing in particular to obstruct, I gave myself up to reflection and meditation on the progress and reformation of governmental proceedings, the most impressive of which, and that which rested the heaviest on my feelings, was that of *Capital Punishment*. I rose from my chair in a kind of absent mindedness as regarded the domestic comforts around me, provided myself with suitable materials, and wrote a few notes which I might refer to at some future time, when I might feel better qualified to arrange them in the order of sentences and prepared for insertion in the Register.

I placed them aside without speaking to my family; about this time my wife had finished her task, she removed her cloth and table, took up the last number of your paper, and read to me the proceedings of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire relative to Capital Punishment; and, indeed, what a gladdening confirmation of the propriety of the manner in which my mind had been exercised. It was to me as a fountain of pure water by the way side to the thirsty traveler in time of drought. When I considered the binding injunction, and watchword that heads your paper, 'If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments'; and when I consider how indefinite that portion of the decalogue is, which says, Thou shalt not kill; when I consider how repugnant the taking of a fellow creatures life is, to every feeling of humanity; when I consider that professing as we do Christianity, and that such proceedings are carrying out in practice the very character of *Anti-Christ*; I truly groan in spirit that such a practice should stain the character of a people willing to be called a free and enlightened republic. I therefore earnestly desire that we may be up and doing, suitably and seasonably to petition our Legislative bodies to abolish the practice, that the price of the blood of these unfortunate victims may not be required at our hands, and that such assemblies may wisely take into consideration the responsibility that devolves upon them in this all-absorbing and most important part of Legislative duty, is the sincere desire of a FRIEND.

Congressional News.

Correspondence of the Jour. of Com.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The estimates for the expenditures of the coming year have not yet been laid before the House, but I learn that they are reduced to the very economical scale of twenty millions. If Congress do not exceed this sum in appropriations for ordinary expenses of the year, we shall probably be able to get along to the next regular session, without a loan or another issue of treasury notes.

It is stated, to-day, that the President, who has been severely indisposed of late, has recovered his health.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Linn introduced a bill indemnifying Andrew Jackson for a loss sustained in the public service—i. e. remitting the thousand dollars fine. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Drawbacks.—Mr. Fulton introduced a bill allowing drawbacks of duty on goods exported in whole packages to Santa Fe, &c., in Mexico.

Mr. King thought this would lead to mischievous consequences, and that it would be very injurious to the revenue.

Mr. Huntington said the bill now introduced was reported unanimously by the Committee on commerce last year.

Mr. Woodbury did not intend to embarrass the question, but wished to suggest the necessity of adopting a system that would cover the whole frontier of the United States. The propriety of the system was proved by experience and by indisputable facts. The House Committee came to the conclusion that the law should be made general. As to smuggling, that could be guarded against by land as well as sea. The law was very necessary in relation to the Canadian frontier. The bill was referred to the Committee on commerce.

Bankrupt Law.—Mr. Benton's bill to repeal the bankrupt act came up, in order, and Mr. Berrien moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Benton opposed the reference. Its only object was to delay a repeal of this odious law. The question was whether the law was to be repealed, and on what terms. Mr. Benton went on to oppose the bankrupt act, as unconstitutional. He said the limitations which he had introduced in the repeal bill were intended to bring the act back to the act of 1800. Under the law all the creditors were made partners for the purpose of saving their debts. That law did not interfere with the insolvent laws of the States, and it applied only to traders. The act of 1800 acknowledged the lines of the different States. He asked that these principles should be incorporated into the act, so long as it had any operation.

We shall thus declare, said Mr. Benton, that the law, as it was passed here, was unconstitutional. Though we can not tell the Judges to annul the law, we can do our own duty, and this will be a guide for the courts. In England the certificate of bankruptcy was worth nothing unless the majority of the creditors signed it. There was no use in referring this bill. All that was necessary was to fix a time for its consideration. He asked the yeas and nays on the reference.

Mr. Tallmadge said the motion of evidence did not go to the vital question of repeal. But he rather judged from indications he had seen in the Senate that the act would be repealed. The only question was whether it should be repealed in a regular manner. We had not now information on which to act.

Mr. Berrien said it was true that the question furnished was whether the act should be repealed, and what should be the terms of the repeal. But Mr. Berrien asked that an inquiry be first made whether the act could not be so amended as to meet the views of a majority of the Senate, as the effect of the reference would be to allow the friends of the act to examine the subject and see whether it could be modified. The reference of the bill did not commit any one against the repeal.

Mr. Benton said in that view of the matter he would withdraw the bill for the yeas and nays.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the House of Representatives,

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the half calendar year ending the 30th of June, 1843. And it was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Tiffany, of the Episcopal church, was elected chaplain. One hundred and ninety votes were cast, of which the reverend gentleman received one hundred.

Retained Bills.—A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the House that he had not time, on the last day of the past session, even to repeal the 20 per cent. proviso of the distribution act, and the bill relating to the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections. The bills were laid before him three-quarters of an hour before the adjournment, sine die, took place. He says that he holds himself free to act on these subjects, as he may think proper, should they again be presented to his consideration.

The message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Seamen.—A communication was received from the State department, stating the aggregate number of seamen enrolled on the several ports of entry at 7,898, of which number 160 are foreign seamen. Also, a communication from the navy department, enclosing a letter from Commodore Morgan, commanding the United States forces in the Mediterranean, stating that the information formerly given by him to that department relative to the adjustment of our difficulties with Morocco was not in all respects correct, although he certainly had good reason to believe it to be so; and showing the actual state of our relations with that power.

Temperance.—Mr. Briggs asked leave to introduce a resolution to amend the joint rule of the two Houses, which says that "no spirituous liquors shall be offered for sale, or exhibited, within the capitol, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto," by striking out the word "spirituous" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "intoxicating."

Mr. Weller objected, unless other gentlemen were permitted to offer resolutions.

Mr. Briggs moved a suspension of the rules: and the motion prevailed—yeas one hundred and twenty-five, nays fifty-two.

Mr. Aycrigg offered an amendment—to add to the resolution, "and that the refectories be forthwith removed from the capitol."

This was agreed to; and the resolution was passed almost unanimously.

Warehousing.—Mr. McKean asked the general consent of the House to enable him to move the reference to the Committee on Commerce of his bill to authorize merchandise to be deposited in public warehouses.

Mr. McKennan objected, because the subject had already been referred to that Committee, in the reference of the various topics of the message.

Mr. McKean moved a suspension of the rules, but the motion did not prevail.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the President of the United States to report to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, the communications to and from our minister at Berlin and Vienna, subsequent to the last communication sent to this House, on the subject of the trade and commerce between these countries and the United States.

International Copy-Right.—On motion of Mr. O. Kennedy, the position of Washington Irving and others, praying for an international copy-right law, (presented at the last session,) was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Cushing, the Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending generally the laws relating to copy-right.

After the transaction of other business of no public importance, the House adjourned.

News of the Day.

From the N. Y. American.

MUTINY—EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPEMENTS!

The town was agitated yesterday by a rumor that a mutiny had occurred on board of the United States brig Somers, Commander Slidell Mackenzie, which arrived here on Thursday morning, in the remarkable short run of 8 days from St. Thomas.

The facts, as far as they can be come at, and we have taken pains to ascertain, are these:

The Somers sailed from this port about three months ago for the coast of Africa, having on board 80 apprentices and 8 seamen, and *no marines*. Her Commander, *Slidell Mackenzie*, her *only* Lieutenant, Mr. *Gansevort*, of Albany, and five or six midshipmen, of whom Philip Spencer, son of the Secretary of War, was the oldest, two sons of Commodore Perry, are among the midshipmen.

It is believed the plan of mutiny was arranged soon after leaving this port, but not matured, until on her return from the coast of Africa, the Brig was about going into St. Thomas for water and provisions. When within 700 miles of the island, one of the crew gave notice to Commodore Mackenzie that a mutiny was in progress, and soon after a paper was discovered in which the whole plan of it was detailed.

Midshipman Spencer was found to be the instigator of the mutiny, aided by the Quarter Master and Boatswain, one of whom, named Cromwell or Cromwello, had been a pirate. It seemed, too that more than half the crew were implicated in the revolt; and the few officers, ignorant how far the contagion had extended, and aware, moreover, that by taking off the leaders, the revolt would most readily be quelled, determined upon their immediate execution; and they were seized, and their guilt being ascertained, they were forthwith hanged at the yardarm, their associates in crime running them up, while the officers armed stood by to witness the execution. A large number of the guilty were then put in irons.

The brig then touched at St. Thomas, victualled, and made the rapid passage of 8 days to this port—when 14 or 15 of the mutineers in irons were transferred to the North Carolina, where they are strictly guarded and prevented from having communication with any one.

Midshipman Spencer was over twenty years of age, and had, as we learn, been sent home from the Brazil squadron by Commodore Morris, with the express understanding that he should resign his warrant on arrival, as the condition of his not being brought to a Court Martial. Instead of resigning, he was, it seems, attached to the Somers.

The scheme of the mutineers, as said to be detailed in the paper found, was to murder all the officers but the surgeon, seize the vessels, and cruize off Sandy Hook to interrupt and rob the packets, and other inward bound ships.

The necessity of the immediate execution of the ring-leaders, arose, we presume, from the fact that without the aid of Mr. Spencer, who was to navigate, and the boatswain and quarter-master, who were to sail the vessel, the conspiracy would be hopeless. If confined and put in irons without the safeguard of marines, the temptation to rescue would have been great; and in total ignorance as the officers were of the extent of the mutiny, this would have been a fearful hazard.

We must add that this statement, though substantially correct, as we believe, does not probably present the mutiny in so aggravated a form as the facts, when made public, will warrant.

Midshipman Perry was despatched yesterday morning to Washington with the official report; and meantime, the Somers lies off the Navy Yard, and no one is permitted to communicate with her.

From the Madisonian.

THE TRAGEDY ON BOARD THE SOMERS.

We are authorized to say that a full account of the circumstances of this distressing case, has not yet been received at the Navy Department. The Secretary of the Navy has expressed no opinion upon the subject, and has taken no official action in regard to it. He is waiting for further accounts, which he expects to receive by the next mail. An official statement will be given as soon as the necessary materials for forming it shall be furnished.

The following communication appears in the Madisonian:—

The friends of young Spencer, who was executed, together with two seamen, on the 1st inst., would have been content to abide the investigation which the laws of the country require in such cases, and would have trusted to that justice which our tribunals award to all entitled to the protection of the Constitution and laws of the country. Various publications have however appeared in the New York papers, and copied into a paper of extensive circulation at the Seat of Government, giving versions of the transaction, the materials for which, if not the versions themselves, were obviously furnished by some officers who had a hand in the bloody deed.

This is evident from their containing some facts which could be known only to those officers; but so perverted, so exaggerated and interspersed with so much surmise, and so much downright falsehood as to evince the deep anxiety felt to make sure of the first impressions on the public mind. An awful responsibility rests on those officers and above all on their commander.—Without the least desire to render that responsibility more hazardous than it now is, it is still deemed an act of simple and bare justice to the memory of *the slain* to say that an examination of the papers transmitted by Commander Mackenzie shows these facts:

1st. That Acting Midshipman Spencer, was put in double irons on the 25th of November, and the Boatswain's mate, Samuel Cromwell, and seaman Elisha Small on the day following, on a charge of intended mutiny.

2d. That no disorder of a mutinous character appeared among the crew for the four succeeding days; that the vessel was going with good breezes and in good weather towards the island of St Thomas, where she actually arrived and took in supplies on some day between the 1st and 5th of December.

3d. That, on the 30th of November, the opinion of the officers was required by Commander Mackenzie as to the disposition of the prisoners; that they appeared to have examined thirteen seamen as witnesses to prove the alleged mutiny, (and who are therefore supposed innocent of any participation in it,) which examination was had so far as the papers show, in the absence of the prisoners, and without giving them any opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses, or to make any explanations or defense, or to procure any testimony in their own behalf. These officers without even the form of a court without even the form of a court, without the obligation of an oath, and upon this exparte secret information, united in the opinion that the safety of the vessel required that the prisoners should be put to death! How far this recommendation was influenced by the acts or the fears of Mr. Mackenzie, does not appear.

4th. That on the 1st of December, when every thing and person on board the vessel were perfectly quiet after four days of entire security, the three persons were, by the order of Mr. Mackenzie, hung at the yard-arm at mid-day.

The allegation in some of the papers, that it was proved to have been the intention of the mutineers to execute their project on arriving at St. Thomas, is wholly destitute of any evidence. And had it been their design, it was effectually justified so far as these prisoners were concerned, by their confinement. At St. Thomas, any of the crew might have been left, and the power of the officers of the vessel strengthened to any extent that was necessary.

The statement in the Intelligencer, copied apparently from the N. Y. American, that Spencer violated an engagement formerly made to resign, seems to have been deemed necessary to prejudice the public mind against him, that those who slew him might have a more favorable hearing. It is untrue, he did resign, and the Secretary of the Navy, on the recommendation of his commanding officer, considering the nature and circumstance of the offense (inebriation,) restored his warrant, with a strong admonition; and this was done without the solicitation of any of his friends. His age is represented in the same paper to have been over 20. Had he lived he would have been nineteen the 28th of January next.

As to the probability that such a mere boy—utterly unacquainted with navigation—brought up in the interior, would seriously endeavor to seduce to mutiny an old seaman who had arrived at the rank of boatswain's mate, and who is represented to have been employed heretofore on board a slaver, or to have been a pirate—an impartial tribunal before which *both sides* will be heard, will determine.

The idea of the mutineers cruizing off Sandy Hook to intercept the packets, seems to have been thrown in for the special benefit of the merchants of New York. The papers, such as they are, contain no such information.

The only account we have, given by Spencer himself, is, that it *was all a joke*. If it shall appear to have been the mere romance of a heedless boy, amusing himself, it is true, in a dangerous manner, but still devoid of such murderous designs as are imputed, and if the execution of him and two seamen (against one of whom, at least, there is not yet a particle of evidence) should prove to have been the result of unmanly fear, or of a despotic temper, and wholly unnecessary at the time to repress or prevent a mutiny—if all this can appear, it cannot be doubted that the laws will be vindicated. The laws of Congress prescribing the Navy regulations, forbid the taking of human life, even by the sentence of a court martial, before which all parties are heard, without the sanction of the President of the United States, or, if without the United States, of the commander of the fleet or squadron. This is believed to be the first instance in our history in which the law has been violated—the first in which prisoners—not of the enemy, but of our own citizens, have been put to death in cold blood.

These remarks are made, not to excite prejudice, but to repel the attempt to create it, and to enable the American People to see what mighty principles are involved in this unheard of proceeding. Let justice be done; let it not be denied, because one of the victims was connected with a high functionary of government, nor because another is unknown and has not a friend or relative on the face of the earth. And let not wanton opprobrium be heaped upon the memory of the dead to justify the bloody deeds of the living. S.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER FROM CHINA.

By the ship Cincinnatti, of Baltimore, which arrived here yesterday morning we have China papers to the 13th of August, and verbal information to the 16th.

The U. S. ships Constellation and Boston were at Heing Keing at the last mentioned date—all well.

There was a report in Canton that the British forces had gone up into the Pi-ho, which was the most direct route by water to Pekin, and that their object was to march on the Capital. This report was not credited by the Hong merchants, who usually have the best information and the latest.

The first Protestant house of worship in China, was dedicated on the 17th of July, at Hong Kong.

Capt. Turner, of the Am. schooner Anglona, was knocked overboard by the boom on the 14th of July, on her passage from Macao to Whampoa, and was drowned.—"Thus perished Capt. Turner of Anglona," (says the Canton Register,) "which vessel he had brought round Cape Horn with 4 men, and after a short residence in this country, he is lost to the regret of all who knew him."

It is stated on report, that the Imperial city, Pekin, has been already deserted by Tartars for two years, and would fall an easy prey to the English forces. Overtures of peace had been also presented by the High Commissioners, but upon such a basis as to be rejected by the British Plenipotentiary.

The Hong merchants had heard that the British had anchored near Canton, and a truce of thirty days had been agreed to—But it was very doubtful whether they would listen to any proposals for a truce, until Canton was in their possession.

The Emperor has been roused to indignation by so many losses, and attributes it all to the cowardice of his high officers; he has ordered all who fled before the barbarians to be put to death.—*N. Y. Evan.*

The Post Office Department, is determined to put a stop to the practice of avoiding letter postage, by writing on the margin of newspapers. A gentleman in Kentucky has been made to pay letter postage, for sending a paper statedly to his son, which the father received from the publisher through the office, without first erasing the original address to himself. The Post Master General was appealed to, but decided in favor of the charge. Mr. Wickliff states the following case:

The many ingenious devices to evade the law, may be inferred from the facts in a single case which was brought to my notice. A man had been in the habit of writing on the margin of an old paper to his father, to save letter postage. When arrested by the application of the provisions of the act of 1825, he adopted a species of hieroglyphics. His object was to let him know his family were well, and would be *up* in a few days—so he sent a newspaper with nothing but his name written on it. He had penciled on the margin a *fac simile* of a saddler's awl, pointing towards a representation of a well with a sweep and bucket going up. Thus distinctively conveying the message to his father that "all his family were well, and were coming up to see him."

If A writes his name on the margin of a paper, and sends that to a friend by mail, he conveys to him several distinct ideas and facts: 1st. that he is still alive; 2d. that he is well enough to write; 3d. that he remembers him though distant; 4th. that he has sent him by mail the very newspaper upon which he has written his name, or caused it to be done; and 5th, he tells his friend where he is.

The North-West Coast.—Some apprehension exists that a settled design is entertained by Great Britain of disputing our claim to the territory beyond the Rocky Mountains and the whole Pacific coast in that quarter. A letter to the editor of the Globe from an officer of the United States ship DALE, belonging to the Pacific Squadron, dated "Bay of Panama, Sept. 23, 1842," contains the following paragraph:

We sailed from Callao 7th inst., in company with the frigate United States, (Commodore Jone's flag-ship,) and sloop-of-war Cyane; but we separated from them, and bore up for this port on the seventh day out. Just previously to our departure, two British ships-of-war,) sailed thence on *secret service!* Of course, this mysterious movement of admiral Thomas elicited a thousand conjectures as to his destination; the most probable of which seemed to be, that he was bound for the northwest coast of Mexico, where it is surmised, *a British station* is to be located, in accordance with a secret convention between the Mexican and English Governments! And it is among the *on dits* in the squadron, that the frigate, the Cyane and the Dale, are to rendezvous as soon as practicable at Monterey, to keep an eye upon John Bull's movements in that quarter.

Simplicity.—Mr. Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, chronicles his election to the captaincy of a militia company, and then sets about wondering *why* this honor was thrust upon him. He observes that the Florida war is tolerably well ended—that our relations with Mexico are reasonably amicable—that there is no prospect of a turn-up with England—in short that there is no apparent military exigency; and that therefore he cannot imagine why *he* has been called into the field.

The simple man! Why, this pacific aspect of the times is the very reason. If there was any fighting to be done—any danger to be encountered—the choice never would have fallen upon him. And besides, he could not be spared from the peaceful fields of daily literature.—*Com. Adv.*

The experiments made yesterday with what is called the "Man Overboard" Boat, succeeded beyond expectation. She was first hoisted endwise to the yard arm of the ship Panama, 35 feet from the water, then suddenly cut loose—she plunged but 2 feet, keeping right side up, and the water running out of the scuttles in the bottom. She was next hoisted to the great height of 52 feet, where she hung ready for a dive that would have completely destroyed a boat of any other construction; the signal "man overboard" given, she plunged from her aerial elevation, dipping her bow 2 feet 6 inches in the water, and bounding to the surface in an instant.

She was next thrown over the bulwarks of the ship (21 feet from the water,) as if some one had really fallen overboard. A man then stood on her side long enough to swamp three ordinary boats, and endeavored to press it under the water, but in vain. During these experiments, her bottom was open, having had two holes cut in it, each ten inches square. She is built on the plan of Francis' Life Boats, and it is impossible for any boat not possessing their improvements and perfections, to perform such feats. In the event of a man's falling overboard, they may be thrown over the side of a ship and seated safely on the water in a few seconds.

Justice Slow, but Sure.—The Wilmington Chronicle relates a remarkable affair that occurred a few days ago in Wayne county, North Carolina. About four months ago there came into that county a young man of the name of Grimsley, who formerly lived there, but who had been absent for many years. Shortly after his return, he engaged himself to a Miss Martin, and their marriage was to have taken place on the 24th of last month. Four or five days previous to the appointed time, Miss M. was making up her wedding bonnet, and, requiring some paper for the lining, whilst in search of it she found a newspaper published two years ago in Mississippi. In cutting up this paper, her eye lit upon an advertisement by the Governor of Mississippi, offering a large reward for two men charged with a murder in that State, one of them named Grimsley, and agreeing precisely in description with the man to whom she was about to be married.

She immediately called her brother's attention to it, who at once called for an explanation. Grimsley denied knowing any thing about it, and said he could prove that he was not in Mississippi at the time of the murder by persons at Snow Hill, Greene county. The brother accompanied him to Snow Hill, but on their arriving there not a soul knew him. He then said he could establish his innocence by persons living in another little village in the same county. There they also repaired, and with the like success, no one knowing of him. They then returned to Waynesborough, where a warrant was issued against Grimsley, and he is now in jail at that place, awaiting the demand of the Governor of Mississippi. Since his confinement he has acknowledged that he was present when the murder was committed with which he is charged in the advertisement as a participant, but denies that he was engaged in it.

Stirring News from Campeachy.—By the last southern mail we have further interesting news to the 25th ult., from Campeachy, received by arrivals at New Orleans and Charleston.

The land and naval Mexican force made a combined attack upon the heights surrounding Campeachy, on the 24th of November, and after a desperate struggle, during which both parties displayed the greatest bravery, the Mexicans have thus secured great advantages, but their adversaries appear to be in nowise discouraged in consequence.

Great dissatisfaction seems to prevail in the Mexican ranks, but the officers in command continue to prevent an outbreak by a rigid system of discipline.—*Sun.*

Later from Mexico.—By the way of Havanna and New Orleans, we have intelligence from Mexico later than that brought by the Missouri.

As late as the 23d of November the Mexican Congress was discussing the new project for a Constitution, the former one having been rejected on account of not being sufficiently *federal.* It is thought the present project will pass after undergoing some slight modification.

Santa Anna was still at Manga de Clavo on the 26th of November, and does not speak of returning to the city of Mexico at present. In the meantime nothing was done at the capital without first consulting him.—*Sun.*

Report of the Special Committee of the Common Council, towhom was referred the communication of the Sheriff, accompanying the $100 bribe, &c. The Committee state, that with all their perseverance and industry, they have been unable to make any discovery as to from whence the bribe came; and they had nothing to communicate to the Common Council on the subject beyond what was already before them. As to the disposition that should be made of the $1000, they did not regard it as coming within the purview of their duty, and they asked to be discharged from the farther consideration of the subject.

The Madrid journals of the 18th inst. state that the Government in order to get rid of the brigands who infest the provinces, have given unlimited powers to the commanders of the troops who have been sent in pursuit of them.

Judge Grier, of Pittsburgh, in his charge to the jury in the case of Craig vs Parkin, in a libel suit, notices as among the cardinal vices of the age, that of not paying the printer.

How many persons have lately learned from experience, that one advertisement, which costs but a few dollars, is of more real value than a splendid sign which would cost ten times as much.—*D. Adv.*

Woodworth the Poet and Printer.—The N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer in alluding to the decease of this popular poet, says:—

"Woodworth was one of the numerous family of Franklin, for he was a printer, and his genius expanded over the compositor's case; and this is the early history of two thirds of the eminent men in this country, editors, politicians, authors and poets. It would be curious to inquire, indeed, how far the destinies of this great republic are now influenced and wielded by master-spirits who have been 'printers' devils' in their time. Woodworth followed his trade till he was considerably advance; and though he suffered much from poverty, he has gone to his grave without a blot on his name; an exemplary man in all the relations of life. *Requirscat in pace.*"

Secretary Upsher on Dueling.—The Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a letter in relation to the recent duel at Burlington, says: "I look with as much abhorrence as any one upon the practice of dueling, and shall be pleased to know that the civil power has acted on the offenders in question. As a military offense, it has engaged my serious attention, and I trust that it may be ultimately suppressed in the navy."

A Murderer's Confession.—We have seldom heard of a murder with which alcohol had not something to do. Nor do we remember ever to have heard a candid confession of a life of guilt, in which alcohol was not charged with inducing the first steps. A few moments before the execution of Douglass at Lockport—more particularly alluded to elsewhere—he asked for a drink of water. After drinking a little he said to his attendant:

"George, if I had never drank anything stronger than this, I should never have come to the gallows.

Thousands and tens of thousands have been brought to an untimely end by strong drink. George take warning from me.—Now while you are young employ the means of grace."

This confession of the now dead culprit should have its influence upon the living. 'Let he who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.'

Notices.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute would respectfully announce to the patrons of this School, that the Primary Department will be taught the next term by Mrs. LURANA A. CURTIS. To those who are acquainted with her *teaching*, nothing *need* be said. We invite others to give the school a fair trial.

JOHN R. BUTTS, Agent.
De Ruyter, Dec. 26th, 1842.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

DIED.

In Alfred, Nov. 24th EZRA G., son of Samuel N. and Cloe Stillman, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Dec. 4th THOMAS WAYLAND, son of Asa A. and Emma Langworthy, aged about 5 months.

On the same evening, HANNAH, daughter of Oliver Coon, aged 19 years.

In Petersburg, Nov. 13th, JANE, wife of Hamilton Clark, in the 33d year of her age.

Although thus early called from her labors in the church militant; yet she was ready. In the morning of her life she gave her heart to her Savior, and connected herself with the people of God, at the organization of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in that place, ever afterwards adorning that profession, by walking in the commandments of the Lord, and by manifesting a deep interest in the welfare of Zion. In all the departments of life, she was in the faithful discharge of duty. As a wife, she was affectionate; as a mother, she realized her responsibility; as a christian, she was full of the spirit of her divine Master. In her last sickness, which was of short duration, she was soon reminded that it was unto death; and while the king of terrors was approaching with rapid strides, she felt the solemnity of standing before her Judge; and for a while a cloud of darkness brooded over her mind. But after a violent conflict with the powers of darkness, and a fervent prayer for deliverance, she suddenly broke out in strains of glory, glory, glory, and the beatific vision of the celestial city, and her acceptance in the Beloved, burst upon her soul, and this, she exclaimed, is a foretaste of heaven. She was willing to depart, and the love of her Savior ravished her heart. With [illegible] perfect serenity, she gave directions concerning her habiliments for the grave; told her now motherless child she was going to heaven, asking it to follow her; took a calm farewell of her beloved parents and friends; grasped with affection the hand of her loved husband, reminding him of a meeting where parting is unknown; closed her eyes in death, while her spirit was conveyed by angels to the bosom of her Savior and her God.

Dearest sister, thou hast left us;
We thy loss do deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

But again we hope to meet thee
When the storm of life is fled;
Then again we hope to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

COMM.

LIST OF LETTERS.

J. W Jones, S. S. Griswold, J. Lewis Shuck, Oran Vincent, B. Clark.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Madison, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1842, the undersigned administratrix and administrator of the personal estate of Franklin Coon, late of Brookfield, in said county deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the deceased in Brookfield, aforesaid, on the 24th day of January, 1843, all the right and interest held by the deceased at the time of his death, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Brookfield aforesaid, in the 18th township, and bounded as follows: On the north by land owned by Samuel H Coon, west by lands of Thomas York, and Elisha Randall, on the south by lands of John I Morgan, and Dewit C Coon, on the east by land of David Hinkley, containing one hundred and fifty eight acres of land, more or less; on which there is one dwelling house, two barns and carriage house, and an apple orchard, of from fifty to one hundred trees, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, or improved land, and the residue timbered land. The premises will be sold subject to the payment of a mortgage or share of a mortgage, held by John I Morgan which covers about ninety acres of the south and east part of said premises and on which there is supposed to be due and chargable to said premises about nine hundred dollars. The sale will be made free and discharged of dower, and will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—Dated Brookfield, December 2, 1842.

ALICE COON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H H COON, Administrator

For Sale.

TWO NEW CUTTERS, cheap. Enquire at this office.

Cash Paid for Pork.

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any quantity of Pork in the hog, weighing 250 lbs. and upwards, delivered at his store within three weeks
De Ruyter, Dec. 5, 1842. J. N. ELMORE

To Rent.

THE Institution Boarding House, will be rented for one or more years. Any person wishing to hire the same, will do well to apply soon. Any stranger who may apply, will be expected to give such recommendations of their qualifications, as will be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber now on the premises. Possession will be given the middle of April next. J. R. BUTTS, Agent.
De Ruyter, Nov. 28, 1842. 840tf

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east E. D. Jenck's store, to the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.
De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.
De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.
Sept 14. GEORGE W SUTTON.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

THOSE wishing to purchase School Books and Stationary, will do well to call at the American Tract Depository, three doors above Maxson's shop or Room No—in the Institute.
DOWNER & BROTHER.
De Ruyter, November 15.

MILLINERY, &C.

MISS FAY presents her compliments to the ladies of De Ruyter and vicinity, and tenders them her services as a Milliner and Dress-Maker, assuring those that favor her with their patronage that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.
De Ruyter, Oct. 31, 1842. 36m6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the People of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Adin Burdick, I have levied on, seized, and taken all the right, title, claim and interest, of the said Burdick, of and to the following described pieces of land, on the 24th day of December, 1840 or at any time since, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 18th township, town of Brookfield, county of Madison, being part of lot No. 60 & 69, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of lot No 69, thence west to the south east corner of J. H. Burch's land, thence northerly along said Burch's line and up the creek to Benjamin Burdick's land, thence easterly along said Benjamin's line to S. P. Burdick's land, thence south to the south west corner of said S. P. Burdick's land, thence east to the centre of the highway, thence along said highway to the south east corner of a piece of land on lot No. 69, owned and occupied by Benjamin Burdick, thence east to Jacob Langworthy's land, thence south about 20 rods to the place of beginning, containing about 60 acres of land, be the same more or less. Also, one other piece or parcel of land in the town and county aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake near the corner of the mill dam, near the potash, thence north 70 degrees, east 14 rods to the road, thence on the road easterly six rods to a stake, thence south 68 degrees, west 19 rods to the bridge, thence north 78 degrees, west 16 rods to the corner of the said lot, thence north 15 degrees, east six rods and 5 links between the barn and shed to a stake, thence north 79 degrees west, 3 1-2 rods, thence north 7 degrees, east 13 rods to a stake at the pond, thence around the pond on the westerly side until it comes to the lands of Oliver Brown, at a stake, thence across the creek easterly to a stake on the east bank of said creek, thence down the pond on the easterly bank till it comes to the first mentioned bound, containing 8 acres of land more or less, together with the mills and water privileges thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, situate in the town and county aforesaid, on which the store stands, bounded, south by the highway, west by Truman Miller's house lot, north by land owned by Roswell P. Dowse, and easterly by the above described piece, supposed to contain one half of an acre of land be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the inn now kept by Isaac P. Miner, in the village of Leonardsville, town of Brookfield, on the 9th day of January, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Dated, Morrisville, Nov. the 29th 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.
De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.
De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and traveling part of community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the inkstand or pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c., with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents—Consequently a medal was awarded by the institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.
Sept. 14, 1842.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal.
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress,
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3,50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5,00
In Drawing,	2,00
In Painting,	2,00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.
A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell "*Sears' Bible Biography*," the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review written by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D. and is only one out of several hundred recommendations from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its intrinsic value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

[illegible]!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

☞ Persons enclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them.

Also, in press, another *important, valuable,* and *cheap* work, in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustrations of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid,* without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire,* without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 38m6

POETRY.

The Neglected Child.

I never was a favorite—
My mother never smiled
On me, with half the tenderness
That blessed her fairer child ;
I've seen her kiss my sister's cheek,
While fondled on her knee ;
Iv'e turned away to hide my tears ;
There was no kiss for me !

And yet I strove to please with all
My little store of sense ;
I strove to please—and infancy
Can rarely give offence ;
But when my artless efforts met
A cold, ungentle check,
I did not dare to throw myself
In tears upon her neck !

How blessed are the beautiful !
Love watches o'er their birth ;
Oh, beauty ! in my nursery
I learned to know thy worth;
For even there I often felt
Forsaken and forlorn ;
And wished—for others wished it t oo ;
I never had been born !

I'm sure I was affectionate ;
But in my sister's face
There was a look of love, that claimed
A smile or an embrace ;
But when I raised my lip to meet
The pressure children prize,
None knew the feelings of my heart ;
They spoke not in my eyes.

But, oh ! that heart too keenly felt
The anguish of neglect ;
I saw my sister's lovely form
With gems and roses decked ;
I did not covet them ; but oft,
When wantonly reproved,
I envied her the privilege
Of being so beloved.

But soon a time of triumph came ;
A time of sorrow too ;
For sickness o'er my sister's form
Her venomed mantle threw ;
The features once so beautiful
Now wore the hue of death ;
And former friends shrank fearfully
From her infectious breath.

'Twas then, unwearied, day and night,
I watched beside her bed ;
And fearlessly upon my breast
I pillowed her poor head.
She lived !—and loved me for my care—
My grief was at an end ;
I was a lonely being once,
But now I have a friend.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Rochester Democrat.

THE LOST FOUND.

We had frequently observed a heart-broken looking lad pass by with a gallon oil can in his hand. His tattered garments and his melancholy face, were well calculated to excite observation and pity. It was but too evident that the vessel which he carried had been diverted from its legitimate use, and that it was now used, not as an oil can, but as a whiskey-jug. Having seen him pass twice in one day with his ever-present can, we had the curiosity to accost him, and did so by inquiring his residence.

"I live," said he, "five miles from the city, on the———road."

"You have been to the city once before to-day, have you not ?"

"Yes, Sir, I came down in the morning ; but I couldn't get what I was sent for, and I had to come again."

"What was you sent for, my lad ? It must be something very important to make it necessary for you to walk twenty miles in this storm."

"Why, Sir, it was whiskey that I was sent for. Father had no money, and he sent me to Mr.——'s to get trusted ; but he wouldn't trust any more, so I had to go home without the whiskey ; but father sent me back again."

"How do you expect to get it now, when you couldn't get it in the morning ?"

"Why, Sir, I have brought a pair of shoes which sister sent mother. Mr.—— will give whiskey for them. He has got two or three pair mother's shoes now."

"Do you like to carry whiskey home, my boy ?"

"Oh no ! Sir, for it makes me so unhappy ; but I can't help it."

We took the responsibility of advising the boy not to fulfill his errand, and returned home with him. The family we found consisted of husband, wife, and four children—the oldest (the boy) was not more than ten years of age, while the youngest was an infant of a few months. It was a cold blustering day. The north wind blew harshly, and came, roughly, and unbidden through the numberless crevices of the poor man's hovel. A few black embers occupied the fire place, around which were huddled the half naked children, and the woe-stricken mother and wife. Her face was haggard—her eyes sunken—her hair dishevelled—her clothes tattered and unclean. She was seated upon an old broken chair, and was mechanically swinging to and fro, as if endeavoring to quiet her infant, which moaned pittifully in its mother's arms. It had been sick from its birth, and it was now seemingly struggling to free itself from the harsh world into which it had, but a few months previously, been ushered. There was no tear in the eye of the mother, as she gazed upon the expiring babe. The fountain had been, long before, dried up by the internal fires, which alcohol had kindled and fed. Yet she was the picture of despair ; and we could not but fancy, as she sat thus, that her mind was wandering back to the happy past—the days of her own infancy and girlhood, and her early home. Poor thing ! She had given her affections and her hand to a man who had taken the first steps in intemperance. She had left her home, full of buoyant hopes—hopes never to be realized—to spend a life of misery with a sot. Broken-hearted—cast out from society of her former friends—frowned upon by the society of the humane—spoken of as the miseradle wife of a miserable drunkard—with no hand to help, no heart to pity—she very soon became a tippler and a drunkard herself.

By the side of this woe-smitten mother, kneeled a little girl down whose sallow cheeks tears were coursing ; and who ever and anon exclaimed, "Poor little Willie, must you die ?" "Oh ! mother, must Willie die ?" and then kissing the clammy sweat from little Willie's brow, covered her face with her tattered apron and wept.

In the opposite corner of the chimney, and among the ashes which covered the hearth, sat a boy of about seven years, dragging from the half-dead embers a potatoe, which he broke open with the remark, "Mother, give this to little Willie. May be he's hungry. I'm hungry, too, and so is sister ; but Willie's sick. Give him this potatoe, mother."

"No, poor boy," said the mother. "Willie will never be hungry again. He will soon be dead."

This remark drew all the children around the mother and dying child. The father was sitting upon what was intended for a beadstead, without hat, shoes or coat, with his hands thrust into his pockets, apparently indifferent to all that was passing around him. His head was resting upon the floor, as if he was afraid to look up at the sorrowing group who were watching the countenance of the dying infant.

There was a moment of silence. Not a sound was heard. Even the sobs of the little girl had ceased. Death was crossing the hovel's threshhold. The very respiration of the household seemed suspended ; when a slight shivering of the limbs of the infant and a shriek from the half-conscious mother, told all that the vital spark had fled.

For the first time the father moved.—Slowly advancing to where his wife was seated, with quivering lips, he whispered, "is Willie dead ?"

"Yes, James, the poor babe is dead !" was the choking reply of the mother, who still sat, as at first, gazing upon the face of her little one.

Without uttering another word, the long brutalized, husband left the house, muttering as he left, "My God, how long ?"

At this moment, a kind-hearted lady came in, who had heard, but a few moments before, of the dangerous illness of the child. She had brought with her some medicine ; but her angel visit was too late. The gentle spirit of the babe had fled, and there remained for her but to comfort the living. This she did, while we followed the father. We related to him the circumstances which had led us to his house, and briefly spoke of the misery which inevitably followed in the wake of intemperance.

"I know it, Sir, said he. "I have long known it. I have not always been what you see me. Alcohol and my appetite have brought me to this depth of degredation."

"Why not master that appetite ? You have the power. Thousands have proved it."

"Sir, I believe it. I have seen others as far reduced, as myself, restored and made happy ; but you are the first who has ever spoken to me upon the subject, and I had too strong a passion for liquor to think of a reformation myself."

"Well, will you now make the effort ?"

"I will. It has occupied my thoughts during the whole morning ; and now, in the presence of almighty God, I swear never to touch the accursed thing which has ruined me and made beggars of my family."

Happy enough to hear this manly resolution, we returned to the house with him—in due time we made the fact known to his wife—and producing a pledge, the whole family signed it upon the table which held the body of the dead child !

The scene was an affecting one. * *

Two years had passed, when the incident was recalled to our mind by a shake of the hand from a gentlemen who was returning west with a stock of dry-goods which he had just purchased in New York. It was the man who signed the temperance pledge by the body of his dead child.

HASTY BURIALS.

BY MRS. CHILD.

The yellow fever raged fearfully in Boston, the last part of the eighteenth century. The panic was so universal, that wives forsook their dying husbands, in some cases, and mothers their children, to escape the contagious atmosphere of the city. Funeral rites were generally omitted. The "death-carts," sent into every part of the town, were so arranged as to pass through each street every half hour. At each house known to contain a victim of the fever, they rang a bell, and called, "Bring out your dead." When the lifeless forms were bro't out, they were wrapped in tarred sheets, put into the cart, and carried to the burial-place, unaccompanied by relatives. In most instances, in fact, relatives had fled before the first approach of the fatal disease.

One of my father's brothers, residing in Boston at that time, became a victim to the pestilence. When the first symptoms appeared, his wife sent the children into the country, and herself remained to attend upon him. Her friends warned her against such rashness. They told her it would be death to her, and no benefit to him ; for he would soon be too ill to know who attended upon him. These arguments made no impression on her affectionate heart. She felt that it would be a life-long satisfaction to *her* to know who attended upon him, if he did not. She accordingly staid and watched him with unremitting care. This, however, did not avail to save him. He grew worse and worse, and finally died. Those who went around with the death-carts, had visited the chamber, and seen that the end was near. They now came to take the body. His wife refused to let it go. She told me that she never knew how to account for it, but tho' he was perfectly cold and rigid, and to every appearance quite dead, there was a powerful impression on her mind that life was not extinct. The men were overborne by the strength of her conviction, though their own reason was opposed to it. The half hour again came round, and again was heard the solemn words, "Bring out your dead."

The wife again resisted their importunities ; but this time the men were more resolute. They said the duty assigned them was a painful one ; but the health of the city required punctual obedience to the order they received ; if they ever expected the pestilence to abate, it must be by a prompt removal of the dead, and immediate fumigation of the infected apartments. She pleaded and pleaded, and even knelt to them in an agony of tears ; continually saying, "I am sure he is not dead." The men represented the utter absurdity of such an idea ; but finally, overcome by her tears, again departed. With trembling haste she renewed her efforts to restore life. She raised his head, rolled his limbs in hot flannel, and placed hot onions on his feet. The dreaded half hour again came round, and found him as cold and rigid as ever. She renewed her entreaties so desperately, that the messengers began to think a little gentle force would be necessary. They accordingly attempted to remove the body against her will ; but she threw herself upon it, and clung to it with such frantic strength, that they could not easily loosen her grasp. Impressed by the remarkable strength of her will, they relaxed their efforts. To all their remonstrances, she answered, "If you bury him, you shall bury me with him."—At last, by dint of reasoning on the necessity of the case, they obtained from her a promise that if he showed no signs of life before they again came round, she would make no further opposition to the removal.

Having gained this respite, she hung the watch up on the bedpost, and renewed her efforts with redoubled zeal. She placed kegs of hot water about him, forced brandy between his teeth, breathed into his nostrils, and held hartshorn to his nose ; but still the body lay motionless and cold. She looked anxiously at the watch ; in five minutes the promised half hour would expire, and those dreadful voices would be heard, passing through the street. Hopelessness came over her ; she dropped the head she had been sustaining ; her hand trembled violently ; and the hartshorn she had been holding was spilled on the pallid face. Accidentally, the position of the head had become slightly tipped backward, and the powerful liquid flowed into his nostrils. Instantly there was a short, quick gasp—a struggle—his eyes opened ; and when the death-men again came, they found him sitting up in the bed. He is still alive, and has enjoyed unusually good health.

I should be sorry to awaken any fears, or excite unpleasant impressions, by the recital of this story ; but I have ever thought that funerals were too much hurried in this country ; particularly in the newly settled parts of it. It seems to me there ought to be as much delay as possible ; especially in cases of sudden death. I believe no nation buries with such haste as Americans. The ancients took many precautions. They washed and anointed the body many successive times before it was carried to the burial. The Romans cut off a joint of the finger, to make sure that life was extinct, before they lighted the funeral pile. Doubtless it is very unusual for the body to remain apparently lifeless for several hours, unless it be really dead ; but the mere possibility of such cases should make friends careful to observe undoubted symptoms of dissolution before interment.

THE NEWSPAPER.—At Carlisle, a juror recently plead in abatement of a fine for non-attendance at Court he took no newspaper and was not aware of the time ! This excuse the Judge held to be only an aggravation to the offense. The judge was most correct in his decision, and it should become a precedent to all future time. Ignorance of the law excuseth no one, notwithstanding the difficulties which often stand in the way of knowing what the law may be ; but ignorance of the newspapers, which are in every one's path—which are cried aloud in the streets, lanes and alleys—which may be made to come to us in advance of the sun, and as a pioneer to the earliest breakfast, is justly ruled to be an 'aggravation.' The man who takes no newspaper—who deliberately shuts out light, and gives no other nurture to his mind than the petty incident and unsubstantial prattle occurring in the contracted circle of his daily routine, is voluntarily a being of imperfect civilization, deficient of his own accord, in that every day practical knowledge which fits him for intercourse with his fellow beings. In contact with such a one, conversation becomes a toil—the most trivial allusion requires to be explained—ignorant of circumstances the merry jest falls pointless on his ear, & the comment of the times demands a whole history to make it intelligible. To talk with those that read no newspapers, is to sweat upon a tread mill—mighty labor, but no advance. You must illuminate the mind of your hearer with the knowledge that should have been there before, or your idea is an incomprehensibility—he must be carried to conclusion step by step, like a helpless Priam on another's shoulders, and friendly intercourse thus becomes the work of a porter instead of being a light and pleasant recreation.—It has never, we believe, been set down in the statutes, in addition to that degree of legal information necessary to govern his ordinary conduct, there are things which a man has no right not to know—the privilege of ignorance in certain matters is denied to him. It is an offense against society, not punishable indeed, but very reprehensible, to be deficient in general impressions about its multifarious concerns, and it is an onerous tax upon one's friends that they cannot state a general result without being compelled to recapitulate all the items forming the account. As a consequence, they who have no patience to be a bulletin or a universal gazette, are guarded in their words and choice in their intercourse—when bro't in contact with him who reads not the newspapers, they confine themselves to the wealth or to his concerns, that he may not be drawn beyond his depth, and require aid for his extrication. Who then would be without the newspaper ; an humble client to more intelligent neighbors ; in the dark till enlightened by an other's candle, dependent on accident for the brightened ray ? To go without a hat is a matter of taste, and he who fancies it may dispense with his other garments by dwelling with the Aborigines : but to reject the newspaper and to be in the world of change, action and improvement—in the world of incident, turmoil and progression—remaining blind and deaf to every thing but daily labor, and the consumption of the requisite quantity of beef and potatoes, this is indeed to be more automaton, not half so perfect as the instruments constructed in the machine shop. Therefore read the newspapers, one and all—men and women, girls and boys. Learn something every day, and be conversable, enlightened intelligent beings. Keep up with the current of events, and remain not idle struck upon some arid bank far behind the onward wave.—*Pennsylvanian.*

AGED ELMS.—As we passed the residence of Amos Chase, Esq., of Saco, (Me.) not long since, we were particularly struck with the size of six or seven elms, in front of his dwelling. One of them is nearly as large as the 'great elm' on the Boston Common. We learn that these trees were planted by the grandfather of the present owner of the estate, Deacon Amos Chase, in 1736, when he was about 17 or 18 years of age : consequently, they have been flourishing for more than a century. The Deacon lived till he was upwards of a hundred years old, and died full of faith, in 1818. If there were nothing else to remind one of the good patriarch, surely these aged elms will keep his memory alive so long as a single green leaf flutters on their extended arms. It is worth a trip to Saco to view these relics of another generation. May the lightnings of heaven spare their trunks, and the vandal axe never dare to molest these aged time-worn patriarchs of the woods. But while the children of him who planted them remain on our soil, they will continue to flourish, till even another and another generation has passed away.

We love an aged tree : we linger beneath and around it. As by enchantment it draws our affections ; it carries us back to the days when our fathers were few and feeble, yet strong and mighty in integrity, in faith, in freedom—when for our weal they planted this soil, reared our churches, and established our faith. God has called them hence—and shall we not love and cherish the remembrance of the holy men ? And what can better remind us of their deeds, than the aged trees, lingering here and there, 'few and far between,' to be sure, planted by their own hands ? Let him who would dare destroy any of these noble relics of the past, be visited by plague, pestilence and death !—*Portland Tribune.*

PRETTY GOOD.—The celebrated Mrs. Robinson had written a poem entiled "Sappho and Phaon."—Anxious as all literary ladies are, to have their charming effusions put favorably before the world, Mrs. R. wrote a confidential note to a leading newspaper in London, in which she said :

"Dear Sir : Do let me have a few puffs for Sappho and Phaon. Yours, M. R."

The note was despatched to the office in the Strand by the servant. Now, it happened that there lived in the Strand close by the printers, a popular pastry cook named Boaden, to whom seeing the name over the door, Mrs. R's man took the note ; to which she received this answer :

"J. Boaden's respects to Mrs. Robinson, having sent so late, all the puffs are gone ; but he forwards a dozen gooseberry tarts, which he hopes will do for the young ladies as well."

"A MAN'S A MAN, FOR A' THAT !"—Robert Burns paid little respect to the artificial distinctions of society.

On his way to Leith one morning, he met a country farmer ; he shook him earnestly by the hand, and stopped to converse. A young Edinburgh blood took the poet to task for his defect of taste. "Why, you fantastic gomeril !" said Burns, "it was not the great *coat*, the scone *bonnet*, and the saundaer *boot hose* I spoke to, but the man that was *in* them ; and the man, sir, for true worth, would weigh down you and me, and ten more such, any day."

Joel Hotchkiss, of Guilford, Conn., was fined $100 and imprisoned six months for *whipping his wife.* Certainly not *very* severe for the offence. It is due to Connecticut gallantry, however, to say that Hotchkiss was indicted simply for an assault, without intent to kill.

The *Heraldo,* of Madrid, 14th instant, says :—"A soldier was this day shot for having recently murdered a traveler. On his trial, when asked what had induced him to commit this crime, he replied, 'Because I had been a long time without killing any body.'"

Mrs. Gutzlaff, wife of the distinguished German Missionary in China, and four Chinese children, arrived at New York in the ship Panama, from Canton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places ; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific ; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD Pills, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

Doctor O. C. Lin.

HEADACHE.

Dr SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness ; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, Coughs and Colds taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

Will eradicate all Worms in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow-Citizens,—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by JOHN N. ELMORE, De Ruyter, N. Y., of whom enquire for an elegant pamphlet with engravings, gratis, that contains much matter interesting to all

Oct. 20, 1842. 35y1

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned ; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
" Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS ! SHOES ! SHOES ! !

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

---

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BLANKS ! BLANKS ! !

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mrtgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

---

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter A G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Mann H P Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen.—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alex. Campbell, Sanford P. Stillman.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B F. Bond.
Coudersport—J A R Greenman
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co.—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,
BY
JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

☞To office and mail subscribers, $2 in ADVANCE.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

L. T. Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER

VOL. III.—NO. 45.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor. [WHOLE NO. 1[illegible]

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JANUARY 4, 1843. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

HONG KONG, CHINA, 1st Aug. 1842.

It gives me pleasure to be able to communicate with you from these ends of the earth. This has been, thus far, a year of unusual mercy and interest to me, and my missionary operations having received a fresh impulse, I have been enabled to rejoice in God, take courage, and go forward.

In January last, I had the happiness of baptizing Capt. Rogers, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of superior intelligence and piety. Capt. R. had been a Presbyterian for fourteen years, but had never fully examined the subject of baptism until his present visit to China. Without any attempt upon my part to proselyte, he sought my counsel, and advice, and books, with all of which I readily endeavored to supply him. After three weeks of anxious and prayerful study of the scriptures, and reading, and without once again communicating with me, he came to the full conclusion that the Bible taught that the immersion of the believer into the name of the Trinity was the only Christian Baptism. At his own request, therefore, I had, on the 5th of January, the high privilege of burying him with Christ in baptism, in the immense long-boat as she floated, full of water, along side of his fine ship, on one of the loveliest and calmest days I have ever witnessed in Macao Roads. The scene was as interesting as it was novel. Capt. Roger's interests, family, connexions, and prejudices were all Presbyterian, but he nobly made every sacrifice for the sake of the truth, and after his baptism literally went on his way rejoicing. He has recently returned to his native land bearing certificates as a member in full fellowship with the Baptist Denomination.

Soon after the above events, the Providential openings around me seemed to call loudly for exertion more decided and more efficient than any I had hitherto been able to put forth. The establisament, by the English, of a civil Government on the Island of Hong Kong, and the great influx of the Chinese to the settlement, and the fact that all missionary operations could be carried on there beyond the influence of Catholics and Mandarins led me to decide, after much prayer, to leave my restricted sphere at Macao, and, with my family, to take up my residence at Hong Kong, on the 19th March.

Being almost entirely without funds for missionary purposes, and being determined to allow no longer, if possible, my hands to remain tied, I drew up, and had printed, a statement, which I laid before the foreign community in China, soliciting their pecuniary aid towards the erection of Chapels and School-rooms on this Island. Mr. Robert's name was also inserted in the printed statement. Upon application to Sir Henry Pottinger, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Governor of the Island, His Excellency most generously made me a free grant of ground, and subscribed fifty dollars towards the completion of the Queen's Road Chapel. My appeal to the community was met in a most gentlemanly and liberal manner by them, there being subscribed in a very short time, for the objects set forth, upwards of seventeen hundred dollars.

On the 15th May I had the happiness of constituting a regular Baptist Church here, which now numbers nine members, with good prospects of increase. This number does not include Mr. and Mrs. Dean, and one convert at Macao, nor Mr. Roberts and one convert at Chek Chu, on the other side of the Island. We have visited the baptismal waters once since the formation of the Church, and on the 5th of June I yielded to the unanimous call of the church and became their Pastor. The Church admits members from all nations and languages. In the latter part of April we had the happiness of welcoming to our extensive field of labor, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, who were driven from their station at Bangkok by ill health. They brought with them a native Chinese Assistant who has joined me at Hong Kong. The health of our friends has much improved, and Mr. Dean is now on a visit to spy out the land in the more northern portions of the empire. A free passage in the American Ship Lowell was generously tendered to him by Capt. Peirce and his kind brother, W. P. Peirce, Esq., of Salem, U. S. A.

On the third Lord's day in June, the Bazaar Chapel being completed, it was opened for public divine service. It is built entirely of brick and situated in an eligible position in the thickly popular Upper Bazaar. The length is 35 feet, and breadth 16 feet, two stories high, neatly finished and painted throughout. The Chapel room is up stairs, with front venitians, and an open terrace in the rear, and containing the necessary tables, chairs, and seats.—The lower story is occupied by my Chinese teacher and block cutter, both professors of christianity. The doors are opened during the whole of every day, and every applicant readily supplied with books and instruction. There is below an open 5 feet verandah in front, immediately upon the street, and also cook rooms, &c. in the rear. We find it a great convenience to have this lower room, which answers a great many valuable purposes, for teacher, books, paper, printing blocks, types, and now contains about thirty thousand christian tracts and books belonging to the different missionaries in China.

The Queen's Road Chapel having also been completed, was formally dedicated to the worship of the Master on the 19th July, in the presence of a respectable and attentive congregation. I was assisted in the services by Mr. Dean and Dr. Bridgman.—Subject of the Sermon, The Divine Revelation. This chapel is situated immediately on the great Queen's Road, fronting, and overlooking the magnificent harbor, and midway between the two great Chinese Bazaars, and well located also for the foreign community. Its walls are built of substantial stucco, and plastered and white-washed both inside and out. The building is upwards of seventy feet long, and more than twenty-seven feet wide, with a large vestibule, two neat vestry rooms, cupola, London made bell, camphor wood pulpit, rattan bottomed seats, and chairs. It is floored and sealed and painted throughout, the floor marble color and the ceiling blue. To make the building as cool as possible, all the windows are made the usual size of doors, and reach to the floor, each having double ventian shutters on the outside painted green, and doubled panel doors painted white, with glass, inside.—The large front doors are secured by iron bolts and good English brass knob locks. A printed card which was circulated, stated the services of the chapel to be as follows: Every Lord's day at seven o'clock in the morning, Chinese Worship—Eleven o'clock, A. M., English Preaching—Two o'clock, P. M., Chinese Preaching—Half-past six in the evening, English Bible Class. Every Thursday, half-past six in the evening, English Lecture. Every Friday, half-past seven in the evening, Chinese Lecture—other services as occasions require. The Chapel, however, is open every day, a table, with Chinese tracts, and chairs are arranged in the vestibule, which is delightfully cool and pleasant, and the native Assistant, who lives in one of the vestry rooms, is always ready to converse, to preach, to give away tracts, and to refer special cases to me. When the extreme hot season is over, we hope to do much more teaching publicly and from house to house than we are at present possibly able to do. I hold a social conference with the members of the Church every Tuesday evening.

The above Chapels were the first Protestant houses of worship that have ever been erected in China, and the Queen's Road Baptist Church, is the first Christian church constituted in this great land of heathenism. For these humble beginnings, proceeded with under much anxiety, to God alone must be all the glory.

The Mission House is in a good state of advancement. It is substantially built of stucco, plastered and white-washed inside and out, with venetians and glass painted throughout. It contains six good sized rooms, with a wide covered, and tiled verandah hall around, and a kitchen and out-houses attached. The whole will not cost more than about one thousand dollars, and the property will be entirely invested in the Baptist Board. Rents in China are enormously high, and in two or three years generally amount to a larger sum than a substantial and convenient dwelling house can be built for. The Mission House is erected on a portion of the free grant of ground kindly made by H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger. There is still room enough left for another dwelling. It ought to be mentioned that as the Bazaar Chapel is erected upon a bazaar lot, the ground is not a grant from the Government, but is taken at a small annual quit rent as the other lots in the Bazaar are.

Rev. Messrs. Bridgman, and Ball, and Mr. Williams, of the American Board, are also erecting a large Dwelling House and Printing Office, a few lots distant from the Baptist Mission House. Mr. Brown, too, of the Morrison Education Society, has commenced building on a hill which was granted by the Government, and will move his school and family over in the course of two months. The Medical Missionary Society also, has received a hill from the Government, but they have not yet commenced building. The Roman Catholics have a fine building which is nearly completed. Many foreigners are rapidly building ware-houses and private dwellings, and a very large number of substantial and neat brick Chinese houses, and stores, and shops have been erected, and large numbers are still in course of erection.

The Government House is a commodious building to which other wings are still to be attached. The "Magistracy House," is a very fine building in a commanding position, with the jails, clerk's offices, and guard rooms in the same inclosure. There are large and substantial Barracks at three different positions. A Government Hospital of commodious extent is nearly completed, not far from the Government Ware-houses. The Queen's Road is sixty feet wide, and affords a pleasant and convenient public thoroughfare. Granite bridges are thrown over the different streams, and carriages have already began to run. The Public Market covers a large space, is well arranged, and is felt to be a very great public convenience. There is a well organised police corps, both foreign and native, and four distinct police stations. Robberies in the town, however, and piracies in the neighborhood are by no means unfrequent. The harbor of Hong Kong, which is the finest in the world, and at all seasons of the year contains a large amount of shipping, is defended by one fort and two heavy batteries. The population of the island at present is probably twenty-five thousand, and consists of all classes of tradesmen and artificers, many of whom occupy long lines of neatly built and well filled shops. Provisions are plentiful and cheap. The number of British troops stationed here is about twelve hundred. The following are the present public functionaries of Hong Kong, viz: A. R. Johnstone, Esq., Governor; Charles E. Stewart, Secretary and Treasurer; Major W. Caine, Chief Magistrate; W. Tennant, Chief Clerk; C. Fearon, Clerk to the Chief Magistrate and Coroner; Lieut. Pedder, Harbor Master and Marine Magistrate; A. Lena, Assistant Harbor Master; G. Reynolds, Lands and Roads Inspector. Lieut. Col. Taylor, commander of the troops.—Medical duty is performed by the Military Surgeons. Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane commands the naval force here, the Blenhiem (74) being his flag ship. At Chek Chu, on the other side of the island, where Mr. Roberts is stationed, there are about four hundred troops in Barracks.—We have money in hand for the erection of the Chek Chu Chapel, but the building has not yet been commenced as no suitable lot can, at present, be procured. Chek Chu is a quiet little trading town, containing about eight hundred inhabitants, among whom Mr. Roberts finds an encouraging and appropriate field of labor. He has purchased a small house which he has opened for a school-room, although very few scholars can be prevailed on to attend. Mrs. Shuck has only a few children who live in the family and who make considerable progress.

Rev. Mr. Milne, of the London Missionary Society, proceeded to Chusan in February, where he has been since remaining, but the unsettled state of affairs there much contracts his missionary exertions.—In June, five missionaries from Macao took up their residences at Amoy, viz: Rev. Mr. Abeel, of the American Board; Rev. Mr. Boone and Wife, of the American Episcopal Board; Rev. Mr. McBride and Wife, of the American Presbyterian Board; and Dr. Cummings of Georgia, not connected with any Society. Dr. Lockhart of the London Society will likely soon join Mr. Milne at Chusan. Dr. Hobson of the same society, is still engaged in Medical practice and christian teaching at Macao. Miss Aldersy, an intelligent English Missionary Lady, who supports herself, has recently arrived at Macao from Java, and is anxious to proceed to some station northward. Rev. Mr. Lowrie, who visited China in the latter part of May, proceeded immediately to Singapore, but with the expectation of returning to China.

Concluded next week.

Faithfully yours,

J. LEWIS SHUCK.

Religious Department.

From the Church of England Magazine.

MEMORY, ONE OF THE BITTEREST TORMENTS IN HELL.

'Son,' said Abraham in reply, 'Son, remember that thou in thy life time receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted and thou art tormented; and besides all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed; so that they which would pass from hence to you cannot, neither can they pass to us that would come from thence." Such was Abraham's answer. The picture of the rich man in torment praying for water, was unspeakably awful before, but this incalculably increases the awfulness—he prays, but he prays in vain. He seeks a slight alleviation only of his sufferings: but, by the refusal of his request, and the faithful representation to him of the impossibility of Abraham's being able, even if he felt disposed, to send Lazarus to his relief, in consequence of the great gulf which was fixed between them, his sufferings are aggravated instead of being relieved. The dreadful truth is more solemnly and fearfully impressed upon his mind that any intermission of his pain and torment is entirely and altogether hopeless. Again, his sufferings are aggravated in being called upon to remember what blessings he had received in his life time; for conscience that never dying worm, would tell how shamefully he had abused the precious gifts of a kind and bountiful Providence. 'Son, remember that thou in thy life time receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented."

What accumulated horror must there have been in that one word 'remember!'—What scenes of wickedness, debauchery, and sin must it have brought to his recollection! What days of riot! What nights of lust! What time misspent and wasted! What talents lost and misapplied: 'Remember'—O, he does remember; hell would be divested of its greatest terrors if he could forget. But memory haunts him with affrighting visions of the past, and conscience rests not day and night, but incessantly upbraids him with his ungodly deeds. Rests not day and night—alas, what day is there in hell? In heaven, we are told, 'there is no night;' for 'the glory of God doth lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof.' In hell there is no day, but one dark, black, interminable, eternal night—the blackness of darkness for ever and ever.

The drunkard on earth may drown his cares and troubles in the intoxicating cup, the worldling forget his sorrows and afflictions in the gaities and pleasures of the world, the miser banish from his mind the past in counting over his hoarded gold and devising plans for grasping more and more; but what can beguile the time in hell?—What can obliterate from the mind the memory of past events! What, for a brief season only, enable the soul in torment to forget those sinful actions and those unhallowed deeds that were the means of bringing the wretched sufferer to the gates of everlasting death? Alas! we are constrained to answer—'Nothing!' In that place of endless woe there is no intoxicating cup, no revelry and mirth, no worldly treasures, no hoards of countless gold to amuse the restless mind or steep the senses in forgetfulness! But O! if there were, could lost souls forget, while enduring the torments of their justly inflicted punishment, those numerous sins of which they had been guilty here—those sins which were the direful cause of all their eternal suffering, pain, and woe?

In the midst of even temporal sufferings on earth—those sufferings, at least, which are the bitter fruits of folly and indiscretion—can the deluded sinner forget the cause of all his anguish? Can he forget that the pain he feels in every joint is the consequence of his indulgence in certain pleasures and enjoyment which the law of both man and God forbids? How different in his sight appear those pleasures and enjoyments now, the momentary gratification having passed away, and he is laid upon a bed of sickness, racked with pain, and enfeebled with disease! He wonders how he could have ever been so infatuated as to commit such sins in opposition to the solemn warnings and exhortations that he had received, and how he could have been so reckless of those fatal consequences which would assuredly, sooner or later, overwhelm him with misery and deep disgrace. For the pain he now endures he knows that he has none but himself to blame, and that, had he lived a sober, temperate, and virtuous life, he would still, in all human probability, have continued in the enjoyment of that greatest temporal blessing—health. These humble reflections and unpalatable truths, we must admit, would not in any sense tend to assuage, but, on the contrary, greatly to increase his pain, and cause him to spend his days and sleepless nights in unavailing sorrow and remorse.

Can we, then, for a moment doubt that ruined souls in hell, whose sufferings are infinitely more acute and agonizing—whose condition is, beyond all comparison and calculation, more hopeless and remediless, and who have brought all these amazing and never-ending torments upon themselves by their wickedness, impenitence, and unbelief—can we doubt that ruined souls in hell will well remember the deeds that they did in the flesh, and that the memory of these things will add most bitterly to their pain and torment? O, memory will be their greatest bane and curse: memory will inflict that punishment in mind which the fierce and unquenchable flames of hell will inflict upon the body. They may try to forget; but the more they try the more shall they remember. Their mental sufferings may be increased, but they cannot be diminished; they may cry aloud for water to cool their burning tongues, but they shall not have one single drop to mitigate the dire intensity of their endless torment; their bodily sufferings may be increased, but, like their mental, they cannot be diminished. To every prayer and supplication for relief—yea, for the slightest mitigation of the everlasting sentence—the same reply shall be repeated—'Son, remember that thou in thy life time receivedst thy good things.'

Can imagination itself portray aught more dreadful and terrific than this most dreadful and terrific reality? In this fleeting, transitory world, in our severest sufferings and anguish—and our severest sufferings and anguish here are ease and comfort compared with what ruined souls will endure hereafter—in our severest sufferings and anguish, hope sustains and cheers us, and is as a precious balm to soothe our pain and heal our wounded hearts. But in that dread and fearful place of torment in the world to come, hope—that sweet tranquilizer of our troubled breasts—never, never comes; but darkness only, and black despair. If hope were suffered to enter there, she might in part assuage the mental anguish of the lost. But that must not, cannot be. Hope shall no more be sent to soothe the tortured mind than a drop of cold water be given, to cool the burning tongue.

And this is that hell from whose devouring jaws the blessed Jesus came to save a lost and ruined world. This is that hell from whose tremendous torments Christ is both willing and ready to save to the uttermost all who, in this day of grace, will come to him and lay hold by faith on everlasting life. This is that hell, through whose dark and dismal gates they who enter in are never suffered to return; and from which dread place I most earnestly and solemnly beseech every one of you, my brethren, to flee in that only way which the gospel of salvation points out to corrupt and fallen man.

From the Cottage Magazine.

ON PIETY.

Piety consists in a knowledge of God, a veneration of his character, a belief in all he has said, and that ardent love to him which induces obedience to all he has commanded. Happy, truly happy are they who have felt its influence. Though it begins in godly sorrow, it issues in joy which is unspeakable and full of glory.

A sense of sin distresses us; a conviction that in the sight of God we are guilty creatures, fills the soul with the most poignant distress; but, as after a storm comes a calm, so, when a glimpse of hope dawns on the mind, when the influence of a Savior's blood is felt, and when pardoning mercy, as freely proclaimed in the gospel, arrests the sinners attention, then the cloud is removed, and light breaks in upon his view.

Perhaps you, my friends, may be possessed of many advantages; but if you are destitute of real piety, other things will be of little avail; on this must rest your hope for eternal happiness. You may have had the advantages of a religious education; you may even have a knowledge of the principles of religion, but if they do not reach your hearts, if they do not lead you to live to God, in holy conversation and godliness, they will profit you nothing.

The value of piety, one would be willing to think, no reasonable creature could doubt; and yet, alas! how many are there who appear ignorant of the very feelings it excites. No sooner does it possess the mind, than its effects are visible.

The bible will no longer be a neglected book, or read merely from habit. It will be loved; it will be daily the object of your study; you will read, that you may know what the will of God is; what is the path of duty there pointed out; what are the sentiments it contains; in short, your conduct will be regulated by it.

You will no longer be a stranger to the throne of grace; you will pray, and pray earnestly, for that grace you feel you need. A sense of your dependence will keep you constantly looking up to God; and a conviction that it is the blessing of the Lord which maketh rich, will lead you never to cease praying for it. A Christian can no more live without prayer than without food.

Solitude will no longer be dreary. In holy communion with God, and your own soul, you will enjoy peace and satisfaction. Those will be some of your happiest hours, when secluded from the world, and when no eye but the eye of your God is over you, you can pour out your whole soul before him as your Father and your Friend.

The Sabbath will no longer be a long and tiresome day; now, instead of saying, what a weariness is it! you will hail its approach as a day devoted to the services of your God.

Your greatest anxiety will be to have every intruding thought banished, that the day may be wholly devoted to the Lord.—It will be your delight to worship in his temple.

Religious conversation, and the society of the people of God, will no longer be avoided. You will seek the company of those who love God; there will be no conversation so interesting as that which has God for its object. Your former companions will no longer have that hold on your heart which they once had. It is with those whose feelings are congenial with your own that you will now unite.—You will love them because they bear the image of that Savior who has gained the affection of your heart.

You will no longer be insensible to the mercies of God's providence. You will receive and enjoy them with gratitude.—Your thanksgivings will now, morning and evening, ascend to heaven, from whence your blessings come.

Death will no longer be an object of dread; it will be contemplated with pleasure, as the road which leads to happiness. To you it will be disarmed of its terrors, and with the Psalmist you will say,—"Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil."

Perhaps you may ask, 'is this a true picture?' Yes, my friends, it is a true picture. The effects of piety will thus be manifest, and though in some they may appear more vivid, yet in all a change of heart will take place; and that change of heart will produce a corresponding change in the disposition and conduct.

This important blessing God has promised to bestow on those who ask it of him; and He has graciously been pleased to say, for the encouragement of the young in particular, "I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me."

THEY'LL LAUGH AT ME.—And what if they do? Is that a reason why you should be laughed out of your principles, and thus deserve to be laughed at for your folly?

Who will laugh at you for obeying the dictates of your own conscience? None who regards the dictates of his own. No one whose opinion should have the least weight with you.

What will they laugh at? At your singularity in adhering to unfashionable virtue? At your vulgarity in refusing to be modelled by the selections of refined and modish vice? Let them laugh. 'Wo unto them that laugh now, for they shall mourn and lament.'

'They'll laugh at me,' said the timid Jane. She had ventured to disobey the mandates of fashion, in declining to wear a dress she knew to be immodest and unbecoming. But her companions derided her. 'They'll laugh at me,' said Jane—and she could not bear to be laughed at. So resumed the dress, and mingled in the gay circle. The fascinations of her unseemly attire seduced and emboldened the young man who became her enemy. Jane is a ruined female now, because she said, 'They'll laugh at me!'

'They'll laugh at me;' said ten thousand promising young men and lovely young maidens, when first enticed to wander from the sober paths of virtuous living. They half recoiled from the temptation. It had no particular fascinations for them. The gay assembly—the deceptive theatre—the maddening game—the flowing bowl—it was not these that lured them at the outset. 'They'll laugh at me!' This it was that turned them aside, and sealed their unhappy destiny. O, my daughters, never let me hear you say, 'They'll laugh at me!'

A BOY'S REASON FOR READING THE BIBLE.—A boy by the name of Joseph Thornton, in a provincial town in England—says a little English tract—who was often observed diligently engaged with his Bible, was one day asked why he took such pains in reading the Scriptures, when most of his age paid so little attention to them.—'Because,' said he, 'the Bible tells me so much of the greatness and goodness of God. I have been reading where it says, God made the world in six days. Now the world is many times bigger than this town, and there is no man that could build one house in that time. What a great Being must he then be, to make a whole world in six days! And this God was so good, another scripture says, as to give his only Son to die for poor sinners. Now I know that I have done many things that are wrong. I have told lies, and been angry with my little brothers and sisters. I am therefore a great sinner. What a good God must he be, to give his Son to die for such a poor sinner as I am!'

The reason which led this child to read the Bible, should induce all, young and old, diligently and daily to search the scriptures. They do indeed, "tell us much of the greatness and goodness of God."

PRAYER FOR THE MINISTRY.—Were people much in this duty, pastors would find it; and so people themselves receive back their prayers with much gain into their own bosom. They would have the return benefit of it, as the vapors that go up from below fall down upon the earth again in sweet showers, and make it fruitful. Thus, if there went up many prayers for pastors, their doctrine would distil as the dew, and the sweet influence of it would make as fruitful vallies the humble hearts receiving it.

It is an inestimable blessing to have the saving light of the gospel shining clear in the faithful and powerful ministry of it.—They thought so who said of their worthy teacher—"Satis solem non lucere, quam Chrysostom non docere"—"Better that the sun should not shine, than that Chrysostom should not teach.—*Leighton.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, January 4, 1843.

Mr. JOHN M. CARPENTER will lecture in this village on the evening of the 13th inst. Mr. C. has no superior as a Temperance Lecturer, and his impassiened eloquence never fails to enlist the feelings of his hearers. Come out and hear him.

SECOND ADVENT.—We have not felt called upon to enter largely upon a discussion of this subject. Our opinion is that it is not in the power of Mr. Miller or any other man to find out the time of the Second Advent. If we mistake not, there remains yet much to be done before that time shall come, and more by far than can be accomplished by human agency in the short space Miller has fixed for the Millenium to commence. We admit two articles to-day upon the subject of the Second Advent without deciding upon their correctness, leaving it to our readers to examine and adopt or reject at their pleasure.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The sympathies of human nature are adverse to the infliction of Capital Punishment. But these sympathies are not always governed by right. Man, if left to make laws to meet the sympathies of his nature, would be more liable to do wrong than right. The language of God to Noah, Gen. ix. 6, we think settles this question, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." A better code of laws can not be enacted than those enacted by God.

Attention to the Sabbath.

BR. BETHUEL CHURCH informs us that there is much excitement upon the subject of the Sabbath in his vicinity, (Tallmadge, Mich.) One has already embraced it; another says, the Bible requires the seventh-day to be kept as the Sabbath, but he does not think God requires so great a sacrifice as to keep it. What logic is this for a Christian! God requires it, but does not care whether He is obeyed or not! The man must be exceedingly ignorant and presumptuous.

BR. J. L. SCOTT.—The church in Preston are anxious to have Br. Scott labor with them a few weeks in a protracted meeting, &c. And as they know not his whereabouts, they take this method of communicating with him. He may address Eld. Varnum Hull, at Oxford, Chenango Co. N. Y.

☞ A very provoking mistake passed the proof three weeks since in our Hymenial notices. It should read as follows:

Married, in Waterford, Nov. 22, by Eld. Lester T. Rogers, Mr. THOMAS S. GREENMAN, of Mystic, and Miss CHARLOTTE ROGERS. Also, at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. BENEDICT W. ROGERS, of Brooklyn, L. I., and Miss ANN M. ROGERS, daughters of David Rogers, Esq., of Waterford.

We have done what we can to make amends for any interruption we may have caused of the connubial felicity of the very fortunate wights and their no less fortunate "better halves."

LETTER FROM CHINA.—We publish on our first page a part of a letter from J. Lewis Shuck, Baptist Missionary in China.—It contains much matter that is interesting with regard to Missionary operations and British affairs. Our foreign news from China represent matters as settled between England and China. Missionary operations can now be carried on successfully.

A little girl of 3 years has repeated to us several times the following stanzas, with a request that we would print them. They contain very excellent sentiments such as we wish all our young readers to possess. We expect they will commit them to memory, and hope they will follow the instructions they contain. It is a dialogue between a little child and a Bee, and is as follows:—

"'Pretty Bee, pray tell me why
Thus from flower to flower you fly,
Culling sweets the live-long day,
Never leaving off to play?—
Little child, I tell you why
Thus from flow'r to flow'r I fly,
Let the cause thy thoughts engage
From thy youth to riper age.

'Summer flowers will soon be o'er,
Winter comes, they bloom no more;
Finest days will soon be past,
Brightest suns will set at last:
Little child, now learn of me,
Let thy youth thy seed-time be;
And when wintry age shall come,
Richly bear thy harvest home.'"

☞Our subscribers who intend paying WOOD for the Register, are once more reminded that any quantity of the article would be very acceptable about these days. Also, those who have promised Lumber, are requested to prepare the same for delivery soon; and especially those Shingles will be wanted while the snow lasts.

We have an article from a "Friend" on the subject of Capital Punishment, which we omit for want of room.

For the Register.

The Second Advent Nigh!

BY BENJAMIN CLARK.

In three Chapters.

1. Showing the certainty of Christ's second personal coming.

2. Concerning some things which he will do at his appearing and his kingdom.

3. An inquiry concerning the time spoken of by Daniel the Prophet.

"We have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed."

As there are now many in different parts of the world, who believe the second coming of Christ to be near at hand, it is thought best to examine this subject. And more particular, as it is a subject of the utmost importance to every individual of the human family. For it is said—"Every eye shall see him." And again—"Every one of us shall give account of himself to God." If, therefore, any one should *see* that the view here given is not according to that which "is noted in the scripture of truth;" such an one is earnestly requested to correct the writer, and give a more correct view of this important subject.

CHAPTER I.

That Christ will personally come again, I argue—

1. "The *Lord himself* shall descend from heaven." 1 Thes. iv. 16. "And he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you; whom the heaven must receive *until* the times of restitution," &c. Acts iii. 20. "For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father; and then shall he reward every man according to his works." Mat. xvi. 27. In the communion it is said—"Ye do show the Lord's death till he come." See also Heb. x. 37, Rev. xx. 7, 12, 20. Mat xxiv. 3, 27, 37, 39. 1 Cor. i. 7, and xv. 23. 1 Thes. ii. 10, and iii. 13, and many other scriptures of like import.

2. It is said, "that the testimony of two men is true." John viii. 17. This testimony we have, for when Jesus ascended, or "was taken up," Acts i. 9, 10, 11, "*Two men* stood by them in white apparel; which also said, ye men of Galilee why stand ye gazing up into heaven? *This same Jesus*, which is taken up from you into heaven shall so come in *like manner* as you have seen him go into heaven." The testimony of these two men must then be received as truth. And if he went in "a cloud," he will so come in like manner in a cloud.—See Dan. vii. 13. Mat. xxiv. 30, and xxvi 64. Rev. i. 7. 1 Thes. iv. 17.

To what place will he come? Answer, "His feet shall *stand* in that day upon the mount of Olives, which is before Jerusalem on the east—and the Lord shall be King over all the earth: in that day there shall be one Lord, and his name one." Zech. xiv. 4 to 9. "And I looked, and, lo, a Lamb *stood* on the *Mount Sion*, and with him a hundred and forty and four thousand." Rev. xiv. 1. "And at that time shall Michael *stand up*," &c. Dan. xii. 1. "The mountain of the Lord's house shall be *established* in the top of the mountains," &c. "For out of Zion shall go forth the Law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." Isa. ii. 2, 3. "The first dominion; the kingdom shall come to the daughter of Jerusalem," Micah iv. 8.

And in view of the certainty of his second personal coming, ought we not to "watch"—to be "waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ"—to be "looking for, and hasting unto the coming of the day of God,"—"Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Savior Jesus Christ."—With oil in our vessels with our lamps? For behold the bridesgroom cometh, go ye out to meet him!

CHAPTER II.

Concerning some things which he will do at his appearing and his kingdom.

"The trump of God" will sound. 1 Thes. iv. 16. Mat. xxiv. 31. 1 Cor. xv. 52. Isa. xxvii. 13.

He will gather together his elect, "from the utmost part of the earth to the utmost part of heaven." His elect are those who are set apart. "The Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself"—"Our God shall come, and shall not keep silence; a fire shall devour before him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about him. He shall call to the heavens from above, and to the earth (that he may judge his people.)—Psalm l. 3 to 5. He shall "gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are in earth, even in him." Eph. i. 10.

"The dead in Christ shall rise first," and the living saints will be changed, and will "be caught up *together with them* in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air." 1 Thes. iv. 14 to 17. See also 1 Cor. xv. 23. Phil. iii. 11. Rev. xx. 5, 6.

The dead in Christ will be raised incorruptible; "neither can they die any more." Luke xx. 36.

The righteous shall shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father; and shall be made like unto the glorious Son of God. 1 John iii. 4. Mat. xiii. 43.

Christ will show who is the only Potentate; the only lawful king. 1 Tim. vi. 15. Zech. xiv. 7.

He will put down all other rule, and all authority and power. 1 Cor. xv. 24. Dan. ii. 34. 35, and vii. 9, 14. Hag. ii. 22.

He will give the kingdom dominion and government under the whole heaven to the people of the saints of the Most High, and they "shall judge the world." Dan. vii. 18, 22, 27, 1 Cor. vi. 2, 3, 4. The twelve Apostles shall sit on twelve thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel. Mat. xix. 28.—And the saints shall reign on the earth" with Christ "one thousand years." Rev. v, 10, and ii. 26, and iii. 21. Also "for ever and ever." Rev. xxii. 5. They shall eat and drink with Christ in his kingdom.—Luke xxii. 30. Rev. vii. 17.

And when the Son of Man shall "sit upon the throne of his glory; before him shall be gathered all nations; and he shall separate them one from another; "Then shall the King say to them on his right hand, come, ye blessed of my Father,"—but to those "on his left hand, depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels."

This earth appears to be the place of punishment for the wicked—"*kept in store, reserved* unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men." 2 Pet. iii. 7. "The earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up," verse 10, "For a fire is kindled in mine anger, and shall burn unto the lowest hell, and shall consume the earth with her increase, and shall set on fire the foundations of the mountains." Deut. xxxii. 22. "For behold the day cometh that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble; and the day that cometh shall burn them up saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch—and they shall be ashes under the soles of "the feet" of such as fear God."—Mal. iv. 1, 3. "Our God shall come, and shall not keep silence, a fire shall devour before him." "And to you that are troubled rest with us when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven, with his mighty angels in flaming fire taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel." "Upon the wicked he shall rain snares, *fire and brimstone*, and a horrible tempest: this shall be the *portion of their cup*." This, then, is to be the punishment of the wicked. Sodom and Gomorrah and the cities about them, are "an *example* unto those that after should live ungodly." That fire was called "eternal fire." That fire was "unquenchable fire:" and was an "example" of fire and brimstone to be acted over again. But as the Lord "delivered just Lot," so he "knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to reserve the unjust to the day of judgment to be punished;" that is, when he shall again "rain snares, fire and brimstone," according to Deut. xxix. 23, Psalm xi. 6, Job xviii. 15, Ezek. xxxviii. 22, Luke xvii. 29, 30, Rev. xiv. 10, and Isa. xxxiv. 9. "And it shall come to pass, that every soul which will not hear that Prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people." Then will it be said, "The inhabitants of the earth are burned, and few men left." Isa. xxiv. 6. "For behold the Lord will come with fire. For by fire and by his sword will the Lord plead with all flesh; and the slain of the Lord shall be many." Isa. lxvi. 15.

If the above scriptures are not sufficient to show every person that the wicked will be destroyed, and the earth purified by fire, and "the sanctuary cleansed" and succeeded by a new heavens and a new earth, at the coming of the Lord: I will quote two or three more scriptures as evidence of this truth. *First*, "As therefore the tares are gathered and burned in the fire; so shall it be in the end of this world. The Son of man shall send forth his angels, and they shall gather out of his kingdom all things that offend, and them which do iniquity; and shall cast them into a furnace of fire: there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth. Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. Who hath ears to hear, let him hear." Mat. xiii. 10.

Second. See also to the same effect verse 49 and 50. The parable of the "net."—And *Third*, See 2 Pet. iii. 10 to 14, showing the same, to be succeeded by the "new heavens and new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

Therefore, fear God, and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment will soon come; and worship him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters.

[To be continued.]

Congressional News.

Correspondence of the Jour. of Com.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Since yesterday a great change of opinion has occurred here in regard to the mutiny affair. The communication which appeared in the Madisonian of this morning, signed S, has induced many to review and recall their first hasty impressions.—The general sentiment is still that Capt. Mackenzie *could not* have acted improperly in the matter; but there is a strong desire to see the papers, to examine the testimony, upon which he acted.

All agree that the only principle which could justify the proceeding, to wit, *necessity*—the same necessity which justifies homicide in self-defense. That Capt. Mackenzie will show that this necessity existed there can scarcely be a doubt, notwithstanding the suggestions of the very able writer of the communication referred to.

Quintuple Treaty.—In the Senate, to-day the principle subject of interest was the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Benton, which was taken up and read as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether the Quintuple Treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade has been communicated to the Government of the United States in any form, whatever, and, if so, by whom? for what purpose? and what answer may have been returned to such communication. Also, to communicate to the Senate all the information which may have been received by the Government of the United States, going to show that the "*course which this Government might take in relation to said treaty has excited no small degree of attention and discussion in Europe.*" Also, to inform the Senate how far the animadversions, and "The great political excitement" which this treaty has caused in Europe, have any application or reference to these United States. Also, to inform the Senate what danger there was of leaving "*the laws and the obligations*" of the United States in relation to the suppression of the slave-trade to be "executed by others," if we did not "remove their pretext and motive for violating our flag and executing our laws," by entering into the stipulations for the African squadron, and the remonstrating sentences which are contained in the 6th and 9th articles of the late British treaty.

Mr. Benton commented with more severity on the terms of the message and insisted upon the propriety of developing, by this call, the recent intrigue by which we had been compelled to pay tribute to Great Britain, under the pretext of suppressing the slave-trade.

Mr. Archer said the statements of the message were true. The Government of France had renounced any participation in the quintuple treaty, and this was of itself, a sufficient proof that the subject "had excited much attention and discussion in Europe," as the president had alleged. Did the Senator suppose that we were to ask others to execute our own laws; was that his doctrine? Were we to execute our own laws or were we to rely on others to do it? There is nothing to support the Senator's inference that this Government had acted under any menace as regarded the treaty with Great Britain, we had already had a full history of the negotiation before us. The President could give us nothing more; and he thought it improper that such a call should be sent to the President.

I put it, said Mr. Archer, to the Senator, that his object is not to get information. If his object be merely to denounce the President, it is already attained by the introduction of the resolution. Mr. A. was about to move to lay it on the table, when

Mr. King requested a postponement to afford him time to examine it.

Mr. Benton, in reply to Mr. Archer, asked for the reading of the resolution.—He then contended that there must be many communications in the State Department, from different Governments on this subject. He would undertake to say that very full communication had been made to the State Department. He had an object in calling for this information. It had reference to the *appropriations* which we were called upon to make to support the African squadron. We are, said Mr. Benton, to keep a thousand men in the African seas; we are to expend money and life there, and all this we are to do under a *threat* of Great Britain and of the holy alliance, that if we do not this, they will execute our laws for us. In fact, if we do not this, they are to seize and search our vessels. We purchase from them the freedom of navigation by paying tribute of money and ships. I wish to see the facts on which this Government has come to this conclusion.

The subject was then postponed, and the resolution ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 21.

Senate.—Mr. Berrien presented a petition from a number of citizens of New York, remonstrating against the repeal of the bankrupt act, and setting forth the reasons for their prayer. Referred to the Committe on the Judiciary.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial from Washington county, Vermont, asking for a repeal of the bankrupt law.

Mr. Benton said a few words upon the subject, referring to his former remarks, and relating to the operation of the law in England. The present law was alluded to also, and Mr. Benton remarked that he would not vote for the repeal of the law.

Mr. Benton having closed his remarks, the memorial presented by him was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolutions.—Mr. Allen of Ohio presented a resolution, in the terms of one heretofore presented by him, to the effect that all business now considered with closed doors, except such as may relate to treaties, shall be considered with open doors. The resolution lies over under the rule.

State Debts.—Mr. Benton offered a resolution, which also lies over under the rule calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate any correspondence which took place pending the recent negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, upon the subject of the State debts.

Oregon.—Mr. Linn offered a resolution calling the President to communicate the informal communications between the Secretary of State and Lord Ashburton upon Oregon Territory, and to inform the Senate whether any communications, formal or otherwise, were made referring to reasons for not including the Oregon Territory in the recent treaty. Objections being made, the resolution was not considered.

Mr. Linn offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of war to communicate the report of Lieut. Tremont giving the result of the exploring expedition to the Rocky mountains.

Mr. Linn from the Select Committee, reported a bill for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon territory.

The Senate at an early hour, on motion of Mr. Barrow, adjourned.

In the House, the Committees were called for reports, when

Mr. Cowen from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution, that the House will meet on Friday and Saturday next, the 23d and 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of disposing of private claims upon the calendar.

The resolution was adopted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Albany Eve. Journal.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

Highly Important from the East—Complete success of the British in India—Treaty of Peace between China and Great Britain.

By the cars from Boston, we received last evening the important intelligence brought by the steamer Britannia. The Britannia arrived at Boston at half past 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, making her passage in 17 days, notwithstanding a good deal of rough weather.

The news received prior to her departure, by the overland mail from India, is of the highest interest. It will be seen by the extracts subjoined, which we take from the Boston Atlas, that the war is at an end both in India and China. The British arms have triumphed alike over the Affghans and Tartars. A formal treaty of peace has been concluded with China, by which the celestials consent to pay *twenty-one millions of dollars* and to cede Hong-Kong unconditionally to the British.

The intelligence from England, France and Portugal is of no moment.

CHINA.

The overland mail reached London on the 22d ult, with the most important information that a treaty of peace had been concluded with China.

The intelligence was brought to Malta on the 13th inst. from Alexandria, and forwarded to Marseilles by the Locust steamer. From China it bears date Nankin, the 31st of August, and Hong Kong, the 10th of Dec., and is even more gratifying and important than the French telegraph led us to suppose. The last advices recorded, it will be remembered, the capture of Woosung and Shanghae, in the Yang-tze-Keang; the destruction of numerous batteries and defenses on the banks of the Woosung river; and the departure of the fleet for Nankin, for the purpose of commencing operations against that city. On the 20th of July, the expedition anchored abreast of the city of Chinkeang-foo, a very strongly fortified town, commanding the entrance of the Grand Canal; and the next morning the troops were disembarked, and whilst one brigade attacked the Chinese camp, another was posted to cut off the retreat of the Chinese from the city; and a third was ordered to escalade the walls.

The Chinese fled, after a few vollies, from the camp, but the city itself was manfully defended by the Tartar soldiers, who, after a prolonged contest of several hours' duration, were at length overpowered. The garrison is supposed to have consisted of 3,000 men, one third of whom, along with forty mandarins, are said to have been killed or wounded. The Tartar general, finding that all was lost, retired to his house, and having ordered his servants to fire it, sat in his chair until he was burned to death. The British casualities on this occasion were unusually heavy. Among the officers killed we regret to have to record the death of Major Unjacke, of the Royal Marines; as also Colonel Driver, of the 6th Madras N. I.; Capt. Collinson of the 89th Royal Irish; Lieut. Gibbons of the 49th; whilst 154 men of both services were killed or wounded. Leaving, as we have already stated it to have been Sir Hugh Gough's intention, a strong garrison behind, the expedition proceeded up the river Yang-tze, and having anchored off Nankin, made preparations for bombarding that part of the city near the river. A large division of the army, under the command of Lord Saltoun, landed to the west of the city, and took up a position on a hill about half a mile distant from the walls.

The inhabitants are stated to have declared their unwillingness to allow their houses and property to be destroyed. The garrison, consisting of about 14,000 Tartar and Chinese troops, became terrified.—A flag of truce was sent out to the British plenipotentiary, praying for a cessation of hostilities, which was granted, as the commissioners having full power from the Emperor were declared to be on their road in order to treat for peace. The assault on Nankin, which was designed for the 13th, was, therefore, postponed.

On the 15th the High Imperial Commissioners arrived. There were three. They speedily communicated to the British Plenipotentiary their powers, which were found to be in due order. Visits of ceremony then took place, and after various conferences, the conditions of a treaty of peace were signed in the presence of the Admiral and General, and many other British officers. Copies of these conditions were immediately transmitted to Pekin, and their return was expected in ten days. When the treaty was signed a Royal salute was fired, and all restrictions removed on the intercourse between the expedition and the natives.

The treaty of peace has given great satisfaction to the British in India and China. It is said that the Emperor had at first some doubts as to the propriety of opening a foreign trade at Foo-chow-foo, which is the capital of Fokien, and the nearest port to the country where the Bohea tea grows, but that he afterwards yielded that point.

The Commissioners are described as anxious to get rid of the British from the Yang-tze-Keang and the embouchure of the Grand Canal; they offered pay down four millions instantly, but the British Plenipotentiary insisted on the full instalment being paid and the ratification of the treaty before he would withdraw.

The payment of the opium claims will, it is stated, be adjusted according to the amount fixed some months ago by the British government. It was said that the Imperial Commissioners had pressed the consideration of the opium trade on the British Plenipotentiary, but he declined to discuss it, stating, if the Chinese government were desirous of producing a stoppage to it, that it ought to be effected by their own internal regulations, and by imposing restrictions on their own subjects.

The steamers were the objects of great curiosity to the Chinese, who called those vessels the "Devil's ships."

At the time the Sesostris left Nankin the six million dollars were in course of collection.

The following vessels were still off Nankin, and would not move from their position till the first instalment should have been paid:—

Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker; Blonde, Childers, Clio, Algerine.

H. M. steamers Vixen and Driver.

East India Company's steamers Modeste, Auckland, Queen, Nemesis, Pluto, Phlegethon, and Medusa.

Off the Grand Canal:—

Her Majesty's ships Endymion, Calliope and Dido.

East India Company's steamer Proserpine.

The Auckland steamer was to leave Nankin, with Major Malcolm, on the 10th of the month, to convey the Emperor's ratification of the treaty to England. The Auckland would go direct from Singapore to Suez.

The Tenasserim steamer left Nankin with the Sesostris, to convey the tidings of peace to Calcutta, and touched at Amoy; she was to leave Hong Kong on the 11th.

The Nemesis steamer was to proceed to Formosa to rescue the crews of the Anne and Nerbudda.

Considerable sickness had prevailed among the forces in the Yang-tze-Keang. The Sesostris had nearly her whole crew in the sick list. The 98th Regiment had lost upwards of a hundred men by sickness.

The payment of the money due by the Chinese is, it is stated, to be effected in the following manner:—Immediate payment, 6,000,000; in 1843, 6,000,000; in 1844, 5,000,000; in 1845, 4,000,000.—Thus we have not only gained every object for which war was made on three hundred millions of people, but have also concluded an honorable peace, and opened up an intercourse with the most fertile provinces of the empire. In place of one port for carrying on trade, British ships are to be allowed free access to five, namely—Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo and Chinghæ. The position and advantages of Canton are well known. Ningpo and Chinghæ are equally advantageous, and will afford a short communication with the great tea district in that quarter, and also secure intercourse with Nankin and other large cities along the Grand Canal, and the noble river Yang-tze-keang, where a British fleet, many miles up the country, now for the first time in the history of the world, has safely at anchor. Foo-chow-foo is to the west of these places, and is situated on a fine river called Min, which takes rise in the black tea district, and flows past Chaou, Yen-ping, and other cities of great importance.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

CIRCULAR.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., in China, has extreme gratification in announcing to her Majesty's subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed with the Chinese high commissioners, deputed to negociate with him, a treaty, of which the following are the most important provisions:—

1.—Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires.

2.—China to pap twenty-one millions of dollars in the course of the present and three succeeding years.

3.—The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpoo, and Shanghai, to be thrown upon to British merchants, consular officers to be appointed to reside at them, and regular and just tariffs of import and export, (as well as inland transit,) duties to be established and published.

4.—The island of Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors,

5.—All subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, (whether natives of Europe or India) who may be confined in any part of the Chinese empire, to be unconditionally released.

6.—An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor under his imperial sign manual, and seal to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under the British government, or its officers.

7.—Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both governments.

8.—On the Emperor's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first $6,000,000 her Britannic Majesty's forces to retire from Nankin and the Grand Canal, the military posts at Chinghae to be also withdrawn, but the islands of Chusan and Kulangsoo are to be held until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed.

In promulgating this highly satisfactory intelligence, her Majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., purposely refrains from any detailed expression of his own sentiments as to the surpassing skill, energy, devotion, and valor which have distinguished the various grades, from the highest to the lowest of all arms of her Majesty's combined forces, during the contest that has led to these momentous results. The claims which have been thus established, will be doubtless acknowledged by the highest authorities. In the meantime, her Majesty's plenipotentiary congratulates her Majesty's subjects in China on the occasion of a peace, which he trusts and believes will, in due time, be equally beneficial to the subjects of both England and China. God save the Queen.

Dated on board the steam-frigate Queen, in the Yang-tse-Keang river, off Nankin, this 29th day of August, 1842.

Malta, Nov. 25.

A special steamer has come from Nankin to Suez with the news, that the Emperor of China had accepted the treaty, but will not ratify before the Queen of England for reasons of etiquette.

Half the first instalment of money has been paid.

INDIA.

The detail of the operations of the British forces on the east and west of the English Indian possessions, is highly important. The skill of the generals, the bravery of the troops, and the determination of the British plenipotentiary to obtain full redress, have all been crowned with complete success. The gallant commanders of the two divisions in Affghanistan, Generals Pollok and Nott, left their respective quarters nearly about the same time, marched with well equipped armies on Cabul, and after defeating the enemy in every battle, and clearing every dangerous pass, planted the British standard a second time on the Bala Hissar of Cabul, with their victorious troops, met in the capital of Affghanistan.

Some severe fighting took place on both routes, but the British forces maintained their high character, and defeated the enemy with comparatively little loss in every encounter. A number of the prisoners detained by Akbar Khan, were found in safety at Cacul, and strong hopes existed that Lady Sale and the rest would be speedily set at liberty. Akbar Khan had fled to the mountains.

The following is from the papers and correspondence:—

"The report of General Nott's victory over Shumshooden Khan, in the neighborhood of Ghuznee, which was current at our last advices, has turned out correct.—The engagement took place on the 30th of August, at a place about 38 miles from the city, and was a gallant and well-contested fight.

"Two days previously, a body of the enemy had attacked the rear-guard of our force, but were defeated and dispersed by a detachment of cavalry under Captain Christie, and about fifty of their number cut off.

"Nothing daunted by this trifling reverse Shumshooden moved out with nearly the whole of his army, amounting to not less than 12,000 men, and arrived in the neighborhood of the British camp about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th.

"'I moved out,' says General Nott, 'with one half of my force; the enemy advanced in the most bold and gallant manner, each division cheering as they came into position, their left being upon a hill of some elevation, their centre and right along a low ridge until their flank rested on a fort filled with men; they opened a fire of small arms, supported by two six-pounder horse artillery guns, which were admirably served; our columns advanced upon the different points with great regularity and steadiness and after a short and spirited contest, completely defeated the enemy, capturing the guns, tents, ammunition, &c., dispersing them in every direction. One hour's more daylight would have enabled me to destroy the whole of their infantry. Shumshooden fled in the direction of Ghuznee, accompanied by about thirty horsemen.

"'In the above action and the engagement on the preceding day, our total casualties amounted to 104 killed and wounded.

"On the 1st of Sept., Gen. Nott advanced from Gonine (where the battle took place,) and continued his march to Ghuznee. He arrived on the 6th, and invested the city, which was strongly garrisoned, while the hills to the north-eastward swarmed with soldiery. These heights were the first object of the attack, and after considerable opposition they were effectually cleared.—Preparations were then made for an attack on the fortress, but before our batteries could be opened, the enemy abandoned it, and left us once more complete masters of Ghuznee. Our flags were then hoisted in triumph on the Bala Hissar.

"The loss sustained by our troops amounted to no more than three killed and forty-three wounded. Three hundred and twenty-seven Sepoys of the 27th Native Infantry, were found in the city, and released from slavery, to which state they had been reduced by the Affghans.

"Ghuznee is now a desolate heap of ruins. Its splendid citadel and other formidable works and defenses, have been razed to the ground.

"The force was to leave about the 9th or 10th of September, and would join Gen. Pollock at Cabul on the 17th or 18th.

"My last letter informed you of the departure of Gen. Pollock from Gundamuck on his way to Cabul. He reached Soorkah in one march, and left on the 8th of Sept. in progress to Jugdulluck. On reaching the hills which command the road through the pass, the enemy were found strongly posted, and in considerable numbers. They resisted our passage with determined courage, and most manfully maintained their position, although our guns told with deadly effect amongst them. At length the heights were stormed, and, after much arduous exertion, the enemy were dislodged and dispersed. A large body of them, however, fled to the summit of a lofty hill, where they planted their standards, and seemed to set us at defiance. To complete our victory, Gen. Pollock directed Capt. Wilkinson and Broadfoot to take possession of this stronghold, which accordingly was gallantly assaulted, when the Ghilzies gave way and fled from the field.

In this action several of the most influential Affghan chiefs were engaged; and the total amount of the force brought forward to oppose us is estimated by Gen. Pollock at from 4,000 to 5,000. Our loss was rather heavy, Capt. Nugent, the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General being killed, and Maj Gen. Sale slightly wounded, and 62 men killed and wounded.

"Gen. Pollock proceeded onwards, and does not appear to have encountered any further opposition, until his arrival on the 13th of Sept., in the Tezeen valley, where an army of 16,000 men, commanded by Mahomed Akbar Khan in person, was assembled to meet him. A desperate fight ensued; we have no particulars; but the result was that the enemy was completely defeated, and driven from the field with a loss of several hundred killed and wounded. Our loss was 32 killed and 132 wounded. The name of Capt. Lushington, of her Majesty's 9th; Capt. Geils, of the 60th Native Infantry; Lieut. Norton, 35th Light Infantry; and Lieut. Montgomery of the 60th Native Infantry, among the list of the latter. Akhbar Khan fled in the direction of Bameean.

"On the day following this engagement, the Gen. advanced to Boodkak; on the next he encamped on the race course at Cabul; and the 16th witnessed his triumphant entry into the citadel, and the planting of our colors on its walls.

"The city was nigh deserted. The prisoners who had been left there on the removal of their companions to Bameean, were restored to us by the Kuzzibashes.—They consisted of Mrs. Trevor and eight children, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and three children, Capt. Troup and Dr. Campbell. It would appear that the captives, who were taken to Bameean, are not now in the custody of Mahommed Akhbar, as at the date of our latest accounts, Gen. Pollock appeared to entertain a confident expectation of obtaining their release in eight or ten days; while Capt. Bygrave, who had been carried off by the Sirdar, was not thought likely to be recovered at present. Lieut. Sir Richmond Shakspeare has proceeded in search of them, at the head of 700 Kuzzilbashes.

"The arrival of Gen. Nott was daily looked for; and on the junction of the two armies it is said they would return to India with as little delay as possible. There seems no probability of our re-occupying Cabul. As soon as the prisoners are all recovered, we shall no doubt retire, after completing the work of retribution by the destruction of the city.

"A great deal of discussion has at different times arisen on the subject of the national character of the Affghans; the advocates of retirement heaping praises on the treacherous assassins of Cabul, and vehemently proclaiming their patriotism—their valor—and their kindness to the captives; while other writers repudiated principles so discreditable, painted our enemies in their true colors, and denounced, with honest indignation, their abominable crimes. The correctness of these latter views has been proved on numberless occasions; and we have now a yet stronger and more fearful confirmation of their truth, in the fact that the whole of the sepoys of th 27th Native Infantry, who were released at Ghuznee, had been reduced to slavery by the Affghans! Of this there is no doubt—not even the encomiasts of our enemies—with all their effrontery, can deny it—and there is another tale, more horrible in its nature, which, though not officially noticed, has been repeated in dozens of private letters, and which, if true, and it seems worthy of all belief—will condemn the Affghan character to eternal infamy, and furnish a bitter commentary on the praises of those who have defended it.—It is this, that previous to the action of Jugdulluck, on the advance of our column, a soldier of the 44th was *burned alive* by the Ghilzies in sight of our troops, on whose approach the throat of the victim was cut to make sure of him! Thus were the patriots fighting 'in defense of their mountain homes'—thus did they exhibit their 'nobleness of spirit'—thus was their 'uniform kindness to the captives' triumphantly demonstrated! If this does not alter the sickly and effeminate tone of some of your home journals in reference to the Affghan war, nothing surely will effect the change."

The British troops have evacuated Quettah, and retired below the Bolan Pass.—The interior of India is tranquil, and all apprehensions of scarcity have been removed by the abundant rains of the monsoon. For minor details we must be content to refer to the despatches, which we have elsewhere published, and the following extracts from letters:—

"Our accounts from Scinde are not of much importance, relating chiefly to the movements of Gen. England's force, now on its return to India, one detachment of which, under Major Reid, left Quettah on the 10th, and Reached Dadur on the 19th of Sep., while the 2d division would proceed through the Bolan Pass on the 21st. The country is described as perfectly tranquil. Cholera prevails to a great extent among the troops at Kurachee.

"Boondelkund is still in rather a disturbed state; but no fresh collision of any importance appeared to have occurred with the rebels."

Lieut. Col. Low has resigned the regency at Lucknow, and Maj. Gen. Nott, the new "hero of Ghuznee," has been appointed by the Governor-general to succeed to this lucrative post.

Major General Pollock, who may as appropriately be designated the "hero of Cabul," has been appointed to the general staff of the army, in succession to the late Major General Penny.

"We have nothing of importance from Madras, beyond the announcement of the arrival of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and his assumption of the government, and the departure of his predecessor.

"Our Bombay local news is unimportant. The burning of the ship Eleanor, on the 29th of Sept., at Alepee, on the Malabar coast, by the Lascars (as it is believed) on board of her, is the chief item. The suspected parties have been lodged in jail. The vessel was bound from Bombay to Calcutta.

"The following piece of intelligence, issued by one of our local journals, appears to be a new version of the affair of the 28th of Aug., in which Capt. Christie commanded, and which is given in Gen. Nott's despatch:

"Letters from Nott's camp, dated Mydana, 15th ultimo, had been received at Loodiahah, stating that the cavalry had suffered sadly on the 28th of Aug., having turned out to release their own grass-cutters, (said to be hemmed in in a fort some miles distant from the camp,) and being inveigled into a kind of basin by parties of Affghans who retired before them skirmishing. All of a sudden the cavalry found themselves beset by about 3,000 matchlock men, who crowned the hills around and opened a heavy fire.

"The cavalry retired in pretty good order until the commanding officer, fancying there was an opportunity of making an example of some of the enemy, ordered a squadron to charge up a tolerably accessible spur, in which two officers and many men were killed. The squadron was repulsed, and its support so roughly handled, that all fell into confusion and our party returned into camp fairly thrashed! The infantry and some guns now turned out, to recover the slain, in which they succeeded. The bodies had been awfully mangled!—Gen. Nott had dropped this affair into the more successful one of the 30th of Aug., which completely broke the enemy's host and power!"

The Pekin Gazette contains a proclamation in which it is said some merchants of Cheakeang have made a donation to the Emperor of three millions of dollars for the defense of the country. This is patriotism in reality.

There has recently been found, says a Belgian journal, among a heap of old books purchased at St. Trond, the sixth known copy of the first Bible printed at Mentz.

The Journal de Frankfort states that there have been recently discovered in the vicinity of Nikolstadt, Silesia, stones so mixed with veins of gold, that one alone yields the value of seven ducats.

Cost of a Marriage License.—The clerk of the County Court of Dallas, Alabama, has been fined $500 for having issued a marriage license to a young man to marry the daughter (aged twelve or fourteen years) of a Mr. Beal.

Notices.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute would respectfully announce to the patrons of this School, that the Primary Department will be taught the next term by Mrs. LURANA A. CURTIS. To those who are acquainted with her *teaching*, nothing *need* be said. We invite others to give the school a fair trial.

JOHN R. BUTTS, Agent.
De Ruyter, Dec. 26th, 1842.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

MARRIED,

In Preston, on the 25th inst. by the Rev. Varnum Hull, Mr. ETHAN R. CURTIS, and Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Ethan Rogers, all of the former place.

In Preston, on the 28th ult. by Eld. V. Hull, Mr. EZEKIEL R. ROGERS, and Miss ASENITH B. OSGOOD, both of Preston.

In Waterford, Ct., on the 11th inst., by Eld. L. T. Rogers, Mr. JOSHUA MAXSON, and Miss SALLY BEEBE, also, on the 18th inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM HAYNES, and Miss SALLY CHAMPLAIN, all of Waterford.

LIST OF LETTERS.

W Maxson, Bethuel Church, A Yates, Varnum Hull, John Whitford, (the money was received for Jared Green and yourself and credited on Book at the time,) Elias Frink, (all right,) George Hall.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of Bethuel Church, $2, cr A P Hatch.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

No Hoax.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is manufacturing Cabinet Ware of all descriptions, wanted by the inhabitants in this section of the country, although he cannot *boast* of his great EXPERIENCE, he having carried on the business only 10 years; yet in that time he has learned that basswood, does not make as good and durable *posts* and draw *fronts* for Bureaus, as well seasoned cherry does; although there is in this section, pine and basswood in abundance, thrown together something in the shape of a Bureau, but it is not, and cannot be done in his shop, nor under his superintendence. The Subscriber intends that all Cabinet Wares sold by him, shall be made in a good workmanlike manner, and of thoroughly seasoned lumber, and will be sold on as good terms, as can be had at any well established shop in this, or any of the neighboring villages. His shop is in the east corner of LaFayette block, No. 3, Cortland street.

Ready Made

THE SUBSCRIBER having long regretted the too high charges made for COFFINS and funeral services in this place, and at the request of many citizens, has made, and will keep on hand, a full assortment of Coffins, from the largest to the smallest size

A HEARSE WILL BE IN READINESS

at all times, and he pledges himself that his charges shall be as low as in any of the neighboring villages.

CHAIRS for sale on commission.

MOST kinds of produce, and lumber, taken in payment.

M. W. WILLIAMS.
De Ruyter, January 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph Mitchell, in my bailiwick, I have levied on all that certain piece ~~or parcel~~ of land, being and lying in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows, to wit:—On the north and north-east by the highway and lands owned by Miles T. Wooley, on the east by lands of William Russell, on the south by lands of Isaac DeLamater, and on the west by lands owned by George W. Case, containing 175 acres of land, be the same more or less: which I shall expose for sale as the law directs at the house now kept by John Beach, in the Quaker-Basin Flats, two miles east of De Ruyter village, on Thursday, the 16th of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Dated, De Ruyter, January 2, 1843.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By GEO. W. BARNES, Dep. Sheriff.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter Dec. 31, 1843.

Russel Ballou,	William Hunt,
Alpheus Barber 2	John Haught,
L. T. Burdick,	Caleb Hoag, Sen.
Hannah Bunker,	Oliver Hart 2,
Lewis Brown,	James M. Holdridge
Perry Burdick,	Ahira Johnson,
William Brown,	Tracy Langworthy,
Benjamin Breed,	Morgan Lewis,
Walker Crawford,	Bradley Merchant,
Thomas B. Coon,	Miner Merchant,
James D. Colegrove,	Lucy A. Mawry,
William Carr,	Henry Olean,
James V. Carr,	Benjamin Perkins,
Jonathan Coon,	Barak Rogers,
Charles Currell,	Harvey Snow,
Wm. G. Crandall,	Allen Shepherd,
Edmund Crow,	John Shields,
Andrew J. Crosby,	Henry Southerland,
Lanson Coon,	Jesse Stillman,
Thomas Coon,	Edgar F. Stelle,
Otis R. Davis	Darwin Slack,
James Derbeshire,	Wm. Tinslar,
John L. Darling,	Israel Tripp,
Jacob Drake,	A. B. Turrell,
Nathaniel Gates,	W. Van Vorrhes,
George H. Gardner,	Samuel Wright,
David Gifford,	Gilbert Wright,
T. M. Gifford,	Lysenas Wood,
Edwin Gifford,	Miss H. F. Witham,

M. SPEAR, P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Madison, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1842, the undersigned administratrix and administrator of the personal estate of Franklin Coon, late of Brookfield, in said county, deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the deceased in Brookfield, aforesaid, on the 24th day of January, 1843, all the right and interest held by the deceased at the time of his death, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Brookfield aforesaid, in the 18th township, and bounded as follows: On the north by land owned by Samuel H. Coon, west by lands of Thomas York, and Elisha Randall, on the south by lands of John I Morgan, and Dewitt C. Coon, on the east by land of David Hinkley, containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, more or less; on which there is one dwelling house, two barns and carriage house, and an apple orchard, of from fifty to one hundred trees, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, or improved land, and the residue timbered land. The premises will be sold subject to the payment of a mortgage or share of a mortgage, held by John I Morgan which covers about ninety acres of the south and east part of said premises and on which there is supposed to be due and chargable to said premises about nine hundred dollars. The sale will be made free and discharged of dower, and will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—Dated Brookfield, December 2, 1842.

ALICE COON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H H COON, Administrator

For Sale.

TWO NEW CUTTERS, cheap. Enquire at this office.

Cash Paid for Pork.

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any quantity of Pork in the hog, weighing 250 lbs. and upwards, delivered at his store within three weeks

De Ruyter, Dec. 5, 1842. J. N. ELMORE

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14. GEORGE W. SUTTON.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

THOSE wishing to purchase School Books and Stationary, will do well to call at the American Tract Depository, three doors above Maxson's shop or Room No— in the Institute.

DOWNER & BROTHER.
De Ruyter. November 15.

MILLINERY, &C.

MISS FAY presents her compliments to the ladies of De Ruyter and vicinity, and tenders them her services as a Milliner and Dress-Maker, assuring those that favor her with their patronage, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.

De Ruyter, Oct. 31, 1842. 36m6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the People of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Adin Burdick, I have levied on, seized, and taken all the right, title, claim and interest, of the said Burdick, of and to the following described pieces of land, on the 24th day of December, 1840 or at any time since, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 18th township, town of Brookfield, county of Madison, being part of lot No. 60 & 69, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of lot No. 69, thence west to the south east corner of J. H. Burch's land, thence northerly along said Burch's line and up the creek to Benjamin Burdick's land, thence easterly along said Benjamin's line to S. P. Burdick's land, thence south to the south west corner of said S. P. Burdick's land, thence east to the centre of the highway, thence along said highway to the south east corner of a piece of land on lot No. 69, owned and occupied by Benjamin Burdick, thence east to Jacob Langworthy's land, thence south about 20 rods to the place of beginning, containing about 66 acres of land, be the same more or less. Also, one other piece or parcel of land in the town and county aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake near the corner of the mill dam, near the potash, thence north 70 degrees, east 14 rods to the road, thence on the road easterly six rods to a stake, thence south 68 degrees, west 19 rods to the bridge, thence north 78 degrees, west 19 rods to the corner of the said lot, thence north 15 degrees, east six rods and 5 links between the barn and shed to a stake, thence north 79 degrees west, 3 1-2 rods, thence north 7 degrees, east 13 rods to a stake at the pond, thence around the pond on the westerly side until it comes to the lands of Oliver Brown, at a stake, thence across the creek easterly to a stake on the east bank of said creek, thence down the pond on the easterly bank till it comes to the first mentioned bound, containing 8 acres of land more or less, together with the mills and water privileges thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, situate in the town and county aforesaid, on which the store stands, bounded, south by the highway, west by Truman Miller's house lot, north by land owned by Roswell P. Dowse, and easterly by the above described piece, supposed to contain one half of an acre of land be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the inn now kept by Isaac P. Miner, in the village of Leonardsville, town of Brookfield, on the 9th day of January, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Dated, Merrisville, Nov. the 23d, 1842.

ISAAC BROWN, Sheriff.
By W. B. BRAND, Under Sheriff.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.
De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and traveling part of community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the inksand or pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c., with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents—Consequently a medal was awarded by the institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

To Rent.

THE Institution Boarding House, will be rented for one or more years. Any person wishing to hire the same, will do well to apply soon. Any stranger who may apply, will be expected to give such recommendations of their qualifications, as will be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber now on the premises. Possession will be given the middle of April next. J. R. BUTTS, Agent.

De Ruyter, Nov. 28, 1842. n40tf

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east E. D. Jenck's store, to the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c. neatly executed at this office.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or notes, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.
A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold.—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell "Sears' Bible Biographies," the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and is only one out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its intrinsic value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

A very liberal Offer!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

. Persons enclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them.

Also, in press, another *important, valuable,* and *cheap work,* in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt: price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 38m6

POETRY.

Human Love.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Oh! if there is one law above the rest,
Written in wisdom—if there is a word
That I would trace as with a pen of fire
Upon the unsunn'd temper of a child—
If there is any thing that keeps the mind
Open to the angel visits, and repels
The ministry of ill—'tis human love!
God hath made nothing worthy of contempt.
The smallest pebble in the well of truth
Has its peculiar meaning, and will stand
When man's best monuments have passed away.
The law of heaven is love, and tho' its name
Has been usurped by passion, and profaned
To its unholy uses through all time,
Still the eternal principle is pure;
And in these deep affections that we feel
Omnipotent within us, we but see
The lavish measure in which love is given;
And in the yearning tenderness of a child
For every bird that sings above his head,
And every creature feeding on the hills,
And every tree and flower and running brook,
We see how every thing was made to love;
And how they err, who in a world like this
Find any thing to hate but human pride.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Christian Souvenir for 1843.

NEW-ENGLAND GENEROSITY.

BY REV. DR. STOWE.

The Pilgrims and their descendants have always been remarkable for their public spirit, and their generosity in sustaining the institutions and appliances of civilization. I know it is customary to stigmatize them as avaricious, selfish, and mean; but how does this appear? It is seen in the meanness of their dwellings, in the parsimoniousness of their style of living, the niggardliness of their public improvements, the want of regard for that which constitutes the ultimatum, the refinement of society? Show me the part of the United States which excels New-England in any of these respects.

Is this meanness and selfishness seen in any attempts so to control the general government as to promote their own interests, at the expense of the interests of the nation at large? If I read aright the history of American legislation, the enactments of Congress have never promoted New-England interests at the expense of other interests; but the wealth of New-England has been repeatedly and lavishly sacrificed for the pecuniary advantage of other parts of the Union. Embargoes have been put on, and embargoes taken off—tariffs have been imposed, and tariffs have been removed—change after change has been made, by every one of which New-England has suffered; and so soon as she has turned her wealth and industry into the new channel to which the law has forced her, and she begins again to prosper, the general government forces another change, and she again must suffer. This fluctuating legislation has cost New-England millions on millions; reduced her most opulent families to poverty, and filled her streets with distress; and yet, instead of rebelling against the government, at every new change she goes resolutely to work, with all her might, buffeting the waves which are thrown in against her, and adapting herself as speedily as possible to her circumstances. Does she conduct herself like a selfish or mean member in this great confederacy? I should think the selfishness and meanness belonged somewhere else.

Does she show herself avaricious, selfish, and mean in regard to public charities and the support of religious and literary institutions? Not only are her own charitable, literary, and religious institutions known to be more nobly endowed and better maintained, as a whole, than those of any other part of the Union, but she is continually sending into other States vast sums of money for the support of similar institutions there. Scarcely is an educational or religious enterprise started at the South or West, but what New-England is solicited for men and money to sustain it; but when has New-England ever sent South or West, for money or men to sustain her charitable efforts?

To the Theological Seminary at Prince Edward, in Virginia, Boston alone contributed at one time $10,000, and this institution probably received in all not less than $50,000 from the Yankees. For the Theological Seminary in Columbia, S. C., something like $17,000 was subscribed by the same class of people. Towards erecting the first Presbyterian church in New Orleans, they gave $30,000; towards the second, $20,000 and other donations, amounting in all to nearly $80,000 for the support of religion in that one city, and that, too, for a form of religion to which they are not themselves attached, and which has manifested very little of either sympathy or gratitude to them. When has their liberality been exhibited in the other direction? When bishops solicited from the Congregationalists of New-England, donations for the establishment of Episcopal institutions at the West, their requests were liberally responded to—a charity which, perhaps, at some future time, may be reciprocated, though the past has given but few examples of such of such reciprocation.

During the thirty years succeeding the year 1800, there were given in the city of Boston alone, for general religious and charitable objects, and in a way that admitted of accurate estimate, more than $2,000,000. During the same period, the Theological School at Andover was endowed by individuals in other parts of Massachusetts, at an expense probably of $300,000, and the three colleges of the State received during the same period, and from similar sources, at least $600,000. Probably the whole state of Massachusetts, during that period, contributed, at least, $5,000,000, and perhaps $6,000,000, to objects of this kind; and her charities have not diminished since.—Indeed, I doubt whether the world has ever before furnished an instance of such long-continued, open-handed generosity, so entirely free from sectarian and sectional bias, and with such niggardly remuneration, even in the way of thanks. New-England has received hard names and reproaches, in some instances, even from those whom she has benefitted, a few of whom seem to be entirely incapable of comprehending the idea that any class of Christians ever willingly made sacrifices for the promotion of religion without reference to the advancement of their own sect. If no selfish motive can be seen, they think themselves in duty bound to imagine one.

In looking at these proofs of New-England generosity, it should be recollected that money there, at least a great portion of what is expended in religious charity, comes in small sums, and by very hard work. One of the old citizens of Ohio, who is a native of New-England, once said to me:—"When I was a young man, on the south shore of Massachusetts, and hoed my corn four times a year, and worked the earth around, with my fingers, among the plants to make them grow, and after all thought I did well to get twelve, or even eight bushels to the acre, I did not know what it was to live easy." Nor do the New-England people generally, know what it is to live easy. Yet, though it requires double the labor there to obtain half the income that may be obtained in some other portions of the country, their religious charities on the whole are nearly double what they are any where else. And these are the people who are called selfish, mean, stingy! Let those who reproach them do half as much for public interests of any sort, and we can then listen to their taunts with less contempt.

THE ARABIAN HORSE.

A most moving incident, illustrative of the extraordinary strength, as well as attachment of the Arab horses is given by Lamartine, in his beautiful travels in the east:

"An Arab chief, with his tribe, had attacked in the night a caravan of Damascus and plundered it; when loaded with their spoil, however, the robbers were overtaken in their return by some horsemen of the Pacha of Acre, who killed several, and bound the remainder with cords. In this state of bondage they brought one of the prisoners, named Abou el Marck, to Acre, laid him, bound hand and foot, wounded as he was, at the entrance of their tent, as they slept during the night. Kept awake by the pain of his wounds, the Arab heard his horse's neigh at a little distance, and, being desirous to stroke for the last time the companion of his life, dragged himself up, bound as he was to his horse, which was picketed at a short distance. "Poor friend," said he, "what will you do among the Turks? You will be shut up under the roof of a khan, with the horses of a Pacha, or an aga; no longer will the women, and children of the tent bring you barley, camel's milk, or dourra, in the hollow of their hand; no longer will you gallop free as the wind of Egypt in the desert; no longer will you cleave with your bosom, the waters of the Jordan, which cool your sides as pure as the foam of your lips. If I am to be a slave, at least may you go free. Go! return to the tent, which you know so well; tell my wife that Abou el Marck will return no more; but put your head still in the folds of the tent, and lick the hands of my children."

With these words, as his hands were tied, he undid with his teeth the fetters which held the courser bound, and set him at liberty; but the noble animal, on receiving its freedom, instead of bounding away to the desert, bent its head over its master, and seeing him in his fetters and on the ground, took his clothes gently in his teeth, lifted him up, and set off at full speed towards home. Without ever resting, he made straight for the distant, but well-known tent, in the mountains of Arabia.

He arrived there in safety, and laid his master safe down at the feet of his wife and children, and immediately dropped down dead with fatigue. The whole tribe mourned him; the poets celebrated his fidelity; and his name is still constantly in the mouths of the Arabs of Jericho."

This beautiful anecdote paints the manners and the horses of Arabia, better than a thousand volumes. It is unnecessary to say, after it, the Arabs are, and ever will be, the first horsemen, and have the finest race of horses, in the world.

THE GIPSIES.

A short time since, a very remarkable circumstance took place in the New Forest, Hampshire, in the instance of a gipsey of the name of Lee, having been ejected from the fraternity. The spot where the scene took place was at Bolton's Bench, near Lyndhurst. Between three hundred and four hundred gipsies belonging to the different tribes, including the Lees, Stanleys, and Coopers, were assembled upon this unusual occasion. The concourse consisted of a great many females, and so secretly had the meeting been got up, that scarcely a person residing in the neighborhood was aware that a circumstance of the sort was about to take place. The offender, a handsome-looking man, apparently between thirty and forty years of age, was placed in the middle of a ring, composed of the king of the Gipsies and the patriarchs the of different tribes. This ring was followed by a second, made up the of male portion of the assembly, and an exterior circle was formed by the women. The king, who was one of the Lees, a venerable old man, and one who looked as if he had seen upwards of ninety summers, then addressed the culprit for nearly an hour, but in a tongue that was perfectly strange to the by-standers. The address was delivered in a most impressive manner, as might be conceived by the vehemence of the gesticulations which accompanied it. None but the Gipsies themselves had the slightest knowledge of the crime which had been committed by the offender; but it must have been one evidently very obnoxious to the tribe, as an act of expulsion among them is an exceedingly rare occurrence. As soon as the king had finished his speech to the condemned man, he turned and harangued the whole of the gipsies assembled, and expressing himself in English, informed them that Jacob Lee had been expelled from among them, that he was no longer one of the fraternity, and that he do leave the camp of the gipsies for ever. The king then advancing towards him spat upon him, and the circles which enclosed him simultaneously opened to admit of his retreating from among them, whilst they smote him with the branches of trees as he left the ground. The meeting then broke up, and the parties assembled, went their different ways, some of them having come to witness the tribunal from a considerable distance. The whole ceremony, which took place under an aged oak in the forest, was a very imposing one, and being a very unusual, almost an unprecedented, occurrence in these parts, created an intense degree of interest among the by-standers.—*London Standard.*

From Allison's History of the French Revolution.

WASHINGTON.

Modern history has not so spotless a character to commemorate. Invincible in resolution, firm in conduct, incorruptible in integrity, he brought to the helm of a victorious republic, the simplicity and ~~innocence~~ of rural life; he was forced into greatness by circumstances, rather than led into it by inclination, and prevailed over his enemies rather by the wisdom of his designs, and the perseverance of his character, than any extraordinary genius for the art of war.—A soldier from necessity and patriotism, rather than disposition, he was the first to recommend pacific councils when the independence of his country was secured; and bequeathed to his countrymen an address on leaving the government, to which there is no composition of uninspired wisdom which can bear a comparison.

He was modest without diffidence; sensible to the voice of fame, without vanity;—independent and dignified, without either asperity or pride. He was a friend to liberty, but not licentiousness; not to the dreams of enthusiasts, but to those practical ideas which America inherited from her English descent, and which were opposed to nothing so much as the extravagant love of power in the French Democracy. Accordingly, after having signalized his life by successful resistance to English oppression, he closed it by the warmest advice to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain; and by his casting vote, shortly before his resignation, ratified a treaty of friendly and commercial intercourse, between the mother country and its emancipated offspring. He was a Cromwell, without his ambition; a Sylla, without his crimes; and, after having raised his country by his exertions, to the rank of an independent state, closed his career by a voluntary relinquishment of the power which a grateful people had bestowed. It is the highest glory of England ~~to~~ have given birth, even amidst transatlantic winds, to such a man; and, if she cannot remember him among those who have extended her provinces or augmented her dominions, she may at least feel a legitimate pride in the victories which he achieved, and the great qualities which he exhibited in the contest with herself; and indulge with satisfaction in the reflection, that that vast empire which neither the ambition of Louis XIV., nor the power of Napoleon could dismember, received its first rude shock from the courage which she had communicated to her own offspring; and that amidst the convulsions and revolutions of other States, real liberty has arisen in that country alone, which inherited in its veins the true principles of British freedom.

THE CONTRAST.

1. Do you see that proud overbearing man, riding in his gilded carriage? Look! he stops before a magnificent mansion, and liveried lackeys, obedient to his call, assist him to descend.

Do you see that poor miserable boy, whose tattered clothes scarcely shield him from the inclemency of the weather? Mark! with a beseeching look he solicits the rich man to purchase a pencil or card or pens; and behold how contemptuously he is spurned.

Twenty-five years ago that pompous man was as poor, as friendless, and as wretched as the urchin whom he despises.

2. Twenty-five years have passed since that day. The same parties meet: lo! the contrast.

The once poor boy stands in the pride of manhood, active, intelligent, rich. A lovely woman, his wife, leans upon his arm, and three blooming girls. Grace in every action, benevolence in every expression, affluence smiles in his unostentatious adornments.

An old man approaches. The tottering step, thread-bare garments, and the painful expression that frets in every feature, too plainly denote a man of want and wo.—Better dead, than thus to drag on a miserable existence

This may at the first blush appear to some a very improbable romance. It is a truth.

3. In a country like ours, there is no man, however poor, if aided by industry, economy, and virtue, but may rise from the lowest ranks of society to the highest.—The knowledge of this fact is a blessed excitement to the young, and cheers them on to struggle nobly in the paths which lead to honor and independence, despite the thousand obstacles that oppose their course.

4. There is no man, however affluent, but by extravagance and bad morals may fall from his high estate, and close his days in penury and wo.

5. Let none despise the poor because of their poverty; none need flatter the rich because of their wealth. We may conquer poverty, wealth may conquer us. All men of equal virtues are equals. If one man possesses more intelligence than his fellows, though that of itself may not elevate him in the ranks of the good, yet it brings him additional respect and wins a willing admiration from all men. THE GOOD ALONE ARE GREAT.—*Knickerbocker.*

THE PITCHER PLANT.—This plant abounds in the stony and arid parts of the Island of Java, from which, were it not for this vegetable wonder, small birds and quadrupeds would be forced to migrate in quest of water. At the foot stalk of each leaf is a small bag, shaped exactly like a pitcher, furnished with a lid, and having a kind of hinge that passes over the handle of the pitcher, and connects it with the leaf. This hinge is a strong fibre, which contracts in showery weather and when the dew falls. Numerous little goblets filled with sweet fresh water are thus held forth, and afford a delicious draft to the tiny animals that climb their branches, and to a great variety of winged visitants. But no sooner has the cloud passed by, and the warm sun shone forth, than the heated fibre begins to expand, and closes the goblet so firmly as to prevent evaporation, precluding a further supply till called for another day. This beautiful and perfect provision of nature would afford a fine theme for a Thompson or a Wadsworth, and would afford an illustration of the designs of Providence, such as Paley would have delighted to press into his service.

WAR AGAINST SMOKE.—A Berlin paper states that the police ordinance, interdicting smoking in the streets or public promenades in that capital, produced on the 8th ult. a scene of great disorder. As the good people of Berlin are great smokers, many have been arrested and punished for violating this injunction; and on the day above mentioned some people who were smoking near the Hamburg gate, were also taken into custody. Upon this the people assembled and rescued them. A reinforcement of the guard was sent for, and these were assailed with stones and other missiles, which was continued until a stronger military force was called in, and cleared the streets.—*London Paper.*

NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.—The remains of the religion of the ancient people of Great Britain are seen in the names of the days of the week. These people were Scandinavians, who carried into Britain, with their arms, their deities and their religious rites. The Anglo-Saxon superstition came from their progenitors, the Danes and Norwegians, and the northern mythology was once the established religion of Great Britain. The names of the days of the week were called after the deities of this northern worship. Sunday is the day of the sun; Monday, the day of the moon; Tuesday, of Teucer, the god of hunting and archery; Wednesday, the day of Woden, the god of war; Thursday, the day of Thor, the god of Thunder; Friday, the day of Friga, the goddess of love and marriage; Saturday, the day of Satur, the God of fruits.

EARLY RISING.—In the will of Mr. James Serjeant of England, is the following singular clause:

As my nephews are fond of indulging themselves in bed in the morning, and as I wish them to prove, to the satisfaction of my executors, that they have got out of bed in the morning, and either employ themselves in business or taken exercise in the open air, from five till eight o'clock every morning, from the 5th of April to the 10th of October, being three hours each day; and from seven till nine in the morning, from the 10th of October to the 5th of April, being two hours each morning; this is to be done for some years, during the first seven, to the satisfaction of my executors, who may excuse them in case of illness, but the task must be made up when they are well; and if they will not do this they shall not receive any share of my property.

The woman whose mind has been formed on the principles of virtue, and well grounded in useful knowledge, though she may not be gifted with the allurements of high, finished beauty, or surrounded with the splendors of wealth and rank, undoubtedly is better calculated to fulfil her duties in society, and more likely to promote its happiness, than she whose principles are unformed, whose education has been neglected.

That woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

If a woman writes a bold, manly hand, it is probable that she has got a masculine mind. There is a greater analogy between the hand-writing and the character of individuals than people are generally aware of.

The best rules to form young men are—To talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed in company, to distrust one's own opinions, and value others that deserve it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD Pills, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

Dr. O. C. Lin.

HEADACHE.

Dr. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, Coughs and Colds taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

Will eradicate all Worms in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can excel or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow Citizens.—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by JOHN N. ELMORE, De Ruyter, N. Y., of whom enquire for an elegant pamphlet with engravings, gratis, that contains much matter interesting to all.

Oct. 20, 1842. 35y1

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES' Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 29, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Almond—Chas. Potter, A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
[illegible]—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Azel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
[illegible]—Dea. Ephraim Maxson
East Rodman—[illegible] Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lan[illegible]
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, [illegible] B. Maxson, H. P. Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen—Stephen M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
[illegible]—[illegible] Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. [illegible] Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sackett's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—[illegible] G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Stephentown—Abel Ward.
[illegible] Brook—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Alex. Campbell, Sanford P. Stillman.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—[illegible]
Coudersport—J. A. R. Greenman
[illegible]—Zebulon Burdick.
[illegible] Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co.—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivoli, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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JAMES BAILEY.

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Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage.*

A. T. Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.---NO 46.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 150.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURT[illegible]Y, JANUARY 11, 1843. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.
(Concluded.)

HONG KONG, CHINA, 1st Aug. 1842.

We all feel the want of more fellow laborers. Circumstances are such that it seems almost absolutely necessary for me soon to have a colleague on this side of the island, and yet there appears to be but little hope, that the Board will send more Missionaries to China. Should sickness or death call me away, (and nothing is more possible) we should, in all probability, lose, to a great extent, the advantageous position we have now gained through so much toil, anxiety, and expense, merely because there is no one ready to take my place. The state of Mr. Robert's lungs and other circumstances, would render it impossible for him to assume the duties on this side of the Island, while Mr. Dean speaks another dialect. There is labor sufficient on this island at the lowest calculation, and in reasonable view of the claims of other stations, for four Baptist Missionary families. These facts I merely state without designing any *appeal* whatever for more Missionaries. If the Churches and the Board still continue to neglect this vast and inviting field, after all that has hitherto been said, and written, and developed, the responsibility rests with them, and my concern is to do *my* duty, and to do it alone, if necessity requires.

Of the conflict now going on between England and China, the two greatest empires in the world, you will naturally expect me to say something, and yet I hardly know what to say to give you a distinct idea of these warlike affairs without wearying you with details. The public papers will have informed you that the first campaign under the Plenipotentiary powers of Capt. Elliot, entirely failed of accomplishing any definite object touching the great question at issue between the two nations. Had Capt. Elliot pushed his demands to extremes, in the first instance, the Emperor would, most likely, have yielded, for the Chinese were literally unprepared for combat, being incredulous as to the coming of a foreign army, until they found it hovering upon their coasts, seizing their vessels, blockading their ports, and capturing their cities. It was a successful stroke of the wily policy of the Imperial Cabinet in being able to entice the British Plenipotentiary away fifteen hundred miles from the vicinity of the capital, and fixing the seat of promised negotiation at Canton, at a season of the year when they knew he could not return with his heavy ships of war until the end of the monsoon, thus allowing them full time to throw Pekin into a state of defense. This they have done to an unprecedented extent. Of the failure of the negotiations in this province, and the capture and ransom of Canton for six millions of dollars, I need not speak. Capt. Elliott having been recalled, Sir Henry Pottinger arrived in China, in August 1841, with full Plenipotentiary powers from the British Government, & immediately proceeded northward. The second campaign began. High hopes were entertained that the war, so calamitous to the Chinese, would soon terminate and peace be established upon a permanent and honorable basis. The bombarding and fall of Amoy, the re-capture of Chusan, the storming and taking of Chinhai, and the military occupation of Ningpo, all followed in quick succession, victory crowning the British arms in every battle. By this time the season became far advanced, and no Commissioners appearing on the part of the Emperor, H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger returned to Hong Kong, for the purpose of putting in order the affairs of the settlement, where he arrived on the 1st of February, 1842.

Galled by the consideration that fortune awarded victory to the English in every engagement in the open field, the Chinese commenced a system of harrassing warfare upon their enemy, by kidnapping and secret assassination. In this way a number of the English were either killed or taken alive, under the very walls of Ningpo. In December, the British troops marched [illegible] Ningpo, and defeated large bodies of the Chinese army. They again rallied in March, and made a vigorous attack upon Ningpo and Chinhai, but were repulsed and pursued with dreadful slaughter. In the beginning of May, Ningpo was evacuated by the British General with the main body of his army, and on the 18th of the same month the third campaign commenced by the storming and capturing of the city of Chapoo. The latest dates left the English army in the valley of the great Yang-tsze-Keang, and flushed with fresh victories were in full march upon the populous and wealthy cities of Nanking, and Hang-chow-foo. Within the space of a very few days they had captured three hundred and seventy-six large cannon, many of them having been newly cast of brass, after foreign models, and mounted upon carriages with revolving centres. In the manufacture of fire arms, building of vessels, and the construction of forts, such has recently been the vast improvements of the Chinese, that rumors have been rife that there must be foreign engineers among them. Such rumors, however, have but little foundation in truth. The guns of the wrecked Transport Kite, the fact that the Hong merchants possess a small locomotive, the continued presence of foreign shipping in the Canton river, and the utter inefficiency of all their fortifications hitherto erected, would, in themselves, be quite sufficient to suggest important improvements to such a people as the Chinese. In and near Canton city powerful forts have been erected upon new principles, a steamer and new fashioned war vessels have been built, and establishments for the manufacture of fire arms after foreign models have been put in operation.

For the prosecution of this the third campaign of the war, the English have now on the Chinese confines an immense naval and land force, the naval being the largest ever before assembled in Asia by any power in the world. There are about sixty well equipped ships of war, with fifteen war steamers, besides nearly one hundred armed Transport ships. As to the land force, there is a formidable army of about fourteen thousand fighting men, with Sappers and Miners, Royal and Madras artillery, and a troop of Horse. The Commander-in-Chief of all the land forces is Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough; Major General Lord Saltoun is second in command. The naval Commander-in-chief is vice Admiral Sir William Parker, Flag Ship, Cornwallis, 74; second in command, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, Flag Ship Blenhiem, 74. The entire expense of the whole British Expedition now in China is upwards of *five hundred thousand dollars* per month.

The above force if properly directed, would likely be quite sufficient to seize upon the Chinese empire, and yet every unprejudiced mind which has studied the subject, must decide that it is not, judging from the past, the object of the British Government to subvert the Government of China. Had this been their object, the whole army in the first campaign would have marched directly upon Pekin. Where ever the English force has gone the power of the Mandarins has been broken, and the capture of Pekin will be the last alternative, for when this takes place the power of the Emperor must certainly crumble to the dust, and the rule of the great Tartar Dynasty will be no more, while the English will have upon their hands the mighty task of quieting a population of three hundred and fifty millions, thickly spread over a vast extent of territory, and in a state of anarchy, consternation, and civil war. As to when the present hostile struggle is likely to terminate, it is exceedingly difficult to form any thing like an opinion of even probable correctness. Many lookers on argue that a final settlement is far distant, whilst others confidently predict an honorable conclusion of the whole within two months from the present date. My own opinion is that the end is not yet.—The present demands of the British Government are something like the following: twenty millions of dollars as an indemnity, the expenses of the war, the cession of one or more positions on the coast, free trade and honorable intercourse with the Empire, and a resident at Pekin. It remains to be seen whether the Emperor does not choose rather to lose his throne than yield even his nominal assent to these demands.

I have already taxed your patience too long to enter upon the moral merits or demerits of the origin of the war. On this subject vast ignorance still prevails both in England and America. It is *not* an "Opium War," and Mr. Adams is right in stating that its origin must be traced to circumstances long prior to the seizure of the opium. This seizure of the opium and the imprisonment of the Queen's officer only afforded, in the eyes of the British Government, a good pretext for commencing those hostile operations against China which they had long contemplated. I refer you with much pleasure to an able lecture on the "War in China," delivered in December last, before the Massachusett's Historical Society, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams. Upon some points Mr. Adams is in error, but being fully aware of the vast amount of ignorance which exists among all classes in the United States and Great Britain on every subject connected with this country, and having made China and the Chinese my sole study for nearly five years past, I have been astonished in perusing the lecture, at the accuracy of the lecturer's information and the justness of most of his views.

As a Christian philanthropist, I watch the various stirring scenes and events around me with intense interest, and verily believe that God in the economy and wisdom of His Providence, designs over-ruling all these present evils of war, and suffering, and bloodshed, for the opening of enlarged doors for the promulgation of the glorious gospel in these extensive dominions. Indeed, most interesting openings have already been made in positions hitherto absolutely sealed, and are now in possession of Protestant Missionaries. The progress of events are developing other openings and facilities: are the churches prepared and willing to occupy till the Master comes? Let us look beyond the cause of the present dreadful and warlike position of affairs in China, and regard the results and consequences as they bear upon the advancement of the kingdom and will of heaven, and let us make unceasing prayer unto God, that the gross darkness and moral death which have for so many ages enveloped this great land, may be dispelled by the glorious rising of the Son of Righteousness, and China become enlightened and christianized, and sanctified, and saved. Believe me, in the Lord Jesus,

Faithfully yours,

J. LEWIS SHUCK.

Religious Department.

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN.

Mr. L. had enjoyed the privilege of sitting under an able and successful ministry. His heart had been touched, and during a remarkable period, in which he saw many of his friends embracing the hope of salvation, his own convictions increased. Not long after, his feelings of impatience became sensitive. His attention was subsequently turned from its proper object, to one more nearly connected with our natural selfishness. He ceased to be an inquirer, and became an objector. It is hard to stop here. Opposition succeeded a habit of objecting; and apparent bitterness of prejudice and malevolence of expression, were observable whenever he opened his lips on the subject of religion. Still the past day of conviction was a memorable time to him. Five years afterwards he was again aroused to a sense of his danger; and with the alarm came the frightful recollection of his former conduct. Language which he had uttered—and which appeared nearly allied to blasphemy—returned fresh to his memory. He accused himself of having committed the unpardonable sin. All efforts to persuade him to the contrary, were unavailing. The impression was daily deepening. His mind lost its elasticity, and a moody temperament succeeded. His friends were alarmed—a suspicion was started among them that his conclusion might be just. This he marked, and labored to confirm it. He seemed, I know not how, to take a negative satisfaction in stating the desperation of his case, and in watching the fallen countenance of sympathy.

Many months had transpired, during which he was the subject of religious gossip with some—of a kind of superstitious dread with others—and of fervent prayer with a few of the remainder; when the case was stated to a judicious minister, whom some providence had called into the neighborhood. He waited on Mr. L., who, far from being averse to any conversation relative to his own state, seemed rather to court it. He was fluent in all the details of time and circumstances; and always ended his narrative with the declaration that he had ceased forever to pray. After a preparatory interchange of remarks, he was asked—'You believe yourself guilty of the unpardonable sin?'

'I am sure of it.'

'In what did the crimes consist?'

'I opposed the work of God.'

'So did Saul.'

'I denied Jesus Christ.'

'So did a disciple afterwards honored by his Master.'

'I doubted the power of Jesus Christ, after strong evidences in its favor.'

'So did Thomas.'

'What! are you attempting to prove by such examples that I am a Christian?'

'Not at all; I am only inquiring into the nature of your guilt; and thus far I see no reason for despair.'

'I have hated God'—rejoined the self-condemned—'and openly avowed my enmity in sight of his divine operations.'

'Thus far your case is lamentable indeed; but not hopeless still. Our hearts are naturally at enmity with God. And I do not see why the open avowal of this, drawn out by the sight of the law, into visible form, must necessarily and always constitute the guilt of which you accuse yourself.'

'I feel that I am cut off from salvation.'

'It is difficult to reason against your feelings. But they are no proof on the present subject. Let me inquire whether you desire the pardon of your sins?'

'Assuredly; if it were possible.'

'Do you regret the conduct of which you accuse yourself?'

'Certainly.'

'Do you sincerely desire repentance?'

'I would give the world, if it were mine, to be able to do so.'

'Then it is not possible that you have been guilty to an unpardonable extent; for these are characteristics of a state of mind [illegible], but far from being desperate.—And they come within the design of the gospel invitations.'

There was something simple and touching in this mode of ministering to a mind diseased; and it produced an effect which, probably, no other process could have accomplished. Mr. L. did not long survive this interview. But his living and dying hours were those of a favored Christian.—*Dr. Henry.*

ON WHAT ARE YOU DEPENDING?

Strange as it may appear, it is a truth, that Christians are often helped by their hindrances, and made richer by their losses; and I may add also, that by their falls they learn to stand on their feet the more steadily.

An hour ago I walked abroad with a youthful companion; the sun had some time set, and the landscape, as the poet says, had 'faded,' and a 'solemn stillness' pervaded the air. Some will have it that youth and age are not fit associates; but often do I find just the reverse of all this to be the truth. Well, we seated ourselves on a rail, overhanging a dry ditch of some depth. 'Have a care,' said I, 'for you know age is cautious and oftentimes distrustful. Have a care,' said I, 'for the rail on which we are seated, is but a crazy one.'

'Crazy!' cried out young confidence—'crazy! why it is as firm as a rock!'

'Aye,' thought I, 'the rocks on which some people depend are as uncertain as the shifting sand.' In five or ten minutes after, (for notwithstanding my sage reflection I had kept my seat,) the rail gave way under us with a crash, and we both fell backward at full length into the ditch. My companion fell lightly, and was not injured; but, as for me, I did not escape without bruises: nevertheless, after slowly gathering myself up again, I walked away much benefitted by my mishap; for it suggested to my mind this very profitable inquiry, 'On what are you depending?' Now there are many, who, though too worldly-wise to trust the weight of their bodies on a crazy rail, are thoughtless and reckless enough to trust the welfare of their souls on a foundation equally precarious. On what, then, are you depending?

It is quite bad enough, when our earthly hopes break down with us; but it is a thousand times when the same thing happens to our heavenly expectations. If you are not content with the beggarly elements of time, your foundation does not so much matter; but if you have set your heart on the glorious things of eternity, bear in mind that 'other foundations can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.' 1 Cor. iii. 11.

HOW TO PAY CHURCH DEBTS.

The church with which I am connected as a pastor, in erecting the building in which they worship, contracted a debt of about $5,000. It was held by seven or eight individuals in the congregation. Many had long used it as a very convenient excuse for not giving much to benevolent objects: and all felt it to be a real burden. Yet no efforts had been made for seven years to pay any part of it, either principal or interest.

Within two or three months past, the church has been roused to greater activity and faithfulness; and enjoyed a larger share than usual of the influences of the divine Spirit. Numbers have been awakened, and hopefully converted. In the midst of this delightful work, a missionary, who had returned for a season, in ill health, from a foreign field, visited us, and told us what his own eyes had seen of the perishing condition of the heathen, and of the openings, which God, in his Providence, is making, for Christians to send them the only remedy—the Gospel of the risen Savior. His statements and appeals deeply affected our hearts. He had scarcely left us, when we were visited by an Agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who by his lucid, able and warm addresses on the subject, deepened the good impression, and greatly advanced an effort which had been previously commenced by us, to raise sufficient funds to support a missionary in the foreign field.

At length, on the night of a communion Sabbath, after we had received a number of persons into the church, and had set down again at the table of Him who died for lost men in heathen as well as in Christian lands, and at the close of a very solemn meeting, an elder who was one of the largest holders of the debt against the church, arose, and with a full heart, begged leave to address the meeting. He stated, as well as his emotions would permit, that the debt of the congregation had been long felt to be embarrassing, and had been urged by some, as a reason, for not contributing more liberally to benevolent objects. He was exceedingly desirous to have it removed. And in view of what they had recently heard, and of the renewed dedication, which they had that day made of themselves to God, he felt it to be his duty and privilege, to relinquish the whole of his claim against the church, which he thereby did, most cheerfully, delightfully, and forever.

We were all taken by surprise, and melted into tears. Another elder instantly rose and said,—"I have long felt that silver and the gold are the Lord's, and have consecrated *all* my earthly property to his service I have this day renewed the dedication.—I know not the amount of that brother's claim against the church; but, whatever it be, just as much as he relinquishes, so much do I pay towards extinguishing the remainder of the debt."

Another large creditor and member of the Church then rose, and most cheerfully and unconditionally relinquished half of their claims, which reduced the debt to about $1000,—which amount has since been subscribed by other members of the congregation: so that now we are *out of debt.* We have also got enough subscribed annually, to warrant us in engaging to sustain a missionary in the foreign field. And all this has been done in the midst of a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; yet so far from impeding the good work, it has evidently helped it forward.—Others have heard of these lovely fruits of religion amongst us, have come into our meetings, and have there, we trust, repented of their sins and embraced the Savior.—Sure I am, that there never was so delightful a spirit amongst us as at the present moment.

And now, permit me to say, to other churches that are in debt;—would you, brethren, pay your debts at once, in an easy, pleasant and profitable manner? Then enlarge your hearts. Make a dying world the object of your compassionate regard and benevolent effort. Increase your information concerning the deplorable condition of the poor benighted heathen, or the destitute in our own land. Let your sympathies flow out for them. Offer up unceasing prayer on their behalf. And above all, open wide your purses, and contribute liberally and cheerfully toward sending them the word of life. Do this at once, and continue to do it, and your debts will speedily vanish.—*Pastor's Journal.*

TO-MORROW.—Who can tell how much is embraced in this expression? Though a few hours intervene between it and us——though it will soon commence its course—who is there that can read a single page and pronounce the character of its events?

To-morrow! Those who are gay may be sad. Those who are now walking the avenues of pleasure, led by the hand of hope, may be the subject of intense sorrow.—Prosperity may be changed into adversity.

Those who are now on the mountain summit may be in the valley. The rosy cheek may be overspread with paleness—the strong step may falter. Death may have overtaken us.

To-morrow! It may have entirely changed the course of our lives. It may form a new era in our existence. What we fear may not happen.

To-morrow! away with anxiety. Let us lean on Providence. There is a being to whom all the distinctions of time are the same, and who is able to dispose of every thing for our wise improvement.

PRAYER.

Prayer is the divinely appointed means of sustaining spiritual life in the believer's soul, and by shedding on all within the influence of the divine grace, imparting to all without the impress of the divine image.

It is the gathering of the celestial manna—the feeding on the living bread which came down from heaven, to nourish the soul to everlasting life, and for the divine nourishment thus obtained, nothing can be safely substituted.

Praising the bread of life, however warmly, can not. Were you to try a similar experiment with your daily food for the body, what would be the result? And does the soul less require its appropriate nourishment, to strengthen its spiritual life?

Distributing the bread of life to others, however liberally, cannot be safely substituted for feeding on it ourselves by prayer.

Try a simple experiment, but for one day, with the body; and will not its weakened and exhausted state at night painfully remind you that the most benevolent zeal cannot supply the place of necessary food in supporting animal life. Believe me, it can as little supply the place of secret prayer in the support of the spiritual.

Working for God, however laboriously, is no safe substitute for devout communion with God; yea, the more work you have to do for God, you can alone obtain it by fervent prayer, and without which you will soon grow weary of, or weary in your work.

Were the invigorating sunshine and refreshing showers withheld, would the seed deposited in the bosom of the earth spring forth? Or, if he had put forth its tender buds and blossoms, would they not, if not nourished by heaven's sunshine and showers, soon languish, wither, droop, and die?

If the lamp be unfed by fresh supplies of oil, will not the flame burn dimmer and dimmer, and at length expire?

Not less indispensible is prayer to the progress, yea, the very life of spirituality in a believing soul!

Prayer draws down the warming beams of the Son of Righteousness, the refreshing showers of the Spirit of grace, beneath whose genial influence all the spiritual graces which God's own hand has planted, expand in their fullest bloom and diffuse all around their sweetest fragrance.—*Meditations on prayer by H. White.*

To walk by faith, and not by sight, is to believe in unseen things. The difference is not to be understood as times of spiritual light and spiritual darkness.

Children's Department.

ADVANTAGES OF EARLY PIETY.

Early Piety Yields a sure Preparation for an Early Grave.

An early grave is the lot of millions of our race. Like the fair blossoms of an uncongenial spring, they come forth only to perish. A third part of the young are destined to an early tomb; and what but early piety can prepare them for such a destiny? The expiring child, who has been taught to fear his God, and to lisp the precious name of his Savior, is in a more envied position than the most renowned philosopher, in all the height of his discovery, who has not sat down, as a little child, at the feet of Jesus. O, the sweet peace, the calm and holy serenity, the bright and joyous hope, which play around the dying pillow of the young Christian, as he combats the last enemy, and prepares for his heavenly flight! We have seen him, in life's bright morn, ere yet the heart was saddened with care, longing to depart and be with Christ, which is far better; we have seen the glassy eye brightening and sparkling with the hopes of immortality; we have heard the faint but fervent prayer poured from quivering and pallid lips,—"Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!" O, how unutterably sublime is the death of a young Christian! To see him quitting the world without a sigh, at that period of life when most it is fitted to allure; to hear him counselling his brothers and sisters, with a dying, faltering voice, to seek the Lord while he may be found, to call upon him while he is near; to behold him, with all the calm resignation and faith of a departing prophet, committing his immortal spirit into the bosom of his Savior and his God; to see the smile of peace resting upon his motionless features, even after they have subsided into all the stillness and coldness of death. Surely this is the perfection of the moral sublime—a spectacle of moral and spiritual grandeur which nothing but faith in a crucified Redeemer could ever realize.—*Selected from an English Book.*

"NEVER HUNCH WHEN OTHERS CROWD."

One very warm afternoon in July, I visited a school in Boston. There were about sixty children, from four to eight years old. The school room was small, and the children looked much oppressed by the seat, especially the youngest.

I stood up before them and asked, "Children, can you tell me what peace children will do?"

One said, "Love their enemies;" another, "Forgive their enemies;" another, "Resist not evil;" another, "When others strike one cheek, turn the other;" another, "Overcome evil with good."

All these were good answers. At length, a little girl whom I had observed on the middle of a seat directly before me, looking very uncomfortable, (being so crowded that she could not move her elbows,) looked up, and, in a most piteous and plaintive tone, said—

"*Peace children, don't hunch when others crowd.*"

That was the very thing! The little crowded, suffering child, gave the best definition of peace I ever heard. She gave a sure and certain antidote to all anger and fighting. "*Never hunch when others crowd.*" And she drew it directly from her own personal experience. She said what she felt. That makes it all the better. There the little girl was crowded up—her arms squeezed down to her side—she could hardly move or breathe; yet there was no anger, no quarreling, simply because she did not "hunch."

Let all children act upon this maxim, and never hunch when others crowd, and it would be impossible to get them into a fight. When other children get angry at you, pinch, strike, or kick you, destroy your things, try to provoke you by calling you names, or in any way crowd upon you, and try to injure you, do not "hunch"—that is, do not return anger for anger, and evil for evil; but affectionately and lovingly suffer the wrong, and it will be impossible to fight and war among themselves. Others will take care how they crowd upon you. This is the way that Jesus did.

How few children act as this sweet-tempered, lovely little girl did. They are selfish, and want to have all the best things for themselves, and are not willing that others should be more comfortable than they are. This is the reason there is so much quarreling among children. They do not love each other as well as they do themselves. But selfishness always makes them unhappy. If this little girl had "hunched" and crowded the other children, it would not have done her any good, for they would have crowded back again worse, and perhaps have struck her, so she would have been warmer and more uncomfortable than before.—*A Kiss for a Blow.*

My son, keep my words, and lay up my commandments with thee.—*Prov.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, January 11, 1843.

Mr. John M. Carpenter will lecture in this village on the evening of the 13th inst. Mr. C. has no superior as a Temperance Lecturer, and his impassioned eloquence never fails to enlist the feelings of his hearers. Come out and hear him.

The Midnight Cry.

We have received two numbers of this paper, published in New York by J. V. Himes, assisted by others. It advocates the doctrine of Miller that the end of the world is to come during this year, (1843.) If this doctrine be true, it is a most important one. If it be false, it will do more for the cause of infidelity than infidels can do. The believers in it manifest much sincerity, and a zeal that is praiseworthy in a good cause. The writers in the Midnight Cry express the fullest confidence in the truthfulness of their sentiments, and even think there can be no doubt in the case. Whether this doctrine be true or false, we are not about to say; we think, however, that it is a delusion, but this thing is true, that many who may be startled at the idea that the end of the world will occur in April next, will, in all probability, be summoned to yield to the relentless hand of death before that time. We therefore, give this advice, "Be ye, therefore, also ready, for ye know not when the Son of man cometh."

Fire.—On the 29th of Nov., the Temperance house kept by Asa C. Potter, at the State Bridge, in Verona, was consumed by fire. The loss is estimated at from $800 to $1000. There was no insurance on the property.

Governor's Message.

The great length of the Message of Gov. Bouck prevents our giving it entire to our readers. We have, however, selected such portions of it as would be the most likely to interest them. This also prevents us from furnishing our usual variety of News.

The Court of Inquiry.

The examination of the mutineers on board the 'Somers,' has been in progress for more than a week, at the Navy Yard, in Brooklyn. The testimony thus far elicited corroborates the statements of Commander Mackenzie, and there seems to be no possible doubt of his triumphant acquittal.

For the Register.

The Second Advent.

Mr. Editor—In a late number of your paper it was stated that "Miller is preaching the day of judgment in New-York to crowded audiences. The clergy are taking up the question with considerable zeal—attempting to show that this fair earth will not be a smoking ruin next April."

I have not adopted the theory of Mr. Miller, and am not prepared to say, whether Jesus Christ will come to judge the world in 1843, or in a century from that time— On the contrary, I have not so much confidence in other theories on this subject as to be certain, that time will not close, and the solemn scenes of the judgment burst upon our view before the earth shall have performed another annual revolution. Jesus Christ, when speaking of his second advent, most impressively warns his disciples, saying "Take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, and cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares. For as a snare shall it come on all them that dwell on the face of the whole earth. Watch ye, therefore, and pray always, that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man." Luke xxi. 34—36. Again, after declaring the parable of the ten virgins, which presents to our view the same great event, he says, "Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of man cometh." Mat. xxv. 13. The Apostles who witnessed the ascension of our Lord, being informed by 'two men in white apparel that this same Jesus who is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven, believed the testimony, and ever afterwards during the period of their earthly pilgrimage were looking and earnestly desiring the time might arrive, when he would "appear the second time without sin unto salvation." This glorious event was presented by the Apostles, as a source of comfort in trial, and a motive of encouragement to their persecuted brethren to persevere thro' all their tribulations in the way of holiness. 2 Thess. i. 4—10. In the first epistle to the Thessalonians, the Apostle, having introduced the subject and described the scenery of that day, and the important events connected with it, exhorts his brethren to "comfort one another with these words," and also in the language of affection and warning says to them, "Let us not sleep as do others; but let us watch and be sober." In his letter to Titus he exhorts him and instructs him to exhort others to be "looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Savior Jesus Christ."

The Apostle Peter having directed the minds of his brethren to this important subject urges them to be looking and hasting unto the coming of the day of God. 2 Pet. iii. 12. The language of inspiration now quoted most clearly demonstrates that it was the privilege as well as duty of primitive christians to be looking and waiting for the second advent of Jesus Christ. If it was their duty, eighteen hundred years ago, certainly, it is not the less our duty at the present time; and if not too much enchanted with the scenery of this "fair earth," we we shall, like them be anxious for the approach of that day. Is it necessary on the supposition that Mr. Miller's theory is not true, and, notwithstanding he advocates it with so much zeal, that the clergy should spend their energies in allaying the excitement, by attempting to prove that Jesus Christ will not make his second appearance in 1843, and thereby induce the people of God to cease looking for that event, and a slumbering world to conclude, there is no danger that the Lord will descend at present with a shout, and that they will be startled, by the "voice of the archangel and the trump of God; or thrown into consternation by the cry, "Behold the Bridegroom cometh." For myself I can see no necessity for all this, and think it would be better when speaking on this subject to imitate more closely the language of Christ, and the two eminent Apostles whose words we have quoted. What injury would the cause of Christ sustain if all the clergy and every professed christian were to admit the possibility of Christ's second advent in 1843, and were each to make seriously the following important inquiries? Am I ready for that event? Is my lamp filled with oil, trimmed and burning? Am I "looking for and earnestly desiring the coming of the day of God?" Am I upon my watch, and like the faithful and wise steward diligent in the discharge of every duty? Am I in a state of preparation to give an account of my stewardship? Have I satisfactory evidence that if Christ should come suddenly, in his own glory, and in the glory of his Father, I should be of that happy number who will be 'changed in the twinkling of an eye and caught up to meet the Lord in air'? Can I say honestly I desire a personal interview with Jesus Christ? and as he says "I come quickly," can I cheerfully respond with the Apostle, and say, even so, come, Lord Jesus"? If we cannot answer these inquiries in the affirmative it becomes us instead of stopping to prove that Jesus Christ will not come in 1843, to awake to the subject of our own salvation and give all diligence to make our 'calling and election sure.' With the light I have on the subject, I choose rather to make the above admission and inquiries than to pursue an opposite course.

My desire is that I may be in readiness to meet my Lord, if he should come as soon as Mr. Miller anticipates; and if he should not, that I may be willing to labor, still longer for him in his vineyard here below, and like Job, patiently 'wait all the days of my appointed time until my change come.'

A. ESTEE.

Shiloh, Dec. 21, 1842.

For the Register.

It was not my intention in submitting a few lines to your paper on the subject of the impropriety of Capital Punishment, to show much labored argument for the position I have taken with respect to this momentous subject. Choosing rather to appeal to that swift witness for truth which I believe we all feel, or might feel, if we would take heed to that light which shines as in a dark place, and which would certainly teach us better things than to exult in, or even to countenance in the least degree the propriety of inflicting torture in any way on the body of a fellow citizen.

I think it must be acknowledged to be sufficient when we have a criminal in our power and are able to prevent him from committing the like offense again, and that every act of violence against his person after this, must arise from, and be the result of those revengeful and Anti-Christian propensities which must be sooner or later unprofitable to those that indulge them.

But, to return, as there were some observations made upon the few lines which were inserted for me last week, I thought I might remark that perhaps I might have been a little more explicit, as regards that portion of the decalogue which I referred to, "Thou shalt not kill," as being indefinite, inasmuch as there are no circumstances defined which might make it warrantable for us to take life, as to the other declaration, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," it seems to run in parallel meaning with these words of Christ, where he says, "He that taketh up the sword shall perish by the sword;" the general meaning or exposition of these declarations must necessarily be that they who contend in battle are likely to become the sacrifice of their mutual animosities.

There might be abundance of argument deduced not only from the Old and New Testament; but from the opinions of most eminent men, as authors of comments upon government, law, &c., in favor of the position I have taken in this case, as in the former, the circumstance of Cain, where it is represented that the voice of his brother Abel's blood cried to the Almighty from the ground, and Cain, as it appears, well knowing the things of a man, by the spirit of a man that was in him, was led to declare from a knowledge of this vindictive spirit in man, (as a natural and unrestrained propensity,) that whosoever should find him should slay him. But now mark what forbearance and mercy is shown by the great Arbiter of life and death, to this abandoned and ruthless murderer, setting a mark upon him lest any one finding him should slay him, and issuing a declaration that whosoever slew Cain, vengeance should be taken on them seven fold.

But as I have said it was not my desire to take the field in argument, in fine language, neither by enticing words of the wisdom of man, neither to build up, or pull down any thing of sectarian character, but as far as I might be qualified, in my measure, although it may be small, in the demonstration of the spirit, and in the power of truth afforded me, to endeavor to convince the judgment that we ought to put in practice principles of forbearance, long-suffering, tenderness, and mercy.

The late tragical occurrence on board the Somers, which has so agitated the public mind, the suspicions and fears that are entertained that the innocent have suffered the awful penalty of the law as it now exists, is enough to arouse the feelings of every concerned individual, that a law authorizing such arbitrary measures, particularly when it stands connected with any uncertainty as to the actual committal of crime, (and this is no solitary instance where this has been the case,) might be repealed.

I do not think we ought to be weary with well doing, either to fold up our hands because our Legislature had the subject before them last winter, but to endeavor to keep it alive, and that those who feel concerned may individually espouse it, is the wish of a Friend.

News of the Day.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Fellow Citizens—The Constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to communicate by message to the Legislature at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall judge expedient, and take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

I have entered upon the discharge of the responsible duties of the Executive Department of the Government with a proper regard, as I trust, for the important obligations imposed upon me.

For the first time since the first organization of the Government, the Chief Magistrate has been selected from the agricultural portion of community. Whatever distrust I may feel in taking upon myself an untried station of so much importance and difficulty, I repose with confidence on the guidance of the Almighty; on the co-operation of every department of Government, and on the indulgence of a generous people, who are always ready to overlook unintentional errors.

Although the country is in possession of an uncommon surplus of the products of labor, yet business is depressed, and the people are embarrassed in all their moneyed transactions. This should doubtless be charged to the fact that fictitious prices and an inordinate desire for wealth have led to the contracting of debts which the products of the country at the present low prices do not furnish the means of paying. But I am confident that this state of things is gradually undergoing a salutary change. The people doubtless see the necessity of more economy in all their affairs, and the evil consequences of a system of credit altogether too much extended. I am also confident that they will not again be so easily misled by the fallacy of artificial means to make them prosperous; and that they have also become convinced that the substantial wealth can only be derived from productive labor. There is no nation so highly favored as the people of the United States, and if they properly improve the advantages they possess, time will show that in point of greatness they are, as yet in their infancy.

Under a power to "make or alter" regulations and relations to the times, places, and manner of holding elections for representatives in Congress, the present Congress has passed a law which, in effect, requires the several states to legislate in a particular manner, in relation to the choice of representatives. However unlimited may be the power of the national legislature to "alter" the existing regulations of the States or to "make" those which are entirely new, it is impossible, upon any fair construction, to maintain that the power to "make or alter" includes a power to act upon State Legislatures, and compel them to pass any particular law upon the subject. As a question of mere expediency, this measure was not called for. No State has ever omitted to make the necessary regulation for the choice of representatives in Congress. But as an authorized exercise of power, it was, like all other encroachments by the general government, highly dangerous to the stability of the Union.

I have been led to this course of remark from the tendency which has been noticed to strengthen the national arm at the expense of the several States, and from finding upon our statute books laws which have been adjudged to stand in conflict with our obligations to the other States. I allude to our laws relating to "persons held to service or labor" in other States who may escape into this. The federal Constitution has provided that they shall not "in consequence of any law or regulation" of the State to which they may escape, "be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." In 1793 Congress passed a law prescribing the manner in which the surrender should be made, and forbidding all persons under a heavy penalty from interfering with the claimant.— Our laws have thrown many obstacles in the way of the claimant in the assertion of his right. The principle upon which these laws are based has been pronounced unconstitutional by our own supreme court of the United States. That high tribunal made a decision at its last January term, which goes the whole length of declaring our laws repugnant to the Constitution, and consequently void. After the question has been thus settled in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, I submit whether these laws ought any longer to have a place upon the statute book. It does not become us as a member of the confederacy to hold a language to our sister States which they may deem offensive, and which the common arbiter between us has declared to be repugnant to the national compact.

I will not discuss the question of slavery. The abstract right to hold any man in bondage is a question upon which in this State there is no diversity of opinion. We have happily relieved ourselves from the evils of slavery. But we have no right to interfere with that institution as it exists in other States. We have virtually agreed that it shall not be done, and until we are prepared to break up the national compact, and take the hazard of a civil war, our obligations to the other States should be faithfully discharged.

The federal constitution has also provided, that "a person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime." At the last session of the Legislature, a concurrent resolution was adopted by the two houses, declaring, "that in the opinion of this legislature, stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia, is a crime within the meaning of the section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States." I deem it proper to say, that resolution fully accords with my own judgment. Although such an act may not be forbidden by our laws, the stealing of a slave has been declared to be a crime in other states; and if a transgressor of their criminal laws flee within our jurisdiction, we are bound by compact not to screen him. The constitution declares that he shall 'be delivered up."

In stating thus frankly the opinions which I entertain upon this delicate and important subject, I am aware that I may incur the censure of some, whose good opinion I should be glad to preserve. But I repose with confidence upon the great body of the people, who, I am persuaded, are not so blinded by passion or prejudice, that they cannot look upon the subject with candor; and who, whatever may be their private opinions, will not attribute my course to any other motive, than a sincere desire to preserve the Union, and to perpetuate the blessings of a free government, by a scrupulous discharge of the obligations of good faith towards our sister states.

This state has constructed and put in operation about 700 miles of canal, and have in progress the enlargement of the Erie, the construction of the Black River and Genesee Valley canals, the improvement of the Oneida River, and has purchased the Oneida Lake canal. In addition to this, the state has loaned its credit to the following incorporated companies:—

Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	$ 800,000
N. Y. and Erie Rail Road Co.	3,000,000
Ithaca and Owego R. R. Co.	315,700
Catskill & Canajorharie R. R. Co.	200,000
Auburn and Syracuse R. R. Co.	200,000
Auburn and Rochester R. R. Co.	200,000
Hudson and Berkshire R. R. Co.	150,000
Tonawanda R. R. Co.	100,000
Long Island R. R. Co.	100,000
Schenectady and Troy R. R. Co.	100,000
Tioga Coal, Iron, Mining, and Manufacturing Co.	70,000
	$5,235,700

The New York and Erie, the Ithaca and Owego, and the Catskill and Canajoharie Rail Road Companies, have failed to pay the interest on their loans from the state, and the two latter roads have been sold at auction, and the sale of the former is postponed until the first Tuesday in May next.

The public work which has been put under contract, and is now suspended in an unfinished state, consists principally of portions of the Enlargement of the Erie Canal between Schenectady and the west bounds of the city of Utica; between Syracuse and the village of Jordan; between Lyons and the west bounds of the city of Rochester; at Lockport; between Black Rock and Buffalo; and also parts of the Black River and Genesee Valley canals; and the improvement of the Oneida river.

The work under contract for the enlargement and improvement of the Erie Canal, including that which has been completed, as estimated at contract prices, amounts to $13,026,919 92

The amount that has been paid for work done under the contracts, and upon those that have been canceled is 10,518,319 73

The amount due and remaining to be paid for work done is 210,324 47

Making the total amount of work done 10,728,644 20

And the total amount of work remaining to be done to close the contracts, 2,298,275 72

The work under contract for the construction of the Genesee Valley canal including that which has been completed, as estimated at contract prices, amounts to $4,223,305 68

The amount that has been paid for work done under contracts and upon those that have been cancelled is 3,120,821 34

The amount due and remaining to be paid for work done is 47,970 49

Making the total amount of work done, 3,168,851 83

And the total amount of work remaining to be done to close the contracts is $1,054,453 85

The work under contract for the construction of the Black River Canal and Erie Canal Feeder, including that which has been completed, as estimated at contract prices, amounts to 1,760,046 12

The amount that has been paid for work done under the contracts and upon those that have been canceled 1,670,680 79

The amount due and remaining to be paid for work done is 4,676 37

Making the total amount of work done 1,675,357 16

And the total amount of work remaining to be done to close the contracts 84,658 97

The work under contract for the improvement of the navigation of the Oneida River, including that which has been completed, as estimated at contract prices, amounts to 70,122 56

The amount that has been paid for work done under the contracts and upon those that have been canceled 53,963 04

Making the total amount of work done to close the contracts is 16,159 52

The work under contract upon all of the State Canals, including the Oneida River improvement, and the work which has been completed, as estimated at contract prices is 19,080,391 29

The amount that has been paid for work done under the contracts, and upon those that have been canceled is 15,363,841 90

The amount due and remaining to be paid for work done is 262,971 33

Making the total amount of work done 15,626,813 23

And the total amount remaining to be done to close the contracts 3,453,578 06

The praiseworthy and patriotic exertions of the last legislature to relieve the state in the crisis of our pecuniary affairs, is worthy of all commendation; and if the policy then adopted has resulted in some injury to individuals, it must be ascribed to the necessity of the case, rather than a willingness that any portion of our citizens should suffer detriment.

The policy of arresting large expenditures, and providing for the prompt payment of the interest, and a gradual diminution of the state debt, has exerted a salutary influence in reviving our credit.

The question of a direct tax, rendered necessary by the exigency of our affairs, has been clearly approved by the people; but direct taxation should not be regarded as a permanent measure of finance for the purpose of constructing public works, but as one of a temporary nature, called for by an existing emergency. All future appropriations should be made with reference to as speedy a relinquishment of the tax as the public credit and the general welfare of the state will permit.

The speedy completion of the Black River canal and feeder to and including the summit level, and the Genesee Valley canal, as far as the first feeder from the Genesee River south of Portage, is doubtless anxiously desired by the friends of these improvements. I do not feel that I should faithfully discharge my duty did I not recommend for your careful consideration these portions of the public works. This should of course be done with strict reference to the financial condition of the state,

The following statement shows the aggregate amount of the state debt, on the 30th of September, 1842, and the sum required to pay the interest thereon for the current year:

	Am't of debt.	Am't of int.
At 4 1-2 p. c. int.	587,700 00	26,446 50
At 5 "	16,247,096 39	812,354 76
At 5 1-2 "	4,638,000 00	89,540 00
At 6 "	2,507,388 06	150,443 28
At 7 "	3,754,794 28	262,835 60
6 p. cents of 1837,	12,771 27	no interest.
	$24,737,749 00	1,341,620 14

The principal of this debt is payable as follows:

On demand, 118,390 48; in the year 1843, 227,327; 1844, 235,379 07; 1845, 4,234,201 61; 1846, 571,304; 1847, 11,000; 1848, 1,054,993; 1849, 1,766,700; 1850, 1,250,000; 1851, 50,000; 1852, 20,0000; 1854, 500,000; 1855, 4,000,000; 1858, 3,546,305 34; 1861, 1,300,000; 1862, 900,000; 1865, 28,000; payable at pleasure 698,074 27. $24,737,749 00

Available means in the hands of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, applicable to the payment of the debt of 1845, 1,407,665 85

$23,330,083 15

There is in addition to the preceding available means, the sum of $511,869 62 unavailable, and which the Comptroller states, consists of loans to insolvent banks.

More than three-fourths of the debt which falls due in 1845; about 2,000,000 of the Genesee Valley Canal; 739,000 of the Black River Canal; and about one-half of the stock for the enlargement of the Erie Canal; 162,000 of the New York and Erie Rail Road stock, and 63,000 of the seven per cent. stocks, issued in 1842, are held by foreigners.

The amount of expenditures "on and for all the state canals and charges caused by or growing out of them during the last fiscal year is 1,730,188 17

The amount of payments from the treasury on account of the General Fund, during the same period is 1,205,367 79

2,935,555 96

The amount of revenue of the state canals received during the same period, from all sources, is 1,788,692 78

The amount of receipts into the treasury on account of the General Fund, during the same period is 938,197 80 2,726,890 58

Deficit 198,665 38

As the preceding statement closes with the fiscal year, it does not of course, include any part of the mill tax.

In addition to the preceding, there is a contingent liability for stock issued and loaned to rail road companies that have thus far paid the interest, amounting to 1,729,000. The annual interest on the liabilities amounts to [illegible].

There remains unsold 33,797 acres of land belonging to the General Fund, estimated to be worth $19,961, which yields no revenue.

The productive capital of the Common School Fund is $1,[illegible]296 72. There also belongs to this fund, 395,520 acres of land, valued at $258,295 which are unproductive.

The amount received into the Treasury for revenue of this fund during the last fiscal year is 92,029 06

And the annual appropriation from the income of the U. S. Deposite Fund, 165 000 00

257,029 06

The balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1841, was 90,161 82

$347,190 88

The amount of common school dividends and miscellaneous expenses paid from the treasury during the last year, is 275,089 18

Leaving a balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th of Sept. last, of $72,101 70

The capital of the Literature Fund is invested in state banks, and insurance stocks, and amounts to $268,990 57. To this fund also belong 10,913 acres of land, valued at $1,815.

The revenue of this fund during the last year, is $19,500 94.

And the annual appropriation from the income of the U. States Deposite Fund 28,000 00 47,500 94

The balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1841, was 20,271 83

67,772 77

The dividends to Academies, and contingent expenses charged upon the revenue of the Fund, during the same period, amounts to 49,789 62

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 30th of Sept. last $17,983 15

The United States Deposite Fund consists of loans on mortgage, by county commissioners, amounting to $4,631,890 05

Deduct am'nt due gen. fund, 617,369 34

Am't rec'd from U. States $4,014,520 71

The amount received into the Treasury during the last year, on account of revenue is, $311,737 31

The charges upon the revenue during the same period were 304,737 31

Leaving bal. in Treasury, 7,000 00

On the first day of July last there were in this state 10,785 school districts; and the number of children taught the past year was 598,901.

The number of volumes in the district libraries on the 1st of Jan. 1842, was 811,461; and at this time it probably exceeds 1,000,000.

The amount of disbursements for common schools during the last year is as follows:

To teach. from public money, $588,466 54

" con. by individuals

on rate bills,	468,727 27
Payments for libraries,	98'226 09
	$1,155,419 90

The officers who preside over the department of finance and education will submit in their annual reports statements in detail with such general suggestions as they may deem useful.

The subject of education in all its departments, merits your most attentive consideration. It is in my opinion quite proper that in relation to a subject of so much importance, the legislature should annually satisfy themselves that the Common School and Literature Funds are safely invested, and rendered as productive as practicable.

The revenue for the year ending the 30th of Sept. last, has been materially affected by a reduction in canal tolls, and in the auction and salt duties, as compared with the preceding year.

The tolls are less by	$192,968 86
The auction duties are less by	6,417 59
The salt duties	415,720 35
	$214,858 80

The impression is very general that several of the public officers in the city of New York, particularly those who are connected with our inspection laws, are extravagantly paid for their services. This ultimately operates as a tax either upon the producer, or the consumer, or both. There may be other public officers whose compensation exceeds a just equivalent for the services rendered. Should you find such to be the case, you will apply the proper corrective.

The privileges granted to banking institutions, doubtless had for their object the public accommodation; for any other purpose they would be entirely inadmissible. All legislation on this subject should be in reference to the accomplishment of this end, and the banks should be made to do their duty to the people.

A bank, while it pursues the fair and legitimate object of its creation, has the power of aiding all the business relations of the country; but when it is converted to the purpose of accommodating stockholders, directors, speculators and monopolists, to the exclusion of business men, it becomes a curse to any community, and I can hardly imagine a greater evil. Such a system is calculated to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

The banking institutions should at all times be subject to the control of the legislature, who cannot well be too watchful in checking their natural tendency to partiality, and inflated issues. Every institution that diverts its means from the legitimate purposes of banking, should be promptly deprived of its charter. Every institution that faithfully fulfils its duties to the public, should be sustained and protected.

The safety fund system was designed mainly to accomplish this end, and while the fund remained adequate, it furnished the means for a prompt and certain redemption of the notes of insolvent banks, and gave greater security to the bill-holder than any other system in practice in this country.

Until recently, the public have doubtless felt great security in this system; but the fund has become so much impaired by the failure of several banks, that it is now unable to meet the immediate calls upon it. The contributions required by law will not provide for a complete redemption of the bills of insolvent banks until the 1st of January, 1849. This estimate is based on the supposition that no part of the bills of the banks that have failed, will be paid from their assets.

The facts developed in relation to the insolvent banks, show that there has been, in some instances, great abuse in their management, and a reckless disregard of moral obligation. How it should have happened that a bank could so improperly conduct its affairs as to cause a total loss to the stockholders, and leave no assetts for the redemption of its bills in circulation, and yet escape the timely observation of the Bank Commissioners, I am unable to imagine. It may have resulted from the want of proper means for ascertaining the real condition of the banks. But whatever may have been the cause, it is quite evident that the appointment of commissioners has not answered all the valuable ends which were anticipated from the measure.

It has been ascertained that the issues of some banks that have failed, have greatly exceeded the amount authorized by law. To guard against such an abuse in future, I renew the recommendation of my predecessor, that the circulating notes should be registered and countersigned by some public officer.

The people have already suffered so much from the frauds and insolvency of some of these institutions, that the subject demands your careful attention.

In almost all instances, the mal-practice of these institutions can be traced to the neglect, or fraudulent acts of their officers; and within the last six years, there have been several extraordinary cases of peculation and fraud. I recommend that provision be made by law for punishing all future transgressions of the kind by imprisonment in the State prison.

Eighty-five associations and individual bankers have deposited the requisite securities, and received circulation notes therefor under the general banking law. Seven of these have been closed by their own officers, and redeemed their notes at par, excepting $1,108, now outstanding, for the redemption of which an equal amount has been deposited with the Comptroller, that had at the time of failure a circulation of $1,197,559 00.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the consideration of an act entitled "an act to extend the exemption of household furniture and working tools from distress for rent and sale under execution," passed April 11th, 1842.

In addition to the articles formerly exempt, this act adds those of "necessary household furniture, and working tools, and teams, owned by any person being a householder, or having a family for which he provides, to the value of not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars."

According to my impressions, this act has not in all its provisions, met with general favor; and the objections which have been urged with much plausibility, are the uncertainty of the value of the articles exempt, and its effects on contracts existing at the time the law passed.

When an indebtedness is incurred by one individual to another, the means and ability of the debtor to pay are doubtless taken into consideration, and serve as a basis for the credit. The propriety of any enactment which diminishes the means or lessens the ability of the debtor to pay, is, to say the least of it, very questionable.

Whether articles proposed to be exempted are worth one hundred and fifty dollars, or more or less, is a question about which parties may differ, and it is apprehended, will be the source of much litigation.

All laws which interfere with the relations between debtor and creditor, by impairing the obligations of contracts, have a demoralizing influence upon the people, and seldom, if ever, prove beneficial, even to those for whose benefits they were professedly made.

The repudiation of a public debt, is a heresy that I trust is no where seriously entertained. I am confident that the people of every state in this union would reject the idea of such dishonor, and that they possess a patriotism and public spirit that would induce them to submit to any burden, rather than incur the opprobrium of such foul disgrace.

It is doubtless true that during the inflated period through which we have passed, many states improvidently entered on the construction of public works, altogether too much extended, and under an ill digested and defective system of finance. Hence the lamentable spectacle of ruined credit, and suspended and unfinished roads and canals.—But in looking on this gloomy picture, we should always recollect that this improvidence proceeded from the motive of improving the condition of the states, and not from the intention of contracting debts beyond their ability to pay. The error that has been committed on this subject may be traced to that spirit of extravagance, and speculation, that pervaded every portion of our widely extended community. Few individuals were exempt from its direful consequences, and instead of indulging in feelings of recrimination, we should repair the sad consequences by frugality, industry and economy in all the departments of life.

Success in the great work of improving the condition of a state by the construction of roads and canals, depends very much on a prudent system, which shall have for its object the public good, rather than the gratification of sectional feeling or personal cupidity.

The public stocks of several of the states are discredited, and consequently much depressed in the money market; but the people of these states should not despair. Most of them possess a territory unsurpassed in its fertility. Every part of the globe is contributing by its surplus population to the settlement of the country, and preparing the way for the most important results. I indulge the cheerful hope, that the time is not very distant, when most if not all the states will find means to resuscitate their credit and finish their public works.

The state of New York should cherish the hope that such expectations will be realized. Her natural position, in reference to inland commerce, enables her to furnish the channels of communication for trade that, in no very distant period of time, will be unsurpassed in magnitude.

There has been paid from the public treasury, for all purposes connected with the establishment of the State Lunatic Asylum, the sum of $289,415,70. This sum was disbursed for the purchase of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, the erection of a building five hundred and fifty feet in length, three stories high exclusive of the basement, and for incidental expenses. The building is located on an elevated and commanding site, about one mile from the city of Utica, and will accommodate three hundred inmates.

The act of 1842 appointed nine managers, to whom is assigned the general control of the property, the appointment of a superintendent the establishment of by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of the Asylum.

On the ninth of last September, they appointed Doct. A. Brigham superintendent, and physician. This gentleman has for several years been engaged in the retreat for the insane at Hartford, in the state of Connecticut.

Some delay has occurred in preparing the building for the reception of patients, by the necessity of repairing some defects in the furnace for warming it, and in providing for an adequate supply of water. It is now contemplated that patients will be received as early as the 16th instant.

The managers will doubtless report to you a detailed statement of all their proceedings, and I cherish the hope that this institution will soon dispense its relief to that unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens, for whose aid and comfort it has been established by an enlightened spirit of philanthropy.

At the extra session of the last legislature my predecessor communicated a report from Mr. Broadhead, in relation to his mission to England, Holland and France, to obtain or transcribe papers affecting 'the colonial or other history of this State.' From this report, and a letter dated at London on the 3d of last December, it appears that the agent cannot prosecute the object of his appointment to a successful termination, without a further appropriation of five or six thousand dollars. He states that he is in the midst of interesting examinations and that important documents have been selected for transcription. It is doubtless desirable that this undertaking should not be frustrated for the want of adequate means to carry it forward. If the legislature should concur in this opinion, their early attention to the subject is rendered proper, in order that the agent may be relieved from the painful position of being engaged in a foreign mission, without the requisite means.

A concurrent resolution was adopted at the last session of the legislature, requesting our senators and representatives in Congress to make use of their best efforts to procure the passage of a law refunding from the public treasury the fine inflicted upon and paid by General Jackson. Since that time, the President of the United States, in a just and magnanimous spirit, commended the subject to the attention of Congress. Altho' the sentiment of the people of this state was expressed through your predecessors, yet it will be highly proper that it should again be heard through you, until, mingling with the voices of the people of the whole Union, the national legislature shall feel constrained to consummate this act of justice.

WILLIAM C. BOUCK.

Albany, January 3, 1843.

A letter from a public officer at Washington, under the date of the 4th of Dec., says, that Gen. Worth reports all quiet in Florida, except a small band on the Oklaknee river.

Four churches, one of which cost $14,000, and four school-houses which cost $4,000 each, have been built at Pawtucket during the past season.

It has been ascertained from official or authentic documents, that the total indebtedness of all the States and Territories in this flourishing Union is $198,818,376 35.

Some time ago, it was stated that Gov. Seward had ordered the Sheriff of Oneida Co., to show cause why he should not be removed for malpractice in office. The Albany Evening Journal contains the removal of Mr. Moulton, and the appointment of Theodore S. Faxon, of Utica.

An important surgical operation was performed by Dr. Van Deursen, one day last week, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on a child of Mr. Smith Dunn. It had swallowed a grain of corn two days previous, which but for its extraction, would soon have proved its death. This was done by opening the windpipe, and so successful was the operation, that the child is now in a fair way of recovery.

The Hon. Mr. Wadsworth, of Geneva, N. Y., lately expended ten thousand dollars in the purchase of eleven thousand copies of a book entitled, "The Schoolmaster and the School;" for the purpose of presenting a copy to each school district in the State of of New-York.

Deaths of Members of Congress.—Since the election of the members of the present Congress, ten deaths have occurred among them, as follows:

Samuel L. Southard, Senator from N. J.
Richard W. Habersham, Rep. from Ga.
Wm. S. Hastings, " " Mass.
Jas. W. Williams, " " Md.
Lewis Williams, " " N. C.
Davis Dimock, " " Penn.
Wm. S Ramsay, " " "
Joseph Lawrence, " " "
Charles Ogle, " " "
Henry Black, " " "

Jour. of Commerce.

Navigation of the Mississippi.—A memorial to Congress on the subject of improving the navigation of the Mississippi, was published in the St. Louis Republican a few days since. It is stated in the document that in four years, 138 steamboats were lost in the river, occasioning a pecuniary loss of $3,710,000. Between the 11th of September and the 15th of October, this year, eight boats were lost, causing a destruction of property to the amount of $219,000, and the loss of forty or fifty lives. Five of the boats were sunk within a mile of one place.

The Hon. Mr. McDuffie, the new Senator from S. Carolina, has taken his seat.

Notices.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute would respectfully announce to the patrons of this School, that the Primary Department will be taught the next term by Mrs. LURANA A. CURTIS. To those who are acquainted with her *teaching*, nothing *need* be said. We invite others to give the school a fair trial.

JOHN R. BUTTS, Agent.

De Ruyter, Dec. 26th, 1842.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

DIED.

On the 23d of November, in Ceres, Pennsylvania, LUCY E. HORNBLOWER, wife of William E. Hornblower, and daughter of Amos and Esther Greene of Genesee, in the 26th year of her age.

She was a member of the first S. D. Baptist church in Genesee. Her death was very sudden, and she died in the triumphs of faith in her Blessed Redeemer beyond the grave.

In Genesee, on the 21st of December, WILLIAM LUCIUS, infant son of William and Lucy Hornblower, aged one month.

MARRIED,

In Cortland, on Wednesday evening the 28th ult., by Rev. R. H. Dunham, Mr. E. F. GRAHAM, Printer, and Miss CAROLINE M. SPARKS.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Jesse Brown, E C Lyon, W Stillman S E Lanphear, B P L, H P Greene.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of Jesse Brown, $2, cr T T Larkin, of N Rogers 2d, $2, of S E Lanphear $6,50, cr J J Stebbins, $5, O Holcomb, ,50, self $1, of H P Greene $1, cr Charles Ward.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Books and Stationery.

DOWNER & BROTHER, have received a new assortment of Books, &c., among which are Miscellaneous, Classical, Historical and Religious works of uncommon merit. Also, works on Phrenology and Animal Magnetism, together with a variety of Annuals, Almanacs and Albums.

☞CALL AND SEE☜

De Ruyter, Jan. 6, 1843.

No Hoax.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is manufacturing Cabinet Ware of all descriptions, wanted by the inhabitants in this section of the country, although he cannot *boast* of his great EXPERIENCE, he having carried on the business only 10 years; yet in that time he has learned that basswood, does not make as good and durable *posts* and draw *fronts* for Bureaus, as well seasoned cherry does; although there is in this section, pine and basswood in abundance, thrown together something in the shape of a Bureau, but it is not, and cannot be done in his shop, nor under his superintendence. The Subscriber intends that all Cabinet Wares sold by him, shall be made in a good workmanlike manner, and of thoroughly seasoned lumber, and will be sold on as good terms, as can be had at any well established shop in this, or any of the neighboring villages. His shop is in the east corner of LaFayette block, No. 3, Cortland street.

Ready Made Coffins.

THE SUBSCRIBER having long regretted the too high charges made for COFFINS and funeral services in this place, and at the request of many citizens, has made, and will keep on hand, a full assortment of Coffins, from the largest to the smallest size.

A HEARSE WILL BE IN READINESS

at all times, and he pledges himself that his charges shall be as low as in any of the neighboring villages.

CHAIRS for sale on commission.

MOST kinds of produce, and lumber, taken in payment.

M. W. WILLIAMS

De Ruyter, January 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph Mitchell, in my bailiwick, I have levied on all that certain piece or parcel of land, being and lying in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows, to wit:—On the north and north-east by the highway and lands owned by Miles T. Wooley, on the east by lands of William Russell, on the south by lands of Isaac DeLamater, and on the west by lands owned by George W. Case, containing 175 acres of land, be the same more or less: which I shall expose for sale as the law directs at the house now kept by John Beach, in the Quaker Basin Flats, two miles east of De Ruyter village, on Thursday, the 16th of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Dated, De Ruyter, January 2, 1843.

ISAAC BROWN, Shff.

By GEO. W. BARNES, Dep. Shff.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter Dec. 31, 1843.

Russel Ballou,
Alpheus Barber 2
L. T. Burdick,
Hannah Bunker,
Lewis Brown,
Perry Burdick,
William Brown,
Benjamin Breed,
Walker Crawford,
Thomas B. Coon,
James D. Colegrove,
William Carr,
James V. Carr,
Jonathan Coon,
Charles Currell,
Wm G. Crandall,
Edmund Crow,
Andrew J. Crosby,
Lanson Coon,
Thomas Coon,
Otis R. Davis
James Derbeshire,
John L. Darling,
Jacob Drake,
Nathaniel Gates,
George H. Gardner,
David Gifford,
T. M. Gifford,
Edwin Gifford,
William Hunt,
John Haygbt,
Caleb Hoag, Sen.
Oliver Hart 2,
James M. Holdridge
Ahira Johnson,
Tracy Langworthy,
Morgan Lewis,
Bradley Merchant,
Miner Merchant,
Lucy A. Mawry,
Henry Olean,
Benjamin Perkins,
Barak Rogers,
Harvey Snow,
Allen Shepherd,
John Shields,
Henry Southerland,
Jesse Stillman,
Edgar F. Stelle,
Darwin Slack,
Wm. Tinslar,
Israel Tripp,
A. B. Turrell,
W. Van Vorrhes,
Samuel Wright,
Gilbert Wright,
Lysenas Wood,
Miss H. F. Witham,

M. SPEAR, P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Madison, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1842, the undersigned administratrix and administrator of the personal estate of Franklin Coon, late of Brookfield, in said county, deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the deceased in Brookfield, aforesaid, on the 24th day of January, 1843, all the right and interest held by the deceased at the time of his death, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Brookfield aforesaid, in the 18th township, and bounded as follows: On the north by land owned by Samuel H. Coon, west by lands of Thomas York, and Elisha Randall, on the south by lands of John I. Morgan, and Dewit C. Coon, on the east by land of David Hinkley, containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, more or less; on which there is one dwelling house, two barns and carriage house, and an apple orchard, of from fifty to one hundred trees, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, or improved land, and the residue timbered land. The premises will be sold subject to the payment of a mortgage or share of a mortgage, held by John I Morgan which covers about ninety acres of the south and east part of said premises and on which there is supposed to be due and chargable to said premises about nine hundred dollars. The sale will be made free and discharged of dower, and will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—Dated Brookfield, December 2, 1842.

ALICE COON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H H COON, Administrator.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14 GEORGE W. SUTTON.

Cash Paid for Pork.

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any quantity of Pork in the hog, weighing 250 lbs. and upwards, delivered at his store within three weeks

De Ruyter, Dec. 5, 1842. J. N. ELMORE

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal.
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress.
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each: each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches.	$3.50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5.00
In Drawing,	2.00
In Painting,	2.00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.

De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and traveling part of community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the inksand or pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c., with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents — Consequently a medal was awarded by the institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York

For Sale.

TWO NEW CUTTERS, cheap. Enquire at this office.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

To Rent.

THE Institution Boarding House, will be rented for one or more years. Any person wishing to hire the same, will do well to apply soon Any stranger who may apply, will be expected to give such recommendations of their qualifications, as will be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber now on the premises. Possession will be given the middle of April next. J. R. BUTTS, Agent.

De Ruyter, Nov. 28, 1842. n40tf

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east E. D. Jenck's store, to the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 1?, 1842. 11v3tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.

JAMES M. LETTS.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.
A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C Brownlee, D. D., and is only *one* out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its intimate value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

A very liberal offer!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

⁂ Persons inclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them

Also, in press, another *important, valuable*, and *cheap work*, in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office ROBERT SEARS,

Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press description, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 35n6

POETRY.

From the S. S. Monitor.

The Tulip Bulb.

Conversation between a Mother and Child

MOTHER.

Why is it, my child, you're so sorrowful look?
And seem to forget you was reading your book,
Come tell your dear mother what troubles you so,
And why the big tears from your eyes so fast flow.

CHILD.

I was thinking, dear mother, that soon I must die,
And low in the dark and cold ground I must lie,
Where nothing will cheer me, but all will be sad;
While thinking of these things how could I look glad!

MOTHER.

'Tis true, my dear child, that we all must soon die,
And low in the dark and cold ground we must lie
But still if we think of that time as we ought,
There's something can sweeten and gladden the thought.

You remember, last spring, that I placed in the ground
A small tulip bulb, which you told me you found
Lying dry and neglected, exposed to the sun,
Till life and all moisture, both seemed to be gone.

CHILD.

O yes! I remember qute well the affair,
And wonder'd you placed the dry tulip root there,
But you told me to wait till the summer was near,
And see if my tulip would not then appear.

MOTHER.

And did it there buried in darkness remain,
And never come forth from its prison again?
Or when the bright sun shed its warm beams around
Did the dry tulip bulb burst forth from the ground.

CHILD.

I anxiously watched it, day after day;
Till once on a bright and fair morning in May,
I carefully looked and saw a small blade
Had sprung from the spot where the tulip was laid.

And soon it grew large and the buds could be seen
With their beautiful red, bursting forth from the green,
And next the bright blossoms hung full on their stalks,
And I pluck'd and admir'd them oft in my walks.

MOTHER.

Just so our frail bodies will burst from the gloom,
That surrounds them while lying confined in the tomb;
The Power that bade the dry tulip put forth,
Will summon our bodies to rise from the earth.

And if we have here kept our Savior's commands,
We shall burst with more glory and beauty those bands,
Than the tulip can boast when its petals unfold;
Or the butterfly with its bright wings of gold.

CHILD.

How beautiful, mother! I never shall weep
Again when I think that in death I must sleep;
But I'll think of the tulip, and try to obey,
And hope with the *Righteous to rise on that day.*

West Bloomfield, N. Y. N.

Miscellaneous Department.

NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT OF AN UNHAPPY MAN.

FROM THE GERMAN OF RICHTER.

An old man stood in the New-Year's night at his window, and looked with a glance of fearful despair upon the immovable, ever-blooming heavens, and down upon the still, pure white earth, on which was no one so sleepless and so desolate in soul as he. For his grave stood near him; it was covered with the snows of old age, not with the green foliage of youth; and he had brought out of a rich life nothing but errors, sins, and disease; a wasted body, a desolate soul, a breast full of poison, and an old age full of remorse. To-day, the beautiful hour of his youth re-appeared like spectres, and re-conveyed him to that lovely morning when his father placed him upon the cross way of life, which leads on the right, by sunny paths of virtue into a large quiet land, full of light and harvests; but on the left, plunges down into the mole-walks of existence, and a black cave, full of distilling poisons, hissing snakes, and dark sultry vapors.

Alas! the snakes, were hanging on his breast, and the drops of poison were on his tongue; and he knew now where he stood. Distracted with irrepressible grief, he called to the heavens:

"Give back to me my youth! O, Father! place me again upon the cross way, that I may choose aright!"

But his father and his youth were long gone. He saw the *igni fatui* dancing upon marshes and disappearing upon cemeteries; and of which he said: "These are my foolish days." He saw a star flying from heaven, and, glittering in its fall, vanish upon the earth. "Thus am I!" said his bleeding heart, and the snakes teeth of repentance probed still deeper into his wounds. His flaming imagination showed him flying ghosts (*natcht wandler*) upon the roofs; the wind-mill lifted its threatening arms for destruction; and a scull, having been left in the dead house, assumed gradually his features. In the midst of the struggle, the music of the new year flowed down from the steeples, like far-off church melodies.

His emotions began to soften. He looked around the horizon, and abroad on the far-extended earth, and thought of the friends of his youth, who, now happier and better than he, were teachers of the earth, and fathers of happy children and blessed men. He said: "O, if I might also slumber like you, with dry eyes this first night of the year! Alas! my dear parents! I should now be happy had I followed your precepts!"

In the feverish remembrances of his youth, it appeared to him as if the scull with his features, in the house of the dead, upraised itself; and at length, by that superstition which in the New-Year's night sees spirits of futurity, became a living youth.

And at last he could look upon it no more. He covered his eyes; a thousand hot tears vanished in the snow; and he sighed in accents scarcely audible; "Return youth! return!"

And it *did* return. It was a horrid dream. He was yet a youth; his errors only were no vision. But he thanked God that while yet young, he was able to shun the loathsome walks of vice, and turn into the sunny path which leads to the land of harvests. Return with him, young reader, if thou art standing with him in the way of error. This terrific dream would become thy future judge. And if thou shouldst call, 'Come back, beautiful youth!' it would no more return.

From the Haverhill Gazette.

GRACE DARLING,

OR THE WRECK OF THE FORFARSHIRE.

Grace Darling, the heroine of this story, whose heroic conduct in aiding to rescue a shipwrecked crew, is already familiar to many of our readers, a short account of which is given below, died in England, the 20th of Oct. aged 24.

The Forfarshire left Hull on the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1838, having on board a valuable cargo, and passengers. Her crew consisted of 21 persons; the captain's wife accompanied him on the voyage.

The Forfarshire had not proceeded far when a leak was discovered in the boiler. this rendered it necessary to extinguish two of the fires, which were, however relighted when the boiler had been partially repaired. The vessel continued her course until the following evening, by which time she had proceeded as far as Berwick Bay, when the leak again appeared. It had now become so great that the greatest difficulty was experienced in keeping the boilers filled, the water escaping through the leak as fast as it was pumped in. The wind was blowing strong and the sea running high, and the leak increasing so much from the motion of the vessel, that the fires were extinguished, and the engines, of course, became entirely useless. It was now about ten o'clock at night, and they were off St. Abb's Head, a bold promontory on the Scottish coast. There being great danger of drifting ashore, the sails were hoisted fore and aft, and the vessel put about in order to put her before the wind, and keep her off the land. She soon became unmanageable, and the tide setting strong to the south, she proceeded in that direction. It rained heavily during the whole time, and the fog was so dense that it became impossible to tell the situation of the vessel. At length breakers were discovered close to the leeward, and the Fern Lights, which about the same time became visible, put an end to all doubt as to the eminent peril of the unfortunate vessel.—An attempt was made to run her between the Fern Islands, but she refused to obey the helm, and at 3 o'clock on Friday morning, she struck with tremendous force against the outer Longstone Island.

At the moment the vessel struck, most of the passengers were below, and many of them asleep in their berths. One, alarmed by the shock, started up, and seizing his trowsers only, rushed upon deck. When he reached it, he found every thing in confusion, and seeing part of the crew hoisting out a boat, he sprang into it. The raging of the sea instantly separated it from the vessel, and though several other passengers attempted to reach it, they were unsuccessful, and perished in the attempt. The boat itself escaped by something little short of miracle. There was but one outlet by which it could avoid being dashed in pieces on the breakers by which it was surrounded. This outlet it providentially took without its crew being aware of it; and after being exposed to the storm all night, it was picked up by a sloop, and carried in to Shields.

In less than five minutes after the vessel struck, a second shock separated her in two parts—the stern, quarter deck, and cabin being instatly borne away, through a passage called the Piper Gut, by a tremendous current which runs with considerable violence, even in temperate weather—with a rapidity of about six miles an hour—but which, when the weather is tempestuous, flows with a force truly terrific.

The fore part of the vessel, in the mean time, remained fast on the rock, and to it still clung the few passengers who remained, every instant expecting to share the fate of their unfortunate companions, whom they had seen swept away by the raging element. In this dreadful situation their cries attracted the attention of Grace Darling, the daughter of the keeper of the Outer Ferne Lighthouse. With a noble heroism, she immediately determined to attempt their rescue, in spite of the raging storm, and the all but certain destruction which threatened to attend it.

Having hastily awkened her father, he launched his boat at day break, and, with a generous sympathy, worthy of the father of Grace Darling, prepared to proceed to their rescue. The gale, in the meantime, continued unabated, and the boiling of the waves threatened a speedy destruction to their frail boat. It was, therefore, with a heart full of fearful forebodings that he undertook the perilous enterprise. After watching the wreck for some time, they discovered that living beings were still clinging to it, and the gallant young woman, with matchles intrepidity, seized on an oar and entered the boat. This was enough—her father followed; and, with the assistance of his daughter, conducted the frail skiff over the foaming billows to the spot where the wreck appeared. By a dangerous and desperate effort he was landed on the rock, and to preserve the frail boat from being dashed to pieces, it was rapidly rowed back among the awful abyss of waters, and kept floating by the skillfulness and dexterity of this noble-minded young woman. At length the whole of the survivors, consisting of five of the crew and four of the passengers, were taken from the wreck, and conveyed to the lighthouse, where she ministered to their wants, and anxiously, for [illegible] days and three nights, waited on them and soothed their affliction. This perilous achievement, unexampled in the feats of female fortitude, was witnessed by the survivors in silent wonder. The weather continued so tempestuous that the main land could not be reached till Sunday, when the nine persons, saved by the gallant heroism of the Darlings, were landed in safety; thus making the entire number of persons saved from the wreck eighteen. All the others perished.

Those who found refuge on the rock suffered severely during the night from the cold and heavy seas which swept over them. The captain and his wife were both drowned, clasped in each other's embrace.

This daring act of Grace Darling's was one of heroism in which few parallels can be found; nor has it been without its reward. Besides the satisfaction of saving nine fellow creatures from certain destruction, the fame of the heroic act has spread far and wide, and its praise been on every tongue. Painters have portrayed the scene, and its memory will be thus preserved.—Presents have been poured in upon her and her father, and every thing been done to mark the public sympathy and approbation of the daring and disinterested deed.

THE YOUNG MAN'S ESTATE.

An Italian philosopher expressed in his motto, that "Time was his estate;" an estate indeed! which will produce nothing without cultivation; but will always abundantly repay the labors of industry, and satisfy the most extensive desires, if no part of it be suffered to lie waste by negligence, to be over-run with noxious plants, or laid out for show, rather than for use.—The duties of man, as Dr. Johnson finely observes, are such as human nature does willingly perform, and such as those are inclined to delay, who yet intend some time to fulfill them. It was therefore necessary that this universal reluctance should be counteracted, and the drowsiness of hesitation wakened into resolve. That the danger of procrastination should be hourly detected.—To this end all the appearances of nature uniformly conspire.—Whatever we see on every side, reminds us of the lapse of time and the flux of life. The day and the night succeed each other; the rotation of seasons diversifies the year; the sun rises, attains the meridian, declines and sets, every night the moon changes its form. The day is an image of the Year, and the Year the representation of Life. The Morning answers to the Spring and the spring to Childhood and and youth; the Noon corresponds to the Summer, and the summer to the strength of Manhood. The Evening is an emblem of the Autumn, and Autumn of declining life. The Night, with its silence and darkness, shows the Winter in which all the powers of vegetation are benumbed; and the Winter points out the time when life shall cease, with all its hopes and pleasures. If these parts of time were not variously colored, we should never discern their departure or succession; but should live thoughtless of the past and careless of the future; without will, and perhaps without power to compute the periods of life, or to compare the time which is already lost, with that which may probably remain. And yet it is certain that these admonitions of nature, however importunate, are too often vain; and that many who mark with such accuracy the course of time, appear to have little sensibility of the decline of life. Every man has something to do, which he neglects; every man has his faults to conquer, which he delays to combat. But—let him who proposes his own happiness reflect, that while he forms his purpose, the Day rolls on, and "the night cometh when no man can work."

From the American Messenger.

FICTITIOUS AND LICENTIOUS PRESS.

One great source of alarm is immediate and imminent. The press teems and the mails groan with fiction and trash. Daily, and weekly, and monthly periodicals are filled with matter, not only worthless, but often positively demoralizing. The injury to mind and morals was sufficiently deplorable, when hundreds of steam-presses were throwing off their thousands of volumes daily of novels and romances; and when circulating libraries served as literary *groceries*, to furnish the means of mental intoxication for the fashionable and the foolish.—But now the United Mail Department is transformed into a great circulating library, by which, at the twentieth part of the cost of transmitting a billet to a friend, enough of the *confection* of literature to derange healthy mental digestion for a month, can be conveyed to the remotest village in the land. The extent of the issues of this kind is as incalculable as the mischief wrought by their indiscriminate and almost universal perusal.

But this evil demands a more solemn and stern rebuke. It is not a light thing that there should be entering all our dwellings, men—or what is worse, their works—with unprincipled morals, giving false views of life, and casting sneers upon the Gospel and its professors, to fill up all the leisure hours of parents, children and domestics with tales, that, if true, should not be read, and the less, since they are false. Every steamship brings "the latest novel"—of an author, who, perhaps, is illustrating in his life the principles of his book, violating one or all the commandments of the Decalogue—while every steamboat carries into the interior mammoth editions to poison the minds and ruin the souls of the multitudes who are eager to devour the precious effusions. O, what havoc of mind and morals results from this wholesale dealing in what is false! Popular fiction invariably gives a disrelish for simple truth; engenders a habit of reading for amusement simply, which destroys all hope of mental improvement; familiarizes the mind with scenes of genteel or vulgar debauchery, and excites a thirst for similar adventures; gives false views of the perfectibility of human nature, and leads to disappointments in the relations of life; undermines the Gospel and the influence of the pulpit, by drawing away the mind from serious things, lessening the probabilities that its truths will take effect on the conscience; or if they do, furnishing a ready mode of shaking off conviction; and by degrees sapping the foundations of virtue, and leading to crimes which once would have been abhorred.

He must have been a careless observer who has not noticed fruits like these, of the seeds of ruin sown broadcast over our land, in the fictitious publications of which we speak. We have now arrived at the second natural stage of the degenerate tendencies of the press. Grossly licentious papers, without even the concealment of the name which once would have been scouted from the community, are unblushingly circulated in the channels opened by "the polite literature," which has contributed to form the morbid appetite that now cries—"give, give." Whether it will end in any thing short of the indecencies, obscenity and infidelity of France, remains to be seen.—Laws seem to be inoperative; public sentiment does not correct the evil, and will not, so long as it tolerates and craves a literature that has paved the way for this; and for aught that now appears, the moral sensibilities are to be still farther outraged with the sight and the sound of libidinous papers, even when going to and entering the sanctuary of God.

Is it not a proper subject of discussion and inquiry, on the part of the Board, whether something may not be done to restore a healthy moral tone of feeling on this subject? Whether, by arresting public attention by the pulpit and the press, the tide of evil may not be stayed before every thing that is "pure, and lovely, and of good report" is blighted?

POVERTY.—We all say, "you need not be ashamed of poverty—it is no disgrace;" and most truly have spoken, poverty is no disgrace; but why do we preach, treat it as if it were a pestilence?—shrink from it—proclaim it—insult it—chastise it—betray it—loathe it—abandon it! We shame to greet that "shabby looking man," or bow to that 'ill-dressed' woman because we have not industry to separate the chaff from the wheat, because we are too prone to honor the garments woven by men's hands rather than the creature stamped in God's own image—because we want moral courage enough to walk erect in the right path, unless it be the chosen highway of the great and powerful. The grave is the poor man's sanctuary; he can lay him down there and neither feel nor fear the chilliness of the world—the earth-worm knows the heart that poverty destroyed—but it only takes its portion. Earth has returned to earth—the spirit is far beyond the reach of poverty.

"Generation after generation," says an eloquent modern writer, "have felt as we feel, and their lives were as active in life as ours are now. They passed away as a vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. And so likewise, shall it be when we are gone! The heavens will be as bright over our graves, as they are now around our path; the world will have the same attraction for offspring yet unborn that she had once for ourselves, and that she has now for our children. Yet a little while and all this will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled, we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wind on its way, and the prayers will be said, and the grave clods will be thrown in, and our friends will all return, and we shall be left behind in darkness for the worm. And it may be that for some short time we shall be spoken of; but the things of life will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the very chamber in which he died; and the eye that mourned for us will be dried and will glisten with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lisp our name." Then shall we have become, in the touching language of the Psalmist, 'forgotten and clean out of mind.'—*Knickerbocker.*

HINTS TO FARMERS.—A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly; half tilled land is growing poorer; well tilled land is constantly improving.

A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order the first of December, is already half wintered.

A farmer should never depend on his neighbor for what he can, by care and good management, produce on his farm; he should never beg fruit while he can plant trees, or borrow tools when he can make or buy them—a high authority has said, "the borrower is servant to the lender."

A farmer should never be so immersed in political matters as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his patatoes and bank up his cellar; nor should he be so inattentive to them as to be ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate, more or less, a free people.

No farmer should allow the reproach of neglected education to lie against himself or family; if "knowledge is power," the commencement should be early and deeply laid in the minds of his children.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD Pills, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

Doctor O. C. Lin.

HEADACHE.

Dr. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or billious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S EXPECTORANT will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, Coughs and Colds taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

Will eradicate all Worms in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla, that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow-Citizens,—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by JOHN N. ELMORE, De Ruyter, N. Y., of whom enquire for an elegant pamphlet with engravings, gratis, that contains much matter interesting to all

Oct. 20, 1842. 35y1

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an, Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in a cold liquor. Please call.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*
May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.
May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.
De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and six hundred other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mtgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Mann, H. P. Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore
Lincklaen—Stephen M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—David Tremon.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo. P. Burdick.
Sackett's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russell G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Alex. Campbell, Sanford P. Stillman.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—J. A. R. Greenman
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
[illegible]—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co.—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Tricolia, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

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☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher free of postage.

L. T. Rogers, &c

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 47.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor. [WHOLE NO. 151.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,—The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JANUARY 18, 1843. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Sabbath Department.

For the Register.

A Defense of the Christian Sabbath.

The author of this article designs a brief review of a sermon delivered in the village of Oxford, Chenango Co., by a brother whose talent and piety as a gospel minister demands respect. The labors of the brother were expended to justify the observance of the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath. I feel myself bound to do this from various considerations.

1. The doctrine advanced was a subversion of plain bible facts, as I will show, and farther, it was apparent that many received it as truth, and were thus corrupted by the doctrine and commandments of men; and further, I believe it to be the duty of every lover of truth, and purity of faith, to lift his voice against false doctrine, especially when that doctrine is a substitution of the law of man for that of God, and this too in a practical point; and further, because reference was made to what I had written on this subject some time previous. The text was, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Exo. xx. 8. I must confess I was at a loss to know how he was about to get first day keeping out of his text, as I well knew it stood in close connexion with a positive declaration that the seventh day of the week was the Sabbath, the reader will see this by a reference to the brother's text, adding only the two following verses, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." &c., but I soon learned that it was to be obtained as other substances are, by grinding and renewing, which was but little better than handling the "word of God deceitfully." I should just as soon have thought of justifying murder from the sixth command, which is, "Thou shalt not kill," as to have attempted to prove first day keeping from the fourth; but nothing is too great for man to undertake but simply to receive the bible as it is, but the course is a quite common one for there is not an institution of God's house but is denied, or subverted, or both.

I ask if in scarcely six short months the church of Christ, with those that have corrupted her, are to stand before the awful bar of an offended God, with this mass of corruption that she has been gathering for nearly eighteen centuries? May God prepare her for the event whether it is sooner or later. The brother divided his sermon into two general heads, 1. The history of the Sabbath, and 2. The manner of its observance. My objections will be confined to the first general divisions, and to that I saw no particular objection until he spoke of the deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt, when he said that some thought the Sabbath was changed to the day on which they were delivered from bondage; he was careful to avoid saying it was his opinion, but said it was very plausible, and then to justify the position gave his reason for so saying; first, by saying that a great and good man said it was his opinion. To this I would only say in the language of Job, "Great men are not always wise."

The next was that the Lord changed the Sabbath to avoid the appearance of idolatry, for they, (idolators,) observed that day. This was a new course of reasoning to me. I thought God commanded all men to obey him, and the sin of the world was that they had forsaken God, and not that they had kept his law. Mark it well, reader. God forsaking or altering the law to avoid the appearance of idolatry! What said God? "My people have committed two evils, they have forsaken me." How different the language, they left God and not God them?

A third argument was that it is recorded in Deut. v. 15, that the Lord had brought them (the Israelites,) out of the land of Egypt, therefore, they were bound to keep the Sabbath. It is true that the Lord urged that as a reason why they should keep the Sabbath. I ask if that proved a change? Certainly not. Does not the brother know that the same reason is placed at the head of all the commands, and this too as a reason why they should keep them? Hear what the Lord said in the 6th and 7th verses of the same chapter, "I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Would the brother argue from these verses that they now worshiped another God?—No; yet he might do it with just as much propriety as he argues a change of the Sabbath from the 15th verse. Now, reader, the doctrine there taught is this, because God had been merciful to them they were bound to obey him and keep his commandments.

Again; the brother said that Henry was of the same opinion; but judge of my disappointment when I turned to Henry and found no such thing intimated. I will give his own language, which is a very early move by him to secure his views of the change of the Sabbath at the resurrection of Christ: he says, "There is some variation here from that recorded Exo. 20, as there is between the Lord's prayer as it is recorded in Matt. 6, and as it is in Luke 11, in both, it is more necessary that we tie ourselves to the things than to the words, unalterably. The most considerable variation is in the fourth commandment, Exo. 20, the reason annexed is taken from the creation of the world; from their deliverance out of Egypt, because that was typical of our redemption by Christ, in remembrance of which the Christian Sabbath was to be observed. In the resurrection of Christ we were brought into the glorious liberty of the children of God, with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm; therefore, by the gospel edition of the law, we are directed to keep the first day of the week." But now suppose Mr. Henry did believe the Sabbath was changed here? What then? I suppose it would be worth as much as it is on the subject of baptism. Does the brother believe him there? No; but it is by no means certain that the Israelites did not leave Egypt on the Sabbath. The scriptures are silent on this point. How then can we tell any thing about it? But one more objection to the supposed change, and that is drawn from the reason urged for the observance of the Sabbath of the fourth command. This reason is applicable to no other day of the week but the original Sabbath, for no other day stood in that relation to creation; therefore it is plain that no change did take place. We have no other objections, but these are sufficient.

The next general position was, that the original Sabbath was instituted to commemorate the creation of the world, and that the work of redemption was greater than that of creation, and therefore the Sabbath was transferred to that, and it was farther claimed that the resurrection day was validly the redemption day, and that the first day of the week was the resurrection day or the day on which Christ rose. As a proof of this change, the example of Christ and the Apostles were quoted. These several propositions are now to be considered in order. Now, reader, mark well the position, which is, that the work of redemption is to be observed, and that the change then and there took place, for the reasons above assigned, and that the examples above alluded to is not quoted as the change, but as proof of the change. Now if I succeed in showing that the resurrection day was not the redemption day, but the crucifixion day was such, then it will appear that there is no connection between the redemption and the examples quoted, then all will see that no attention was paid to the redemption day by the Apostles, and, therefore, the position will be lost and every argument fail. Now to the matter before us.

1. I would say it is by no means certain that the Sabbath was instituted to commemorate the creation of the world. I know that this is the general opinion of the writers of the present age, but I ask if the opinion of man is to be taken for a foundation of our faith? But hark! hear what God says by the mouth of Moses, Gen. ii. 3. "And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it: because that in it he had rested from all his works which God had created and made." Here the reason of his sanctifying the seventh day is plainly expressed, and that is not that he had created a world particularly, but that he had rested on that day. From this view of the matter it will be seen that the argument fails, for the anticipated analogy does not exist.

But once more admitting the position to be true claimed by the brother, the analogy does not hold good for this obvious fact, that the rest instituted was on the day after creation was finished, and not on the last day of creation. To make the analogy good, with the admission that the work of redemption was finished on the first day, we should rest on Monday, that being the day after the work was done. Here the analogy fails, and if so, the argument is lost for no precept is claimed to this effect.

And now, admitting the analogy to hold good, what does it all amount to without a "thus saith the Lord?" This is not a change arising from a moral principle, but is of a positive nature, and hence we are to get its length and breadth from the precept enforcing it. Where is the precept? Let the brother give the chapter and verse, and then we hold ourselves bound to believe, and not till then. Until these objections are fairly met and shown to be wrong, the sin of Sabbath-breaking that the brother would bind on others, will rest on himself.

The next that claims our attention is, (for there is nothing more,) that the work of redemption is greater than the work of creation. But I ask what mode of calculation is adopted to find this out? There must be some principle adopted to determine the magnitude of one or the other, or both of them, or certainly we are unprepared to determine. I ask again, how the narrow mind of man that cannot tell how he sees, talks, thinks, or moves, can judge of the magnitude of the entire work of God? I say again, better had he come back from his hazardous circumnavigation of the work of the Almighty God, and sit the foot of revelation clothed in his right mind, and learn the will of his Lord from that. This path for mortal man is safe —We ask again the scripture proof, but it is not to be had. The most horrible inquisition through which the Bible has passed has not been able to produce one for its relief.

But to notice the arguments might not be amiss in this place. The brother was quite indefinite here and did not say whether the magnitude of the work consisted in the amount of labor, or in point of value, but some times spoke as if it was the last, and at other times as if it was the first. I do not suppose, however, it was in the amount of labor, for this would imply limit to the power of God. God being Almighty every thing is equally easy to him. It is but for God to speak and it is done. If it is in point of value, then there might be a chance for an argument; but in this it would appear to me that the brother made an unfortunate choice, for in my humble opinion, so far as human reason may be brought to bear on the question, the argument is in favor of creation. The brother spoke of the worth of the soul, and said it was worth more than worlds like this, and inquired, what it would profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul? or what he would give in exchange for his soul?

But had the brother forgotten that the soul that had been redeemed had been created? If the soul that had been redeemed had also been created, then there could be nothing made in the argument, for the same amount of value that was redeemed was created, but were all redeemed that were created? The redemption is the application of the atonement made. If there should be any finally to whom the application should not be made, then it will appear that the work of redemption is not as great as that of creation, there being a part of the most important work of creation lost. But now admitting that all were redeemed who were created, the next question would be, was the redemption as complete as the work of creation? or were all that was lost restored to all intents and purposes? No; evils of a temporal as well as spiritual nature now rests on the earth.

But one more on this point, admitting the redemption to be perfect in all points, and every thing restored that was lost there was a part of the creation that never sinned, and, consequently, were never redeemed, (I speak of unaccountable creatures.) From these reasons it may be seen that the brother's ground is untenable, and again his position fails.

Admitting the work of redemption to be greater than that of creation, does it follow that the Sabbath must have been changed to that day on which it was done? No; there is no scripture to that effect, neither is there any example to warrant the course, no, not one. Why then labor so hard to prove the position when it amounts to nothing after all? We have other objections to the position, but these must suffice at present. The next thing that claims our attention is, that the work of redemption was finished at the resurrection of Christ. As the main question of the whole matter rests here, we will be somewhat particular on this point. I will say here that I take the position that the day on which Christ was crucified, is validly the redemption day. I shall not try to argue the question at length, but will bring the proof. I will do this so abundantly as to supercede the necessity of argument.

I am aware that the resurrection of Christ is a glorious event to the Christian world, and so is the birth of Christ, and I might add, with equal propriety, his assertion, all these are marked in scripture as works of great moment to the children of God, but whoever thought of ascribing redemption on this account to them? and all these events must necessarily take place, or our happiness must or could not be complete. He must have been born or we could have had no Savior, "For unto you is born a Savior." He must have rose or the scriptures would not have been fulfilled, "And he said unto them, these are the words that I spake unto you while I was yet with you, that all things might be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses and the Prophets, and in the Psalms, concerning me." He must ascend for our comfort. "It is necessary for you that I go away, for if I go not away the comforter will not come. I go to prepare a mansion for you," but does all this make them a part of the redemption of man? No; this I think must be plain to all, for, from the very nature of them, there is no redeeming quality or principle in either of the above events, however important they may be in themselves. But on the other hand we may plainly, from the nature of the death and sufferings of Christ, discover its redeeming and justifying principles, but we are not left to wander in the wide fields of nature for evidence alone, but abundance of testimony may be brought from the bible to show that inspired men ascribed redemption to the death of Christ, some of which we will here introduce.

We will begin with the Prophet Isaiah, liii. 7, 5. "Surely, he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows; yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted. But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him." Verse 8, "for he was cut off out of the land of the living; for the transgression of my people was he stricken." Again, v. 10, "Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise him; he hath put him to grief: when thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin." In these few passages the prophet fully ascribes our redemption to the death of Christ.

Rom. v. 8. "But God commandeth his love towards us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."

Mark x. 45. "The son of man came to give his life a ransom for many." John xi. 50. "It is expedient that one man should die for the people, and that the whole people die not."

John x. 14. "The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep."

"I lay down my life for the sheep."

"He gave himself for us."

"He died the just for the unjust."

"Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many."

"In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins."

"He gave his life a ransom for many."

"We who are far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ."

"While we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."

"Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his blood."

Gal. iii. 13. "Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us, for it is written cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree."

Eph. xi. 13. "But now in Christ Jesus, ye who were sometimes afar off, are made nigh by the blood of Christ."

Peter ii. 18. "Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation, received by tradition from your fathers, but with the precious blood of Christ."

Rev. v. 7. "And they sung a new song, saying, thou art worthy to take the book and to open the seals thereof, for thou wast slain and hast redeemed us unto God by thy blood."

Many more passages of scripture might be quoted on this point to the same effect, but why should we quote any more? if man will not believe this multitude of testimony, I should despair of making him believe, though I should quote the whole bible. Certainly wild and deceptive was the writings of that age, if Christ did not redeem lost and ruined man by his death, for it is repeatedly stated that we were redeemed by the blood of Christ, it is in vain to say that our redemption was finished by the resurrection of Christ. This is but to contradict the holy scriptures themselves. Yes, dear reader, reflect upon that day when the awful contest between heaven and hell was to take place on Mount Calvary. Behold on one hand the combined forces of the lower world, and on the other stood alone the despised Nazarite, and of the people there was none to help.

Peter, who had but yesterday said, "although all men forsake thee yet will I not," had retired to weep over his sins. John who leaned on the breast of his Lord at the last supper, at a lonely distance stood to behold the heart rending tragedy. The sun darkened, the earth quaking, the rocks rending, the Son of God crying with a loud voice, "it is finished"! the veil of the temple rending, signifying to the lost and ruined world that the way into heaven itself is now made perfect. Yes, the graves are opening and the dead saints are enjoying a year of jubilee. Yes, glory to God, the battle is fought, the victory is won, and "the Lord alone in that day was exalted."

Once more to the analogy. Here we find it complete with the admission that Christ was crucified on the sixth day of the week, he finished his work on that day and then rested in the grave on the Sabbath, arose, and on the first day he went from place to place publishing the glad tidings of his resurrection. By this time I think it may be plainly seen that we not only have the plain and unerring command of God, "the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God;" but we have the corroborating testimony and example of our Lord to justify our practice in the observance of the Sabbath of the fourth command.

With the admonition to the reader that he should keep still, in view that the redemption gave rise to the change, (as our first day brethren claim,) and not the example of the Savior and His Apostles. But these are quoted, as above stated, simply as proof that the Sabbath was changed for the purpose of observing the redemption day. We will consider the evidences claimed as justifying the observance of the first day of the week. On this point there was no direct precept claimed, but the brother thought there was a prediction of the change by the Psalmist, which was, "this is the day that the Lord hath made, we will rejoice in it and be glad." In answer to this I would say,

1. I do not know by what rule of interpretation he could apply this to the change of the Sabbath, but it is plain that this is a forced construction on the passage from its connexions. Commentators generally understand this as not referring to any day of the week particularly, but to the gospel day. Christ said, "Abraham saw my day and was glad." None doubt, as I know, but the Savior here referred to his reign on earth. This, doubtless, was the day to which the Psalmist referred; but if it is still claimed that he must have referred to a natural day, then it was the seventh and not the first; for that day only is called God's in a peculiar sense.

God says of that day, "If thou turn away thy foot from my holy day," &c. And Christ says, speaking of the seventh day, "The Son of Man is Lord of the Sabbath-day." Then if this proves any thing, it proves too much. But there is a passage that might with some degree of propriety have been quoted by the brother, which you may find in Daniel, vii. 25. "And he shall speak great words against the Most High, and shall wear out the saints of the Most High, and think to change times and laws." This looks more like a prediction of the Sabbath-change of which the brother spoke: for it was changed by Popish authority to which Daniel refers.

Now to the examples claimed; And what are they? First the example of Christ; it is said that Christ met frequently with his disciples on the first day of the week. The brother said he met them four times; first, with Mary; second, with Peter; third, with the two disciples on their way to Emmaus; fourth with his disciples at Jerusalem. We cannot look at these separately; our space will not suffer it, and in fact we have but little disposition to do it; for the reader must see that one must be panic-struck for evidence to rely on this. Does not the brother know that Christ lived, and associated with his disciples every day of the week for more than three years? Why then bring such proof? I suppose probably for the want of better! But the reader will remember that all this time the disciples did not believe that Christ had risen from the dead. Mark xvi. 11. And they when they heard that he was alive believed not. Luke xxiv. 10, 11. It was Mary Magdalene, and Joanna, and Mary the mother of James, and other women that were with them, which told these things unto the Apostles, and those words seemed unto them as idle tales, and they believed them not: neither did the two disciples that journeyed to Emmaus believe him till the day was far spent. Now under those circumstances, of what use is it to talk about the example of Christ? None. The next example was taken from Acts xx. 7. "And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them ready to depart on the morrow; and continued his speech until midnight." There are several objections against the doctrine drawn from this passage; but we will be satisfied with a few at this time. Our first objection is, that it is the only meeting on that day of the week mentioned in the bible! This we do not think is sufficient to justify the supposition that it was the custom to meet on that day, and if they did it would not prove a change, but that they had two Sabbaths now, there being no intimation of the removal of the Sabbath of the fourth command.

A third objection is, it was a night meeting; and the example being the rule would only make a Sabbath of the night. This, I am aware would suit the convenience of many; but one of the great purposes of the Sabbath would be much crippled in this manner of its observance. But the brother said he could not tell whether it was a night meeting or not! If so, I am not surprised that the brother should be found keeping the first day of the week. Such piteous ignorance discloses the difficulty. I may be thought to be rash; but I ask if such things are to be passed over slightly, especially when coming from the sacred desk? Read from the 7th to 12th verse and see who can doubt. We have many other objections, but with these we submit it to the reader.

The next example referred to was, 1 Cor. xvi. 2. "Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no gathering when I come." As the reader will readily see that there was no meeting intimated here, there is nothing more called for from me. Mark it well!—LAY BY HIM—not the church.

The next argument was drawn from —*numbers!* To this I would say, first, if the argument is a good one, then the Catholics are right, and not my brother with his fraternity. Again, one of the poets of my brother has well said:

"Numbers are no mark
That men will right be found,
For few were saved in Noah's Ark,
And many millions drowned."

"Many are called but few are chosen."—*Jesus Christ.*

The last argument that was advanced, was stated to be drawn from history. He said that Ecclesiastical history taught us that the church kept the first day of the week as the Sabbath from the time of the Apostles until now. He did not quote his authority, but simply gave his own word.—This I think was a prudent step for him, for it saved detection, for history teaches no such thing. I intended to have quoted some 14 historians subversive of his statement; but my space will not allow it, and only add that any wishing information may obtain it by perusing the S. D. B. Register, No. 38, present volume, or call on the subscriber.—Any correction in this article would be gratefully received by me from the brother.

VARNUM HULL.

Preston, Dec. 1842.

Religious Department.

NOTHING LIKE THIS AMONG THE PEOPLE.—"One of our missionaries at the East," says a correspondent of the N. Y. Observer, "writing home a few months ago, in a letter just received, describes the death scene of Mrs. A., the wife of one of the devoted servants of God, now toiling among the heathen. He speaks of the power of the scene upon the natives who were standing around the bed of the sufferer, as she triumphed in the hour of expiring agony, and smiled sweetly in the moment of her departure. One of the heathen looked on with wonder, and at length broke the silence of the room by saying, 'We never saw any thing like this among our people.'

"No, no, poor pagan! and you never will till the religion of the Gospel shall shed its blessed influence on the hearts of your dying friends. Heathenism, philosophy, infidelity, may teach us to die without emotion; but the gospel only can cause us to smile and sing while the heart-strings break."

Be just, and fear not.

10, 11-6.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, January 18, 1843.

All Infidels either Ignorant or Willful.

There is no subject that comes up before man that is sustained by a better and more extensive array of proof, than the evidences of Christianity, and the Divine authenticity of the Sacred Scriptures. It is no part of our object to present any of the proofs now, but simply to call attention to the fact that all infidels are either ignorant or wilful. Ignorance is doubtless the most prolific cause of Infidelity. The carnal heart is opposed to God and his government, consequently it is unwilling to examine the claims of God upon it. This opposition to the will of God and his claims, leads also to efforts to disprove his existence. Hence every effort is made to discover an inconsistency in God's word and the religion of Jesus Christ. And the great power of most modern infidels consists in their ability to present apparent inconsistencies and childish quibbles. They have by no means a consistent and thorough knowledge of God's word, for this would at once destroy their infidelity. An honest infidel must also be ignorant of himself, and his own emotions, and almost every thing around him; for these all testify of a God and the immortality of the soul. Such persons are entitled to the commiseration of every one that has not become fastened in the same meshes.

But there are infidels who are such not from ignorance, but from a determination to oppose the right way of the Lord, and as much as in them lies to destroy the influence and power of Christianity, so that with less of opposition they may give unrestrained license to their depraved dispositions. Such are advocates of socialism who would sunder all the interesting relations of life, and make the gratification of their unholy desires, the supreme law of action and of right. Infidelity never has been productive of any good to man or societies. Its uniform tendency is to corrupt; and we have never yet seen that infidel who has not had other views associated with his infidelity. They are in fact inseparable. The moment that ignorance and vice are done, any infidelity ceases. It has nothing to sustain it.

Prevailing Prayer.

It is a most interesting reflection to the Christian that he has power with God. Jesus Christ gave the assurance to his disciples that not only himself loved them, but also the Father, and that whatever they asked of the Father in his name would be given them. The Savior well knew the necessities of his children and the opposition they must meet from opposing influences, he therefore bade them look unto God for wisdom. He understood, too, the great work that was assigned them in his vineyard, and the grace needful to sustain them in it. He knew the anxiety they would feel for sinners unreconciled to God, and gave them instruction that in all these matters they should make their requests to God, and assured them that God would hear and answer; and it is further said that the fervent effectual prayer of the righteous availeth much. We might repeat numerous promises given to Christians of God's willingness to hear and answer his children when they call upon him, but it is not needed, for every one knows that this truth is fully taught. But if Christians have power with God, how is it that so few of the blessings God is able and willing to give are received? Christians are in the habit of praying for their advancement in spirituality, for the triumph of the Church, and the conversion of sinners, with other requests; but after all are left to feel the weight of their own sins and see the Church remain insensible, and sinners grow hard in their sins. This is not because God is unwilling to bestow the things sought, but the cause exists with men. Prayers, in order to be prevailing, must be offered

1. With earnest desire for the thing asked. When this earnest desire is felt it will be accompanied with consistent efforts for the attainment of the object. If the Christian wishes to be more spiritual he will make use of the means for securing this. If he wishes the promotion of spirituality in the Church and the conversion of sinners, he will labor as best he may to promote the same, and through these consistent efforts God will doubtless bring about the object sought, and answer the prayer.

2. With strong assurance that God is willing to answer. Without such faith it is impossible to please God. To ask for things of God without feeling from the heart that he is willing to bestow them and will do it, is but little short of mocking him. When this strong assurance is felt, it will lead to a persevering effort that will not close till the answer is obtained. The example of the widow with the unjust judge is given for encouragement to Christians to pray and not to faint.

Possessing feelings like the above, the Christian may present his request to God for any thing that God can bestow consistent with his purposes revealed in the gospel, and the thing sought will be obtained. What encouragement is here! Heaven is open to the Christian with all its joys, and he is at full liberty to reach forth his hand and take to himself fulness of joy. Freedom from the condemning power of sin is offered. The purity and enlargement of the church are matters in which he has power, and the holy spirit in answer to his prayer, will be sent to accompany the invitation he may make to sinners to be reconciled to God.

Let the Christian be unceasing in his consistent earnest prayers for the conversion of sinners, and God's work will be accomplished in enlightening their minds, and induce them, unless they willfully oppose, to be reconciled to him and be saved.

DE RUYTER BAND.—It will be seen, by a notice in another column, that the Band of our village propose giving a Concert on the 24th inst. The Band have been to no small item of expense in purchasing Instruments, paying for Tuition, &c., &c., for the year past, and it is but a laudable effort, in prospect of meeting some of their vast expense, that they have adopted in giving a Concert. We trust those who have

"Music in their own souls,"

will manifest it by their patronage to the Band on this occasion.

THE MOTHERS' JOURNAL AND FAMILY VISITANT, Edited by Mrs. Eliza C. Allen. The first No. of Vol. 8, has come to our table. This Monthly has a deservedly high reputation. During the present vol., a series of articles on "Social Manners" is promised from the pen of a gentleman whose culture has been in the best circles, and who has mingled freely with society in all conditions, and who has traveled extensively in every quarter of the globe. The No. before us has several interesting articles. Indeed, they are all of this class. The following is a table of its contents:

- "How long have I lived," by JANE TAYLOR.
- "Annual Report of the Bowdoin Square Maternal Association, Boston."
- "Nursery Sketches" by Mrs. E. R. STEELE.
- "A Mother's grief and a Mother's consolation."
- "The Christmas Party," by Mrs. M. A. IRVING.

The work is not only designed to aid Mothers in their responsible duties, but is also well calculated to be of especial service to all the members of the Family.

We will thank the publishers to forward to our table the future numbers. Any of our subscribers wishing the Journal may obtain it by forwarding $1, post free, to Bennet, Backus, & Hawley, Utica, N. Y., Ira M. Allen, 350 Broome-st., New-York, John Putnam, 81 Cornhill, Boston, or Henry Platt, 441 Market-st., Philadelphia.

Dates of Popish Errors.

An article headed as above has been going the rounds of the papers, showing the time when many of the errors of Papacy had their origin. There is one important omission in the list which should stand first.—We will supply this in its proper place at the head of the list, and give the remainder as they stand. This will perhaps make it complete: if not, let others correct it further.

	A. D.
Change of the Sabbath from the 7th to the first day of the week,	321
Invocation of Saints,	700
Image Worship,	787
Infallibility,	1076
Transubstantiation,	1215
Supremacy,	1214
Half Communion,	1415
Purgatory	1438
Seven Sacraments,	1547
Apocryphal Books,	1547
Priestly Intention,	1547
Venial Sins,	1563
Sacrifices of the Mass,	1563
Indulgences introduced in the 15th century but not sanctioned by a Council till	1563

We publish this week a communication from Rev. W. B. DOWNER, setting forth some of his reasons for connecting himself with a S. D. B. Church. Br. Downer was formerly Pastor of the Baptist Church in Woodville, Jefferson co., N. Y. He is now acting as a Book Agent for the American Tract Society.

About that "Grammar."

The Editor of the Western (Zanesville, O.) Recorder, has given us a lesson on "Grammatical inaccuracy!" We may now expect "a right smart chance" of edification in the "lots and slathers" of instruction that will be dealt out to the "powerful ignorance" of "unthoughted minds."—There will be a "power" of good in it "we reckon."

A number of articles designed for this week's paper are omitted for want of room.

For the Register.

DEAR BR. BAILEY—Perhaps some of my numerous friends may wish to [illegible] the reasons that have induced me to connect myself with a S. D. Baptist Church. You will oblige me, therefore, by giving this a place in your paper.

My first serious doubts, as to the propriety of Sunday-keeping, instead of the observance of the divinely appointed Sabbath, were excited while visiting this place several years since, on a first day of the week, in company with a beloved brother, since deceased. On our way to the Baptist meeting we saw, what was truly a novel sight to me, numbers busily employed on their farms, and buildings, on the day I had hitherto been taught to regard as the day of rest. This naturally led to inquiry on my part, and I soon ascertained that these were "Sabbatarians," a sort of people who believe God means just as he says, and consequently, when he commands them to observe the seventh day as the Sabbath of the Lord their God; they cannot be made to understand that they comply with the divine requisition by keeping the first day of the week.

The information thus obtained, led to an earnest desire to know the truth on this important subject, for, as such, I could but regard it; but at that time no facilities offered for such an examination into the matter, as I wished.

For a time, therefore, the inquiry was dropped, but was revived some time after, during my residence in Jefferson Co., by my being brought into contact with Seventh day friends. During the excitement in Adams, growing out of the sermons of Rev. Mr. Mattison and Eld. E. S. Bailey, I read both discourses, and was constrained to admit that the Bible was on the side of the Sabbath of the fourth commandment.

But still, I could not give up the observance of a day which from long usage, had become invested with a peculiar sanctity in my eyes, nor could I easily persuade myself that it were possible to transfer my regard to any other day of the week, no matter how divine its claims.

My mind was somewhat in this state when I came to reside in this place last Fall.—Soon, however, I found my conscience at work, and my doubts and difficulties returning anew, and like a flood rushing to overwhelm me. Hereupon, I resolved to avail myself of all possible facilities for a thorough examination of the whole subject.

I perused various authors on both sides of the question, and found them to agree on the institution and perpetuity of the Sabbath—differing only in respect to a change in the day. I read the arguments adduced in favor of a change, with my prejudices all on that side; until, after a most careful examination, I was constrained to conclude that there was no valid scripture evidence in favor of such change from the seventh to the first day of the week. Indeed, I have been amused to see Baptist writers, of undoubted wisdom, presenting arguments in favor of a change of the Sabbath, which would have justly merited and received their contempt, if offered in support of infant sprinkling. Pedo-Baptists, no doubt, can find a warrant for 'Baby Sprinkling' on the very next page to the one on which the Baptists obtain a "Thus saith the Lord," for the change of the Sabbath.

Having thus conscientiously come to the above conclusion, the path of duty seemed plain; and accordingly I have connected myself with the Seventh-day Baptists. But still, I love the Baptists. I can truly say,

"There my best friends, my kindred dwell,
"There God, my Savior reigns."

I shall ever delight to co-operate with them, to the extent of my feeble ability, to promote the kingdom of Christ; and humbly do I hope to share a long eternity with thousands of my dear Baptist brethren, in the rest that remaineth to *all* the people of God.

Fraternally, yours,
WM. B. DOWNER.
De Ruyter, Jan. 12, 1843.

For the Register.

BROTHER BAILEY—Our Quarterly Meeting commenced on the 6th day before the second Sabbath of the present month with the 3d Genesee Church, and it was under quite discouraging circumstances that the meeting commenced, as the church were laboring under serious difficulties among its members, and darkness seemed to pervade every corner. The laborers being very few, they began to feel sensibly their need of divine aid; therefore bowing before the Lord laying hold with the arm of Faith upon the promises of our Redeemer. We believe that he lent a listening ear to our broken breathings. And when the hour arrived that the meeting was to have broken up, the indications of the outpouring of God's Spirit were so evident that we thought it best to protract the meeting another evening.—The Lord met with us, and it truly was a time of mourning in consequence of our unlikeness to the Savior. Numbers of backsliders, with the unregenerate were crowding their way to the anxious seat, desiring that the saints would bear their case up in prayer before God. The anxiety manifested was such that the meeting was protracted from evening to evening for about two weeks. Br. H. P. Greene and myself, with the occasional labors of brethren Z. Campbell and J. Brown, laboring from house to house, day by day. The Lord truly is good, merciful and kind. The church were generally willing to come up and put on the beautiful garment. Backsliders were reclaimed, and sinners were born into the kingdom of Christ. The second Sabbath after the meeting commenced, five persons, upon the profession of their faith, went down into the liquid stream and were buried with Christ in Baptism, four of them uniting with the church, and the work is still progressing. Next Sabbath two others went forward in the ordinance of Baptism, and became members of the church. Others are still enquiring the way to Zion. Brethren, pray for us.

Upon returning home, I found that a meeting of evenings had commenced in our place, and strong indications of a revival of religion were discovered. The meeting has now continued evenings for three weeks, and the Lord has truly revived his work—and some twenty persons or more, as we hope and humbly trust, have been redeemed from the thraldom of sin.

Also, in the village of Bolivar, (two miles from us.) meetings have been held about the same length of time, and from thirty to forty souls have come to the knowledge of the Savior. The two last meetings mentioned are still in progress.

Also, in the village of Friendship, (some 10 miles from us.) meetings have been held for some five weeks in succession, day and evening, which has resulted in the conversion of between 50 and 100 souls. Truly, the Lord has done great things for us in the county of Allegany, whereof we are glad.

Yours, in christian bonds,
ROWSE BABCOCK.
Richburg, Allegany co., N. Y., }
Dec. 30, 1842. }

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Cour. and Enquirer.

LATEST FROM NEW YORK—NEWS FROM CHINA AND INDIA.

By the packet ship Iowa, Capt. Lines, from Havre, we have received Paris papers to the 7th ultimo, and by the packet ship Rochester, Capt. Woodhouse, from Liverpool, we have London papers to the 5th ultimo. The latter are two days later than before received, and contain further accounts from India and China, fully corroborating the intelligence from that quarter brought us by the last steamship. There seems still some uncertainty about the ratification of the Treaty dictated to China by the English forces. Some speak of it as positively ratified by the Emperor; others, that a messenger had returned from Pekin and that the Emperor had expressed his full acquiescence to the terms of the treaty:—

The Queen of England had returned from Walmer Castle to Windsor.

THE PEACE WITH CHINA.

Secret Departments, Bombay Castle, Oct. 31.

In continuance of the notification of this Government, dated the 12th inst., the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information the following general orders by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, dated Simla, the 14th inst.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is further pleased to announce for general information, that the ratification of the Treaty by the Emperor of China was received by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and forwarded from Nankin to England on the 16th of Sept., by the Hon. Company's steam frigate Auckland.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

London, Dec. 5.

The news received from China by express through Paris, and published in a second edition of the Times, came too late in the city to have any effect upon the stock markets, though it is viewed as favorable.

Intelligence from Bombay to the 1st of November, entirely confirms not only the glorious news brought by the late intermediate mail, but that published in our second edition of Saturday.

The proceedings of the British armies in the neighborhood of Cabul have been eminently successful. The whole of the British prisoners have been liberated from the hands of the Affghans. Their number was 109 persons, who had suffered the horrors of captivity from the 10th of January to the 21st and 27th of Sept. The meeting between the veteran Gen. Sale and his wife and daughter is described as highly affecting.

On the arrival of Gen. Nott's division at Cabul, the resolution adopted by the British Government to destroy all the Affghan strong holds was carried into execution. An expeditionary corps of about 4,000 men was sent to demolish the strong forts of Istalif and Chareekar.

On the 29th of Sept., Gen. McCaskill and Brigadiers Tulloch and Stacy, who commanded this force, were met by a strong body of Affghans, led on by Ameen Oola and 16 of their most determined Chiefs, who sought to defend Istalif. This town consisted of masses of houses built on the slope of a mountain, in the rear of which were lofty eminences shutting in a defile leading to Turkistan. The number of its inhabitants exceeded 15,000, who from their defenses and the difficulties of approach, considered their position unassailable. The greater part of the plunder seized last January from the British was placed there, and the Chiefs kept their wives and families in it, and many also of those who had escaped from Cabul had sought refuge there.

The British troops soon made themselves masters of the town, driving the enemy before them with considerable slaughter.—Two brass field pieces were taken. The loss to the victors consisted in one officer (Lieut. Evans of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment) killed, and four wounded. The demolition of the forts was immediately begun. The expedition, after the destruction of Chareekar, was expected to return immediately to Cabul.

The notorious Akhbar Khan was a wanderer in Kohistan.

One of the duties performed by the British was the interment of the skeletons of those who had fallen during the fatal retreat of January last. The number did not exceed 400 or 500. Several of these melancholy remains were recognizable. It is further stated that very many of the native soldiers and of the Hindoos who had accompanied the troops during the final retreat, have come into the British cantonments.

Congressional News.

Correspondence of the Journ. of Com.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The bill providing for the military occupation of the Oregon territory, the settlement of the same, and the extension of the United States over it, passed the Senate. It is certainly the beginning of a very important movement. If there should be any doubt as to our title to the territory, this bill will go far to remove it. At all events, the country will soon be settled by citizens of the United States in overpowering numbers, under the protection and inducements afforded by this act. There is no doubt, I think, that it will pass the House.

Several petitions on the subject of the warehouse system were presented to-day, and referred to the Committee of Commerce.

Mr. Rives laid on the table a resolution calling for any correspondence between Mr. Everett and the British Government in relation to the burning of the Caroline.

The House makes no progress in repealing the bankrupt act. There seems to be no disposition to take the question this week.

In the House of Representatives to-day,

Support of the Army.—Mr. Fillmore from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the army and the military academy, and the several armories and arsenals for the half calendar year, ending the 30th June, 1843, and for the fiscal year, beginning on the 1st July, 1843, and ending on the 30th June 1844; which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Oregon—Military Posts.—Mr. Pendleton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President of United States to establish two additional military posts; one at some suitable point on the Missouri river, west of the meridian of Council Bluffs, or at some point in the most practicable line of communication between the United States and the Pacific ocean, at or near the mouth of the Columbia river; and the other established at the mouth of Columbia river, and appropriating $200,000 for the purpose.

The bill was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole, and five thousand copies of the accompanying report ordered to be printed.

Fine Imposed on Gen. Jackson.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Bowne, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report on Thursday a bill to refund, with interest, the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson in 1815, was taken up and discussed during the morning hour. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, but it did not prevail. Yeas 91, nays 107.

The bill to repeal the bankrupt law was announced as the order of the day.

Mr. Bowne of New York, deprecated the epithets of traitor, wretch, etc. which had been applied to the President, and said that he would give to all measures of the administration, which, in his opinion, were democratic, his earnest support. It had been said by some of his friends that they would not accept of public office, and yet, in the same breath they asserted that they could not countenance the retention of such men as Webster and Spencer in the cabinet. Now, if these gentlemen were dismissed, who would fill their place, since the Democrats had said that they would not hold office under the administration? For his part, he was willing to receive Webster into the ranks of the Democratic party, if the Secretary would show to the world that he had renounced his political sins and was at heart a Democrat.

He had himself been brought up a Federalist; but when he was twenty-four years of age, he began to examine for himself, and he changed his creed, and joined the party to which he was now attached. And if the test had been applied, and insisted upon, a large number who now held seats on this floor would not have been elected by the people. He was willing to keep open the door, and receive Mr. Webster, or any others, as they had received thousands heretofore on their renunciation of Federalism. In the course of his remarks, he appealed to the gentlemen to dispose of the subject before them without further delay, so that they might transact the public business, and as one third of the session had already elapsed.

Mr. Meriwether declared against the repeal, and said that the gentleman from New York no doubt had been a Federalist, for he was now prominent among his friends, and it was an old adage, that converts to a new cause were always the most zealous. And the gentleman illustrated the truth of the couplet—

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

He then read extracts from newspapers, to show that defection existed in the Democratic party, and he broadly asserted, judging from the remarks of the gentleman from New York, and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Weller,) they would have no objections to enlist and fight under the Tyler banner. He asked Mr. Cushing whether he expected the Whigs or Democrats to bid when he (Mr. Cushing) put up the administration at auction several days ago.

Mr. Cushing challenged the gentleman to point his finger to any sentence or expression in his speech, which warranted the imputation.

Mr. Meriwether said that it was evident throughout the speech.

Mr. Cushing asked the gentleman to put his finger on a sentence which justified the imputation that he had put up the administration at auction, or which the gentleman could declare unjust in principle or untrue in fact.

Mr. Meriwether repeated that the speech clearly proved the inference. And he continued and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Proffit urged the repeal of the law, on the ground that it passed both Houses by the votes of a minority, and its abrogation was demanded by the public will.

Mr. Gordon of New York obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

News of the Day.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF POSTAGE AND ITS COMPUTATION IN FEDERAL MONEY.

Special Report of the Post-Master General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Jan. 5, 1843. }

Hon. Wm. P. Mangum, President of the Senate of the U. S.:

SIR,—The Senate of the United States, by resolution of the 27th of July last resolved that "the Post Master General be directed to communicate to the Senate, at the commencement of the next session, an estimate showing what reduction of the number of miles on which postages are now charged, in the several cases designated by law, would be necessary to introduce the Federal coinage, so as not to diminish the aggregate revenue of the Post-Office Department."

I find it difficult, if not impossible, to comply with this resolution, if regard be had to its literal import.

A reduction of distance in the different classes of the rate of postage, so as to introduce the "Federal coinage," and at the same time preserve the present aggregate revenue, could not be well accomplished without a very considerable increase of postage upon some of these classes, covered by the reduction of distance.

I have, therefore, assumed that the Senate meant by this resolution to require an estimate, &c., showing what change of the distances and rates of postage would be made, so as to introduce the coin of the Federal Government, and at the same time preserve the present aggregate average revenue without, in any considerable degree, increasing the postage upon the present given lines.

In obedience to the resolution, thus understood, I have the honor to make this report.

For the sake of easy reference, I submit a table exhibiting the present rates of postage and the distance, and probable number of letters, and amount received upon each class of letters, compiled from data furnished by this Department in 1836.

The law of 1825 imposes the following rates of letter postage:

Upon single letters sent through mail, any distance not over 30 miles,	6 cents.
Over 30 to 80,	10 "
Over 80 to 150,	12 1-2
Over 150 to 400,	18 3-4
Over 400,	25 cents.

Of the first class it is estimated 5,328,600 letters are sent through the mail, producing	$319,716
Of the 3d class at 12 1-2 cents, 5,328,600, producing	666,075
Of the 4th class at 18 3-4 cts., 3,992,869, producing,	748,663
Of the 5th class at 25 cents, 1,865,008, producing,	466,252
Total letters 24,567,904 producing,	$3,000,000

It may not be out of place here to observe, lest a conclusion not altogether correct be drawn from the fact that the highest rates of postage produce the smallest aggregate amount of revenue, that the two great commercial points of the Union approach each other within the range of the two distances of 80 or 150 miles.

In lieu of the distances and rates of postage fixed by the act of 1825, in order to accomplish the views of the Senate, as understood to be expressed in the resolution above, it is proposed that the following scale of distances and rates of postage be adopted, viz:

Upon all single letters sent by mail any distance not over 30 miles,	5 cents.
Over 30 to 100 miles,	10 "
Over 100 to 220 miles,	15 "
Over 220 to 400 miles,	20 "
Over 400 miles,	25 "

Assuming the data given in the first table as correct, or as approximating to correctness, the probable receipts of each class of letter postage, if the above scale be adopted, may be estimated as follows:

	No. letters	Income.
On the class under 30 miles at 5 cts.	5,328,600	$266,430 00
Over 30 to 100 miles, at 10 cts.	9,515,390	951,539 00
Over 100 to 220 miles, at 15 cts.	4,924,111	738,616 65
Over 220 to 400 miles, at 20 cts.	2,874,885	574,977 00
Over 400 miles, at 25 cts.	1,865,006	466,252 00
Total,		$2,997,814 65

This calculation exhibits a probable loss of aggregate letter postage of 2,185 35.

A too confident reliance, however, upon the accuracy of the result produced by this calculation should not be entertained.—Without an increase of correspondence and mail matter between the points embraced within the range of distance upon which a reduction of postage from 12 1-2 to 10 cents, and from 18 3-4 to 15 cents takes place, the aggregate amount of revenue will sustain a greater loss than $2,185 35.—In some degree to guard against this probable reduction of revenue by the change of distances and rates of postage, I would recommend that the lowest rates of letter postage be imposed upon what are denominated 'drop letters," where the postage is not pre-paid. This is a class of letters which are usually sent from one place to another by private conveyance, and are 'dropped' or deposited in the post-office for delivery. Beside the intrinsic justice of imposing upon such letters postage, would tend to lessen the temptation to seek for channels of private conveyance over mail lines, to avoid the payment of postage. It is not proposed to prohibit, as is done in most of the European governments, the sending by private conveyance a letter; but if a letter so sent, shall be deposited by the bearer in a post office, to be delivered, then to charge it with postage.

It would be difficult to estimate the amount which would be derived from this new class of letter postage, but it is the opinion of some intelligent post masters that not less than $50,000 would thereby be added to the revenue.

Under the hope that Congress will at its present session, by proper legislation, protect the Department against innovations upon its rights and consequent loss of revenue, I respectfully recommend the adoption of the distances and rates of postage above, in lieu of the present.

If Congress will relieve the Department from the amount now paid annually for rail road transportation, by a permanent arrangement with the great leading lines of intercommunication, and also regulate the franking privilege and restrain it within proper limits, then I am prepared to meet the demands of public sentiment, and recommend a further reduction of letter postage to ten cents upon all letters over thirty miles.

The inquiry, what effect such a reduction would have upon the revenue of the Department, appropriately suggests itself.

The answer to be given involves several considerations.

In the first place, the Department should be relieved in its expenditures of the sum now nearly equal to half a million per annum, and which is liable to be increased at each period for the renewal of contracts for rail road transportation. Deduct this sum from $1,235,952, the current expenditure of 1842, and it leaves 3,802,484 as the probable future expenditure, upon the present basis of service. Upon the hypothesis that the letter correspondence through the mail shall, under this reduced rate of postage, increase at the rate of 20 per cent only, upon the letters sent through the mail in 1836—the revenue from letter postage may be estimated at $2,621,243 28. To which is to be added the amount to be received from newspaper postage, $572,228, and the amount from fines and forfeiture, $766. This will give a gross revenue of $3,194,237.

It must be admitted that this reduction of postage will be followed by a considerable increase of mail matters. The rate of increase is matter of opinion and speculation. I confess that I do not allow myself to hope for a greater increase than 20 per cent. for years to come, though others, whose opinions are entitled to respectful consideration, estimate a greater increase varying from twenty to fifty per cent.

Assuming the increase of mail matter to be 20 per cent., consequent upon the proposed reduction, the amount of gross estimated revenue will be as above,

	$3,194,237
Annual amount of expenditure for 1842, exclusive of $432,588 paid to Railroads,	3,802,484

This $3,802,484, may therefore be assumed as the average amount of future expenditure.

It will be seen that, by calculating the revenue upon the amount of mail matter in 1836, and the future expenditure by that of 1842, the proposed reduction of postage would cause a reduction of revenue of over half a million of dollars below the expenditures of the Department.

If, however, the increase of mail matter shall be equal to forty per cent. upon the basis of 1836, as some confidently believe, this would give a further sum of $436,873 38. To which amount may be added $50,000, the probable income from the proposed postage on drop letters.

In the foregoing estimate of income and expenditure, I have adopted the amount of mail matter of 1836, and the amount of expenditure for 1842. There has been account taken of the number of letters which passed through the mail during the last year. An estimate of the number may be made by the amount of letter postage received during the year 1842. That amount was $3,953,319 34. To produce this sum would require 32,295,972 letters charged with postage, to have been delivered thro' the mail.

A calculation of revenue based on this number of letters, upon the supposed reduction of postage and the probable increase of mail matter, will be *more likely to give the revenue to be received*, than upon the number of letters delivered through the mail in 1836.

Postage on 7,021,900 letters under 30 miles, at a rate of 5 cents on a single letter,	$351,095 00
On 25,274,072 letters at 10 cents,	2,527,407 20
Add 20 per cent. for probable increase or ten cent letters,	505,481 55
From newspapers,	572,228 00
From fines and forfeitures	766 00
Total aggregate of rev.	$3,956,977 75
Average future expenditure, exclusive of Rail-road transportation,	3,802,484 00

The rate of reduction here proposed is not equal to the ratio of reduction recently made in England, and consequently the ratio of increase of mail matter will not be so great as in England.

There is an additional reason why it will not be in the same ratio of increase, and that is the power which is exerted in England to force the entire correspondence of the kingdom through the Post Office.

The reduction here proposed, and any other, should be proceeded by specific legislation, whereby the Department is to be relieved from the amount paid for rail road transportation. Secondly, by a total repeal of the franking privilege, or a strict confinement of it to official business, and an ample protection against inroads upon the revenue by private expresses, and other modes of evading the payment of legal postage. Respectfully yours, &c.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Important from Mexico—Another Revolution—Occupancy of Monterey by the U. S. Squadron.

By the arrival of the bark Annahuac from Vera Cruz, dates to Dec. 19th are received. A letter dated Vera Cruz, Dec. 19th, (in the Union,) says:

News from the city of Mexico received to-day is very interesting and important.—Gen. Gustarrey of the department of San Luis had declared the dissolution of Congress, and announced the convocation of a new one by Santa Anna to form a constitution for the Republic. Gen. Caniligo, of Puebla, has made the same declaration for his department. These movements created a great sensation. The news reached Mexico by express, and was committed to Gen. Tornel, the Minister of War who immediately made it known to Congress.—That body at once took a dignified stand, and replied that they would not listen to threats from any military chieftain, and would continue to sit till driven from the hall by force of arms. This is purely a military movement which has been in embryo for some time.

News has arrived here, from the west, of the occupancy of Monterry, a town in California, by Commodore T. Ap Catesby Jones of the U. S. frigate Potomac and Corvette Cyane. He held the town about two days and then gave it up, declaring that he took the town in consequence of a report that war was declared by the United States against Mexico.

The Mexican general in command gave information of a body of 3000 Texians marching towards Rio Grande. Campeachy still holds out against the government of Mexico. The garrison of Vera Cruz was momentarily expected to declare in favor of the resolution against Congress.

Mr W. E. Dryden with seven other Americans who had been confined nearly twelve months in Chihuahua have been liberated by the Mexican government, through the interposition of the United States minister.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Hon. John Mattocks, Representative in Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Vt., (by the new division the Fourth,) has published a letter in the Vermont Watchman, to his constituents, declining to be a candidate at the next election. In closing his letter, Mr. Mattocks says: "Finally, may the all-wise Being, who controls the destiny of nations, protect and perpetuate our *free* institutions: and may the God of Heaven hasten the time when Slavery shall exist only in the *infernal* regions, where it originated, and where it is inflicted for crime, and not for color."

The Largest Hog and the Coldest Weather.—The Bangor Democrat says a hog was killed in that city last Saturday, 21 months old, which weighed, when dressed, 823 pounds—jointly owned by George Wellington and James Smith.

We learn also from the same paper, that the thermometer stood at *twenty* degrees below zero in that city, at sunrise on Monday morning.

Chinese Silver.—Lord Jocelyn remarks, "When the dollar first comes into the possession of a Chinese, he gives it a stamp or chop, thus extracting a small portion of the metal; receiving the same usage from each hand it passes through, it is reduced from its coinage value to that of merely its weight. The possessor of this clipped money, finding the bulk inconvenient, melts it down into the form of sycee silver, a species more easy to stow than if it was in the former coin, in which one thousand drilled dollars might not exceed the value of two hundred. The sycee silver is more valuable than any other, on account of its containing portions of gold dust. It is generally in the form of a canoe, with a stamp in the centre."

There were 86 fires in Boston last year, which destroyed property to the amount of $107,694.

Croton Aqueduct.—The Board having charge of this great work have, in obedience to to the call of the Common Council, made a very full report, as to the ways and means for paying the large debt.—They state that the whole expense, including two hundred thousand dollars to be expended to lay pipes, and half a million to bring the Aqueduct across the Harlem River, will be about twelve and a half millions of dollars. Twelve millions have been raised by the issue of the public stocks.

By provision of law they state that certain specific revenues arising from Markets, Quit Rents, and other items, with certain Real Estate, and the Revenue to be derived from the Croton Water, were set apart for the redemption of the debt.—These funds have been appropriated to the purchase of the city stock, and no portion is to be applied to the payment of the interest on the city debt.

The Board then recommended that every effort should be made to increase this sinking fund. Among the resources of the city, they set forth, is a large Real Estate, productive and non-productive; and a sale of superfluous property, they say, would simplify the business, lessen the offices, and save the Treasury from fraud.

Another valuable property, they add, are the wharves and slips, which in sixteen years have cost 1,121,472 dollars, and from the same period have yielded 1,050,175 dollars, the sale of which property, it is believed, would yield a million of dollars.

An increased wharfage might be laid upon goods, they remark, which they believe, however, would be injurious to trade. But they recommend the sale of all the city lots between twenty-third and forty second streets, the value of which is estimated at a little short of a million of dollars.

The interest on the Water debt is 665,000 dollars per annum, which must be paid by tax. The taxable property assessed this year is 176 millions real estate, and 61 millions personal—on which a tax of 28 cents on the hundred dollars is required. The estimate for making the work was $5,512,236 72; the actual expense however is twelve and a half millions.

The Board are opposed to compelling every house to take the water, as that would in their opinion be a burden on the poor, which ought not to be laid.

If the applications for water continue in the same ratio as they have been made up to the first of May next, the rents for the full year would be $72,000. The receipts for the year to 1843 are estimated at $150,000. The receipts beyond five or six years are estimated at four thousand dollars.—But none of these receipts can by law be applied to the payment of interest, as they must go to pay the debt.

The Board then set forth the propositions that have been made to meet the debt, thus:

In the Board of Assistant Aldermen it is proposed to levy an annual tax of three per cent. on the rents of all the buildings in the city; valuing those rents at $9,750,000, on which three per cent on all the personal property in the city—valuing it at 65,000,000 dollars—on which the one half of one per cent is $325,000.

In the Board of Aldermen it is proposed that the inhabitants of the city be permitted, at their own expense, to take the water into their dwellings, stores, and warehouses, free of charge; but that a Water Tax of one fourth of one per cent be levied "on all goods, wares, and merchandize, sold within this city; also, on commissions arising from the negotiation and sale of all foreign exchange; also, on the cost of erection of all houses, and the building of ships or vessels; also, on all manufacturing and mechanical productions; also, on the salaries, fees, or perquisites of all professions, when the same shall amount to seven hundred dollars."—*N. Y. Express.*

Curious Monuments of Slavery.—Out of twenty-six Weslyan chapels in Sierra Leone, the roof timbers, the flooring, and other wood work, of twenty, are composed nearly exclusively of slave-ships, which have been taken by her Majesty's men-of war on the coast, and condemned by the Mixed commission court.—*Sierra Leone Watchman.*

Notices.

Concert of Music.

The De Ruyter Brass Band will give a Concert of Instrumental Music, under the direction of their Teacher, MR. CROSBY, at the Presbyterian Church in this village, next Tuesday evening, 24th inst. Doors open at half past 6; Concert will commence at 7 o'clock precisely. For particulars, see Bills.

A. H. BURDICK, Sec.
De Ruyter, Jan. 18, 1843.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute would respectfully announce to the patrons of this School, that the Primary Department will be taught the next term by Mrs. LURANA A. CURTIS. To those who are acquainted with her *teaching*, nothing *need* be said. We invite others to give the school a fair trial.

JOHN R. BUTTS, Agent.
De Ruyter, Dec. 26th, 1842.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

DIED.

At Trenton Falls, Oneida Co., N. Y., on the 17th ult., ABAGAIL, wife of Samuel Greenman, and daughter of Jeremiah Bliss, Newport R. I., aged 49 yea[illegible] who was a member of the 2d Seventh Day Ba[illegible]hurch in Brookfield.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Books and Stationery.

DOWNER & BROTHER, have received a new assortment of Books, &c., among which are Miscellaneous, Classical, Historical and Religious works of uncommon merit. Also, works on Phrenology and Animal Magnetism, together with a variety of Annuals, Almanacs and Albums.

☞CALL AND SEE.☜
De Ruyter, Jan. 6, 1843.

No Hoax.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is manufacturing Cabinet Ware of all descriptions, wanted by the inhabitants in this section of the country, although he cannot *boast* of his great EXPERIENCE, he having carried on the business only 10 years; yet in that time he has learned that basswood, does not make as good and durable *posts* and draw *fronts* for Bureaus, as well seasoned cherry does; although there is in this section, pine and basswood in abundance, thrown together something in the shape of a Bureau, but it is not, and cannot be done in his shop, nor under his superintendence. The Subscriber intends that all Cabinet Wares sold by him, shall be made in a good workmanlike manner, and of thoroughly seasoned lumber, and will be sold on as good terms, as can be had at any well established shop in this, or any of the neighboring villages. His shop is in the east corner of LaFayette block, No. 3, Cortland street.

Ready Made Coffins.

THE SUBSCRIBER having long regretted the too high charges made for COFFINS and funeral services in this place, and at the request of many citizens, has made, and will keep on hand, a full assortment of Coffins, from the largest to the smallest size.

A HEARSE WILL BE IN READINESS

at all times, and he pledges himself that his charges shall be as low as in any of the neighboring villages.

CHAIRS for sale on commission.

MOST kinds of produce, and lumber, taken in payment.

M. W. WILLIAMS
De Ruyter, January 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph Mitchell, in my bailiwick, I have levied on all that certain piece or parcel of land, being and lying in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows, to wit:—On the north and north-east by the highway and lands owned by Miles T. Wooley, on the east by lands of William Russell, on the south by lands of Isaac DeLamater, and on the west by lands owned by George W. Case, containing 175 acres of land, be the same more or less: which I shall expose for sale as the law directs at the house now kept by John Beach, in the Quaker Basin Flats, two miles east of De Ruyter village, on Thursday, the 16th of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Dated, De Ruyter, January 2, 1843.

ISAAC BROWN, Shff.
By GEO. W. BARNES, Dep. Shff.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter Dec. 31, 1843.

Russel Ballou,
Alpheus Barber 2
L. T. Burdick,
Hannah Bunker,
Lewis Brown,
Perry Burdick,
William Brown,
Benjamin Breed,
Walker Crawford,
Thomas B. Coon,
James D. Colegrove,
William Carr,
James V. Carr,
Jonathan Coon,
Charles Currell,
Wm G. Crandall,
Edmund Crow,
Andrew J. Crosby,
Lanson Coon,
Thomas Coon,
Otis R. Davis
James Derbeshire,
John L. Darling,
Jacob Drake,
Nathaniel Gates,
George H. Gardner,
David Gifford,
T. M. Gifford,
Edwin Gifford,
William Hunt,
John Haught,
Caleb Hoag, Sen.
Oliver Hart 2,
James M. Holdridge
Ahira Johnson,
Tracy Langworthy,
Morgan Lewis,
Bradley Merchant,
Miner Merchant,
Lucy A. Mawry,
Henry Olean,
Benjamin Perkins,
Barak Rogers,
Harvey Snow,
Allen Shepherd,
John Shields,
Henry Southerland,
Jesse Stillman,
Edgar F. Stelle,
Darwin Slack,
Wm. Tinslar,
Israel Tripp,
A. B. Turrell,
W. Van Vorhes,
Samuel Wright,
Gilbert Wright,
Lysenas Wood,
Miss H. F. Witham,

M. SPEAR, P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Madison, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1812, the undersigned administratrix and administrator of the personal estate of Franklin Coon, late of Brookfield, in said county, deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the deceased in Brookfield, aforesaid, on the 24th day of January, 1843, all the right and interest held by the deceased at the time of his death, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Brookfield aforesaid, in the 18th township, and bounded as follows: On the north by land owned by Samuel H. Coon, west by lands of Thomas York, and Elisha Randall, on the south by lands of John I Morgan, and Dewit C. Coon, on the east by land of David Hinkley, containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, more or less; on which there is one dwelling house, two barns and carriage house, and an apple orchard, of from fifty to one hundred trees, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, or improved land, and the residue timbered land. The premises will be sold subject to the payment of a mortgage or share of a mortgage, held by John I Morgan which covers about ninety acres of the south and east part of said premises and on which there is supposed to be due and chargable to said premises about nine hundred dollars. The sale will be made free and discharged of dower, and will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—Dated Brookfield, December 2, 1842.

ALICE COON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H H COON, Administrator.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14 GEORGE W. SUTTON.

Cash Paid for Pork.

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any quantity of Pork in the hog, weighing 250 lbs. and upwards, delivered at his store within three weeks.
De Ruyter, Dec. 5, 1842. J. N. ELMORE

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal,
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress,
Instructress in French, Drawing and Painting, &c
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the [illegible] of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3.50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5.00
In Drawing,	2.00
In Painting,	2.00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.
De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and travelling part of community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, [illegible] and expense. The principal advantage [illegible] derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the inkstand or pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c., with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents.—Consequently a medal was awarded by the Institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York.

For Sale.

TWO NEW CUTTERS, cheap. Enquire at this office.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

To Rent.

THE Institution Boarding House, will be rented for one or more years. Any person wishing to hire the same, will do well to apply soon. Any stranger who may apply, will be expected to give satisfactory recommendations of their qualifications, as will be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber now on the premises. Possession will be given the middle of April next. J. R. BUTTS, Agent.
De Ruyter, Nov. 28, 1842. 140tf

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east F. D. Jenck's store, to the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line.

NO IMPOSITION.
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 29, 1842.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to E. A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.
J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.
De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.
A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The [illegible] lengthy Review, written by the Rev W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and is only one out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its intrinsic value, and in every patriotic family as a [illegible] specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

[illegible]—*One Hundred Dollars* will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *one Hundred copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, where that numbers may easily be disposed of.

[illegible] Persons enclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage, and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them.

Also in press, another *important, valuable*, and *cheap work* in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, as illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other [illegible] works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Customs of the different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees, Beasts, Plants, [illegible], and the numerous objects contained in the Animal, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above work is found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 36m6

POETRY.

For the Register.

God's Sovereignty.

To me, it is a precious thought,
And with instruction richly fraught,
That God rules over all;
He reigns on high, and has control
O'er land and sea, from pole to pole,
Of this terrestrial ball.

He reigns above—let us adore,
His power extends from shore to shore,
O'er all created things;
He bears o'er all a righteous sway,
And shows to us in varied way,
That He's the King of kings.

His faithful subjects He will bless—
In truth, and love, and righteousness,
Before Him, they shall stand;
While all those unbelieving souls,
Whom Satan, now, with ease controls,
Shall perish from the land.

Then let us all in pious fear,
Adore the Lord with hearts sincere,
With joy and free-good-will,
So when we lay our armor down,
We shall receive a starry crown,
From God on Zion's hill.

Be this our prayer, our hope, our joy,
To find in Heaven, a blest employ,
Throughout eternal days;
Then shall our great reward be this,
In Heaven to gain unfading bliss,
And sing our Savior's praise.

W. B. DOWNER.

De Ruyter, Jan 6, 1843.

Miscellaneous Department.

NINE PLAUSIBLE REASONS FOR SUBSCRIBING FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—My destiny is to labor—to cultivate the soil—to obtain my "bread by the sweat of my brow"—Father Adam like—an honorable avocation. My hand is callous by the habitual and daily use of the implements of the farm, and more accustomed to wield the plow than the pen, which may account for all deficiencies in my communications.

But, notwithstanding all this, permit me to adduce a few reasons, which have been conceived while following the plow, or other ways engaged, *why farmers should subscribe for the Cultivator.*

1. Every farmer should subscribe for the Cultivator, and *read* it; because a vast deal of manual labor is unnecessarily expended, and completely lost; and a great extent of soil remains in an uncultivated condition, year after year; and benefits no one a farthing, merely for the want of the information, which an agricultural journal so abundantly imparts.

2. Men of the most occupations through necessity, require reading adapted to their pursuits.

The moralist must have his Advocate—the divine his religious periodicals, in order to keep up with the spirit of the times; and to learn the condition and changes in community; and the progress of the moral and religious world.

The polition, the lawyer and physician, must read extensively; and devote much time to matters relating to their occupations, or they make little or no proficiency in their professions.

And shall not the cultivator of the soil, to whom the votaries of pleasure, and the whole professional class look for support, avail himself of the information, adapted to his pursuit, which he so greatly needs.

Now the Cultivator will furnish him with abundance of the necessary information, both theoretical and practical; and the result of experience clearly demonstrates that if he would be the most successful cultivator of the soil, and a connoisseur in agriculture, he should combine his experimental knowledge with what he reads;—and theory and practice should go hand in hand.

3. The stock of most farmers is improvable; and as it should be the aim of every one, to improve his stock of all kinds, and at the least possible expense to make it the most profitable, he can find in the Cultivator portraits of various animals, which in competition stand unrivaled; and all the requisite knowledge to guide him in matters relative to the treatment of cattle; and particularly to sheep husbandry.

He will find, also, in the veterinary department, prescriptions for the treatment and removal of most of the diseases, to which animals are subject.

4. There may be (as has been the case,) information in the Cultivator which may be the means of improving the condition of the farms of many—of improving their stock—of saving the lives of many neat cattle, and thereby enriching the pockets of the owners many hundreds of dollars.

To corroborate this assertion, I would refer to the testimony of Mr. Woodward, Cultivator, p. 68, who, speaking of agricultural journals, says, "could I have had the Cultivator, with the present light on the subject of farming, when I first commenced (eighteen years since,) I think it would have been more than $1,000 benefit to me.

Also, to the testimony of that enthusiastic and devoted friend of agriculture, COMMENTATOR, who, speaking of the value of your paper, says, "your two statistical tables, alone would be a bargain at $2,00, could they not be obtained elsewhere."

Also, a writer in a back volume says, "your last number saved me *ten dollars*." And another, "I consider each number worth a fat cow."

Need we more than this? Does any one question such testimony? The opinion of such gentlemen as I have quoted, *with me, ranks exceedingly high*—I can rest assured that they speak the unexaggerated truth.

5. The proper value of the various manures of the farm are not duly appreciated by the majority of farmers, because a correct application is not understood; and thus, much of the good effect, which it should produce, is lost *in toto.*

Now, much light is reflected through the medium of the Cultivator on the great subject of manures—much may be learned in regard to the manufacture of compost, &c., which is, in a great measure, the grand means of keeping the soil in its greatest state of productiveness.

6. From the earliest history of agriculture, until the present time, the implement most to be relied upon in tillage, because of its efficiency and almost universal application, is the common plow; and in the Cultivator may be seen cuts and descriptions of this, and other implements of great utility, such as the harrow, drill-barrow, cultivator, &c. of which all may avail themselves, in the greatest degree of perfection.

7. The Cultivator, wherever it circulates is an agricultural *lecturer*; and by whomsoever it is perused, it scarcely fails to exert, in some degree, a beneficial influence on them; and where its precepts are practiced, and strenuously adhered to, the most unobserving mind would quickly remark the decided change that has been produced.

8. Each volume of the Cultivator is worth double the annual subscription to bind, and to place in an agricultural library, as a volume to which reference may be made, in relation to the various sorts of husbandry; and in fact, to every thing appertaining to the affairs of the farm.

It embodies a grand mass of facts, which in most cases, are the result of long experience—it contains the improvements, which have been, and are now being made, in the cultivation of the soil; and, also, many in the mechanical department. It embodies the experience of many of the most scientific agriculturalists of America—which alone could not fail to render it valuable, useful and instructive to most classes of community.

It is not a publication of dignified pretensions, merely; but one of *unadorned verity*—of *extraordinary intrinsic merit*, which furnishes a rich supply of food, alike to the illiterate and to the man of science.

The plain and unaffected style of expression, in which the subjects are handled so meritoriously in the editorial department is such that both old and young readily comprehend the idea, which the author would convey.

9. Modern agriculturalists are annually making new improvements in the living science of agriculture; and men of science are continually enlisting in this noble work; and are bringing along with them boundless stores of useful knowledge; and by the light of science, are putting to flight those spurious and traditionary principles of antiquity, to which our ancestors adhered with such death-like grasp; and which were such insurmountable barriers to the improvements in agriculture; and they are evincing to the world, on principles strictly scientific, how barren soils, and those, which, by an injudicious system of management have become completely impoverished, may be resuscitated and restored to their native fertility; and they are publishing the result of their research and investigation, to the world, through the medium of agricultural journals. And now, if the farmer neglects to avail himself of the information, which his imperious necessities demand—if he will not awake from his stupor and arouse to a sense of his condition, from this chilling apathy of indifference and unmindfulness of the changes, which are transpiring around him, and engage heart and hand in promoting the great cause of agriculture, as the march is rapidly onward, he must content himself to sit down in ignoble ease and live unknown and die unmourned—to be a "*cat's-paw*" of artful speculators—a "hewer of wood and drawer of water."

These Messrs. Editors, are a few *general* reasons why every farmer should subscribe for the Cultivator; and I might easily double this number. But I trust, that these *only* will be sufficient to convince any reflecting person of the great advantage there is to be derived from, and the great need there is in the farmer's subscribing for the Cultivator, or some other agricultural work.

They will, also, deter any one from discontinuing their subscription, it is hoped, at the end of the current volume; and be an inducement for those, who are not subscribers, to transmit their names without delay. And in conclusion, let me request *every subscriber* to use his influence, when it is possible, to obtain one *new* subscriber, for by so doing, he will contribute very materially, towards promoting the great business of cultivating the soil; and through agricultural journals, in a great measure this noble work is to be accomplished. Truly yours, S. E. TODD.

Lansing, Tompkins Co. N. Y.

RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS.

The Czar in the Streets.—"Natives of the West, as well as orientals, are surprised to see how so much greatness, power, and majesty, can submit to be drawn along the streets in a simple sledge by a single horse. On his journeys in the interior of the empire, the sovereign is frequently seen in a common, rudely made *telega*, such as is used by the serfs; and one can scarcely conceive how it happens that he is not afraid to diminish his consequence in the eyes of the people, when thus exhibiting himself divested of all signs of grandeur. One is the more puzzled to account for this, because, at other times, the Court of Russia displays a splendor and magnificence not surpassed by any.—It is not merely a custom peculiar to the present Emperor, but it is common to the sovereigns of Russia in general. Peter the Great followed it; so did Paul; and the plain appearance of Alexander [illegible] astonished even the English, who received from the mightiest sovereign in the world lessons of unnecessary splendor. I am convinced that the pettiest prince in Germany would make some scruple, if he were asked to step into a small, low droschka, such as the Emperor of all the Russians is seen in every day.

Ceremony of Choosing Wives.—"The most brilliant day in the year for the Summer Garden is Whit-Monday. On that day the Russian tradesmen assemble there, for the famous ceremony of choosing wives. This is a spectacle so unique in its kind, that it would have been well worth the while of the Englisman, to whom I had elsewhere alluded, to make a journey expressly to see that also. According to an acient Petersburgh, and a still more ancient Russian custom, which reminds one of the markets for young women in Hungary, all the tradesmen's grown up sons and daughters meet here on that day, the former to gaze, and the latter to be gazed at. The girls, pranked out in their finest clothes, are drawn up in a row along the parterres. Their mothers are stationed behind them. They have rummaged their own and their grandmother's wardrobes for everything showy and brilliant, to bedizzen their daughters, attaching it to hair, ears and arms, round neck and waist, to fingers and feet, wherever there is a possibility of fastening it; and many are, in fact, so covered with gold and jewels, that little, if anything, of their natural charms, is visible. It is related that on one occasion a mother, not knowing what more to add to the decoration of her daughter, fastened six dozen gilt teaspoons to a gold chain, and hung them in a double row about her neck, in addition to the pearl necklaces, and that she surrounded her waist in like manner with three dozen tablespoons and two large punch laddles, placed crosswise before and behind.

"The young men, with their fathers, in long kaftans of fine cloth, and their beards smartly curled, walk along the file of blushing, silent damsels, who, at the same time, are desirous enough to please; and Cupid, who is sure to attend, points out to them the children of the Graces, but is prudent enough, before he speeds his arrow, to ascertain the genuineness of the gold and precious stones. The young men, and the mothers and fathers, here and there try to get up a conversation, in the course of which glances and sentiments are interchanged. Eight days after this exhibition, a second meeting takes place, in which the affair is more pointedly discussed, and, by the aid of officious relatives and female go-betweens, all the preliminaries are settled, on which the company return home coupled and mated.—Similar customs at marriages prevail among all the Salvonic tribes. But it is extraordinary, that, in gorgeous Petersburg, where a numerous portion of the public never fails to ridicule the practice, such a singularity should maintain its ground to the present day."

A Religious Devotee.—"I entered the church with a tradesman's wife, splendidly dressed, who alighted from her carriage, and called out to her French female companions, 'Attendez un moment, je veux faire mes prieres.' She then went around to all the images of saints, one after another, made her obeisance to each, eyeing it at the same time with the kindest look, and self complacently was wagging her head, tripped out of the church to drive away to another."

Anti-temperance Habits.—"The whole nation, there is no denying it, is addicted to intemperance, both in eating and drinking; and yet it not only furnishes models of the most exemplary sobriety, but there are times when the greatest drunkards practice the strictest temperance. It is generally admitted, that in drinking, and especially in the drinking of ardent spirits, the Russian surpasses all other nations; and yet, it is singular, he seems to be little affected by it. The awful lesson which Hogarth has given, on excessive indulgence in spirituous liquors, is not applicable to this country; on the contrary, these people, who, while infants in arms have been accustomed by their mothers to their share of the dram, live to the age of eighty or a hundred years, and are hale and hearty, as though they had never swallowed anything but milk warm from the breast, and can justly say of brandy, as Voltaire, at fourscore, said of coffee that if it is a poison, it must be a very slow one. When they have money, they are to be seen not sipping out of thimble glasses, as we do, but gulping incredible quantities of these pernicious liquors out of the largest pewter measures, in which they are served to them. Women, girls, boys, and literally infants at the breast, partake of these carouses, which, in any country, would be productive of the worst consequences.

AN ABLE-BODIED SEAMAN.—A good story is told by Pratt of the Baltimore Republican, about a stout athletic lump of a chap, who, during the last war, enlisted on board one of our men of war, as an *able-bodied* seaman. The fellow was from the country, and knew just about as much of the duties of a sailor, either on deck or aloft, as he did of astronomy or metaphysics; but he was a fearless fellow, and ignorant that the term able bodied meant other than a stout man who could whip his weight in cats or bears, at once answered the question in the affirmative when asked whether he was an able bodied seaman or not. The fellow was duly entered on the ship's book and was soon at sea. The first rough weather that came he was ordered aloft, with the usual accompaniment of "*hurry*," but he didn't happen to be in a particular hurry at that particular time.—He looked aloft, shrugged his shoulders, and coolly answered the order of officer by saying, "Mister, I shan't go up thar!"—"Not go up, you rascal?" "No, sir; I'm d—d if I'm going up thar to have my head broken with them conflutements that's knockin' and swingin' about, at least until everything is quiet." "Why, you lubberly scoundrel, didn't you ship for an *able-bodied seaman?*"

"Yes, I did, and I am an able-bodied seaman!" "You are, are you;—tell me what you mean by saying you are an able bodied seaman," said the officer in a rage. "Why, I mean," says Bob, "I can whip any man on board!" This was too much for the officer, and too good to keep. He related it to the Captain, and the way the recruiting officer was quizzed during the cruise, was fun all round. Bob, however, became an able-bodied seaman, in fact; and proved it by *whipping the whole crew* at Martinique.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE TEA PLANT.—For some time past, the attention of the Dutch government has been directed to the Growth of the tea plant, in their East India possessions. Persons competent to perform all the process of its preparation have been brought from China. The tea shrub is found to be hardy, and easily cultivated; it thrives in many parts of Java. Its height is generally about three or four feet, when it has attained the age of four years, at which period, it is in condition to yield good tea.

The quantity of tea already exported from Java, amounts to 100,000 pounds, and in two years it will be, it is said, fully two millions of pounds.

To manufacture tea in Batavia, or Java, costs about 37 cents per pound, and it cannot be afforded in Holland for less than 55 cents per pound. "The Dutch Government," says the "Friend of China," "have a very extensive establishment at Batavia for curing, dividing, classifying, and packing their tea, which is contracted for in a partially prepared state, and is thus delivered at the warehouse, where it undergoes a process of firing, and where it is assorted and packed for the home market.—Green and Black teas are made from leaves of the same tree. Leaves for black tea, are put into the sun for a time to dry, whilst those for green tea are immediately put over the fire, and when heated are pressed very tightly and worked by the hand by which an oily substance seems to be extracted.

"In Java, as before said, the leaves for green and black tea are treated oaxactly alike; with this simple difference, that the black is higher dried than green. The whole manufacture is so easy that *good* teas of both kinds are made by some of the residents for their domestic consumption, from shrubs, growing in their gardens."

CHINA.—The letters of Mr. Lowrie mention his arrival at Macao, in good health, after a pleasant voyage. He had the satisfaction of finding Mr. and Mrs McBryde at Macao, where they had arrived some months previous, having left Singapore on account of their health.—They were both stronger, but not entirely recovered; and they proceeded to Amoy, reaching that city on the 9th of June, partly for health, and chiefly to make inquiries about that place as a missionary station, for which it is supposed to have many advantages. Mr. McBryde and Mr. Lowrie previously visited Hong Kong, and made similar inquiries there; and Mr. Lowrie was to leave on the 19th of June, for Singapore, agreably to the instructions of the Committee. From the full accounts sent home by these brethren, the Executive Committee have become satisfied that it will be expedient to have the chief seat of the mission at some of the places immediately on the borders of China—perhaps at Hong Kong, or Amoy, if not Chusan.—The missionaries had been previously authorized to transfer the mission to such place as they might select. Letters from Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, and from Mr. and Mrs. Buell, both dated on the 23d of May, had been received at Macao.—*Missionary Chronicle.*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ARMY.—The boys and girls in our common schools—the true standing army. These soldiers are in citadels which rise up around us, the noblest bulwarks against ignorance, that worst enemy of the human race. Whoever builds a school house or teaches a good school, is erecting the strongest monument to freedom. If the time shall ever come when this great government shall totter, when this Beacon, now the sign and wonder of the world, shall wax dim, the cause will be found in the ignorance of the people, 'And the people perish for lack of knowledge."

TRUE.—A clergyman in one of our large cities lately addressed his people thus:—"My dearly beloved brethren, let me solemnly assure you, that some of you might appropriate five, some ten or fifteen, some twenty thousand dollars, for charitable and benevolent purposes, and still retain *enough to ruin your children.*' What a lesson! How little regarded by parents in general! How fully borne out by the career of a large number of those who inherit independent fortunes, without the necessity of attending to businesss.—*Chr. Reflector.*

BEAUTIFUL REPLY.—Not many months since, while a number of young people were discoursing upon the easiest mode of leaving the world—whether drowning, freezing, &c., were the least painful—a young woman of fifteen was asked how she would choose to die, who replied, "I wish to die the death of the righteous."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant near you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, horsemen.

DALLEY'S
MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds, and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

Doctor O. C. Lin.

HEADACHE.

Dr. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, Coughs and Colds taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get at *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

Will eradicate all Worms in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New York.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S
CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow-Citizens.—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by JOHN N. ELMORE, De Ruyter, N. Y., of whom enquire for an elegant pamphlet with engravings, gratis, that contains much matter interesting to all.

Oct. 20, 1842. 35y1

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and in the cut of Fashion. Cash and *most* kinds of stuff received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

L. W. BLISS' Window Sash.
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Salisbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily [illegible] great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise in the columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and [illegible] other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mtgages, &c. just printed and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct 11.

300 PAIRS boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas Potter A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Orange Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
[illegible]—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Ceres—Nathan V. Hull.
[illegible]—Abel Saunders.
DeRuyter—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
[illegible]—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, [illegible] H. P. Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. [illegible]
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
[illegible]—Dea. [illegible]
Petersburg—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
[illegible]—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sackett's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—[illegible] G. Potter, James Hubbard, H[illegible]
Stephentown—Abel Ward.
South Brookfield—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russell G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarkesville—Charles Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Alex. Campbell, Sanford P. Stillman.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—J. A. R. Greenman
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Tremont, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

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No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher free of postage.

Lester T. Rogers. 2nd

Conn

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.---NO 48.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 152.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH-DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, JANUARY 25, 1843. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Sabbath Department.

Extracts From Carlow.

AN APPENDIX FROM DR. OWEN.

"Among Christians, says he, this name, viz. Sunday, was not in common use, but by some was rejected, as were also the rest of the names of the days used among the Pagans; so speaks Augustine, wishing that christians did not call the days as Pagans do. Hierome would not have the days of the week called after the names of the idols and planets, but first day, second day, third day, fourth day, fifth day, sixth day, seventh day Sabbath day, and he rejects the use of the ordinary names unto the Heathens. Philastitius makes the usages of them among Christians almost Heretical; and the Popish Rhemists on Revelation i. 10, condemn the name of Sunday as Heathenish; and Polidore Virgil before them saith, In truth 'tis both a shame and matter of great lamentation, that before now the days have not been called by christian names, that the Heathenish Gods might not have had among us such a standing monument, and indeed among sundry of the antients there do many severe expressions occur against the use of the common planetary names, and at the first relinquishment of Heathenism, it had no doubt been well if these names of Balaam had been taken away out of the mouths of men, especially considering that the retaining of them hath been of no use nor advantage. I must add, that the severe afflictions, and contemptious reproaches, poured out against them who abstain from using them (the Heathenish names) argues a want of due charity, since certainly there is an appearance of warranty in them who use not Heathenish names, sufficient to secure them from contempt and reproach, for it is given as the will of God, Exo. xxiii. 13. *Make no mention of the names of other Gods, neither let it be heard out of thy mouth.* And it cannot be deny'd but the names of the days of the week were names of the Gods among the Heathen; the prohibition is renewed in Joshua xxiii. 7. Make no mention of the names of their Gods, nor cause to swear by them, neither serve them, nor bow yourselves unto them, which is yet extended in Deut. xii. 3, to a command to destroy and blot out the names of the Gods of the people, which by this means are retained; accordingly the children of Reuben building cities, formerly called Nebo and Baalmeon, changed their names, because they were the names of the Heathen idols, Numb. xxxii. 38. And David mentions it as a part of his integrity, that he would not take up the names of idol gods in his lips, Psal. xvi. 4."—Thus far Dr. Owen. John xiii. 17. If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them. Holy David and Dr. Owen were not of Mr. Ward's mind in this thing.

There are many other names of days and seasons used both in common speech and writing to be rejected by all good Christians, they being set up for these three wicked ends chiefly.

I. To uphold the detestable idol of the Mass, as Lammas day, Michaelmas, Christmas, and Candlemas. And,

II. To give God's time either, 1. To real saints who abhorred such things, as James tide, Bartholomew tide, or 2. To superstitious saints who never had a being but in wicked men's brains, as Valentine's day, George's day.

III. To encourage people in horrid superstitious observations of times, as Shrove tide, Lent, Easter, Whitsuntide, and which they call holy days, and honor them more than the Lord's seventh day Sabbath, the only holy day of God's appointing, whereby the Lord's time is justled out to bring in times devised by wicked men, who herein are like to Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who sinned and bade Israel to sin, 1 Kings xii. 32, therefore christians should not take up these abominable names in their mouths, lest they learn the ways and walk after the custom of the Heathens and Papists, which being vain and abominable, are positively forbidden in these and among many other scriptures.

Exo. xxiii. 13. In all things that I have said unto you be circumspect and make no mention of the names of other Gods, neither let it be heard out of thy mouth.—Deut. xii. 3. God expressly commands his people to destroy the names of idols out of their land. Joshua xxii. 7, this command is repeated, that they should not so much as make mention of the name of Heathen Gods. Nehem. xiii. 24, 25. The chief rulers vehemently contended with such as spoke half in the speech of Ashdod, and not altogether in the language of the people of God. Psalm xvi. 4. David a man after God's own heart declares, That he would not take up the names of other Gods into his lips. Hosea ii. 16, 17. God promised to take away the names of Baalam from the mouths of his people, and they shall no more be remembered by their names. Zeph. iii. 9. Then will I turn to myself the people of a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord to serve him with one consent. Zach. xiii. 1. 2. God promiseth when his people are washed from sin by Christ the fountain of grace, that he will cut off the names of idols out of their land and they should be no more remembered. 1 Cor. xv. 33. Be not deceived, evil communications corrupt good manners. Eph. iv. 29. Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth. Col. iv. 6. Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt, that you may know how ye ought to answer every man. Titus ii. 1. Use sound speech which cannot be condemned, that they who are of the contrary part may be ashamed, having no evil thing to say of you. 1 Peter iv. 11. If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God, that is scripture language. And indeed there is the highest reason for calling the days of the week and the months by scripture names only, for all times being the Lord's, and the Lord having put names upon his own time, we should call his time by none other names than those the Lord hath given it in his holy word. Hear what Christ speaks in Matt. xii. 36, 37. But I say unto you that every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give an account thereof in the day of judgement; for by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned. Therefore keep yourselves from idols.

Religious Department.

From the Baptist Record.

COMMUNION WITH GOD.

We commune with the minds of past ages, when we pursue their immortal productions. We commune with absent friends, when they are brought to mind by some written communication, or some mementoes of their affection. But there is a higher power, more ennobling communion, that which the renewed spirit holds with him who gave it birth,—the communion of a heart that pants after knowledge, purity, and bliss, with Him who is all-wise, holy, and happy. It is by such intercourse of the finite with the infinite spirit, that the character is moulded into moral beauty, and fitness for companionship with spirits uncorrupted is acquired.

He who maintains it, cherishes a deep and abiding conviction of the omnipresence of God. He cannot, indeed, behold him face to face, but sees him with the opened eye of faith. He converses not with him as a man does with his friend; his communion is that of a sanctified intellect and a holy heart.

Ever wakeful to discern the proofs of his presence, he hears his voice of power in the warring elements, of love in the mercies of every day, and of reproach in chastisement and affliction. He beholds the work of his fingers in the moon and stars that shine above him, in the gay attire of spring, and in the sober tints of autumnal scenery. The innumerable objects that meet his eye, from the mote that floats in the sunbeam to the sun itself, the varied sounds that fall upon his ear, from the rippling of the brook to the thunder of the cataract, all speak audibly to him of Jehovah's presence. All that is sublime and beautiful in nature, all that is dark and mysterious in Providence, and all that is marvelous in sovereign grace, combine to impress upon his mind the great truth, that he is surrounded by an ever present God.

He carefully endeavors to preserve such a frame of mind as will favor intercourse with this glorious Being. The sin of thought, or of deed that would soil his conscience, he avoids; the devices of his great spiritual foe he watchfully guards against, and he earnestly struggles to keep himself free from the entanglements of the world.

He redeems the time that others spend in frivolous and useless pursuits, that he may secure it for devotional purposes. He loves to retire from the noisy and bustling scenes of life, that in the solitude of his heart he may commune with his Maker.—His is the language of the divinely taught bard,

"Far from the world, O Lord I flee,
From strife and tumult far;
From scenes, where Satan wages still
His most successful war.

The calm retreat, the silent shade,
With prayer and praise agree;
And seem by thy sweet bounty made
For those who follow thee."

He hails the return of his appointed seasons of prayer, for then, especially, he forgets all meaner things and ascends the mount to talk with God. Thus employed, he makes large and enrapturing discoveries of the divine character, becomes intimately acquainted with once hidden and precious truth, and rapidly advances in holiness.

The higher he ascends above the polluted and polluting atmosphere of the world, the sweeter is his communion, and the more ardent are his pantings after heaven, and the greater ripeness for its holy scenes and enjoyments does he acquire.

Dear reader would you possess that "joy of the Lord" which is the strength of the believer, that peace, the rich bequest of Christ, whose serenity neither the fluctuations nor the trials of time can destroy; that hope which is the soul's anchor, keeping it firm upon the stormiest sea of life,—would you have every earthly pleasure made doubly sweet, and every grief robbed of its poignancy,—would you have heaven begun here below, to be completed in the world above, then diligently strive by the grace of God, to maintain this communion.

From the Christian Watchman.

I SHALL GO TO THE PRAYER MEETING.

I shall go to the prayer meeting, not only to get good, but to do good: for

1. Though I have but one talent, if I bury that, or hide it in a napkin, I shall be like the wicked and slothful servant. I will therefore not only gladden the hearts of my brethren and my pastor by my presence, but by my efforts to encourage and sustain the interests of piety.

2. If I am unwilling to bear my part in prayer and exhortation, my feeble gifts remain stationary or are diminished, and I virtually refuse the strength I might acquire, to do good to the souls of men.

3. If I go to the prayer meeting having no sense of responsibility except to be at my post, and bear no part in the services, the meeting may soon become formal and dull, the services confined to a few individuals, the thoughts running all in the same channel, the unconverted who come expecting to hear many prayers and animated addresses, will go away disappointed, their souls will be injured and the cause of religion depressed.

But if I go to the prayer meeting to do good, I will observe two rules.

1. I will endeavor, so far as circumstances will allow, to go prepared to engage in such duties as the occasion may suggest.

2. I will not weary my brethren with long, dry prayers and exhortations. I must repeat this rule lest it be forgotten. I will not weary my brethren with long dry prayers and exhortations. And to assist myself and my brethren in carrying out these purposes, I will give a short sketch of two different prayer meetings which I have attended.

As I entered the chapel in company with the minister, I found an audience of 50 or 60. No sooner was the minister seated than a brother struck up in a pleasing manner, one or two verses of a hymn, assisted by several voices in different parts of the room. The singing closed and in an instant was heard the voice of prayer from one of the brethren, and no sooner had he said amen, than another followed; this done, as quick as thought the music of another voice was heard quickly aided by many others. Then followed two or three others in prayer. By this time a little space was left for the reading of a few verses from the word of God, and some remarks by one of the ministers present.—Then followed exhortations, prayers, singing, requests for prayers, until before I was aware, two whole hours had passed away. All the services were short, intelligent, pious, and the whole assembly seemed interested.

At another meeting a good number of souls were present, the minister came in, waited a few moments, asked the brethren to strike a tune in some hymn: two or three conversed together about it and then sung.

The minister said, "Will one of the brethren engage in prayer?" all were silent. He then arose, no doubt with rather depressed feelings and tried to pray as well as he could, then read from the word of God, and waited a few moments for some brother to pray, but as none seemed inclined, he went on to make some exposition of the verses read, accompanied with exhortation. By this time there began to be manifest a little feeling, either from what had been said, or from what had been omitted, and one or two prayers were offered; and when the usual hour to close had arrived, half a dozen brethren seemed just ready to exhort and pray, but the meeting was closed and they went away with a heavy heart, and the impenitent with an unfavorable impression of the energy and life-giving power generally ascribed to religion. I prefer the kind of prayer meeting first described, and shall do what I can, to make the meeting such which I attend.

From the Boston Recorder.

A DIVINE PURPOSE.

One of the grand purposes of God is that the earth shall be filled with his glory, as the waters cover the sea. The whole Christian church rejoice in the belief of a universal reign of holiness. Here is a pre-determination of God, producing an infallible certainty. Heaven and earth may pass away, but his word shall not pass away.

It has been said that a belief in the divine decrees tended to throw the mind into a state of sloth and inactivity—that it discouraged all exertion—that it favored a species of fatalism which cut the sinews of effort, and resolved the moral world into a kind of machinery, which being moved by an omnipotent hand, superceded altogether the enterprise and industry of man.

But what is the actual operation upon truly spiritual and holy minds of the doctrine of the divine purpose to make "the wilderness as Eden, and the desert as the garden of the Lord." Does not the announcement of that purpose awaken not only the most animated and happy hope; but the most vigorous exertions? Who of this world's population, are so bent upon the work of evangelizing the whole mass as those who most firmly believe that an infallible purpose of God touches this very point. Their confidence in the certainty of that event could not be greater. They have an assured conviction that the word of God shall triumph in all lands. But does this throw them into lethargy? Does it lead them to feel that they have nothing to do about this glorious result? Do they regard the divine decree as so settling the matter that all that remains for them is simply to await with folded arms the coming of those times which God has put in his own power.

On the other hand, is there a greater stimulus to all the forms of self-sacrificing labor than this very irreversible purpose of God? Had no such purpose been announced and no light shone on the certainty of the event, would there not have rested such dubiousness upon it as greatly to paralize exertion? Would the soldiers of the cross move in that case with the zeal, boldness, and hope that now animates them? Would theirs have been as it now is

"The strength to suffer, and the will to serve."

With such a mass of guilt and pollution before them, the gigantic superstitions of pagan nations, consolidated by the progress of centuries, and entrenched in the human heart by attracting to their support all the powerful passions of corrupt minds with such obstacles frowning upon them, with what comparatively feeble hearts and hands would the servants of Christ have gone forth to evangelize the world, had there been no announcement of a divine purpose concerning the world's redemption. But that purpose is recorded. The palaces and towers of superstition shall fall. The fountains of the great deep shall be broken up. The kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. What animating power this announcement has to the servants of the Savior? It lifts up the hands that hang down, and confirms the feeble knees. What joy have the purposes of God awakened in pious hearts! What inspiration they have given to the spirit of prayer! What themes of holy exultation they have been to the missionaries of the cross! How often they come, in the hour of darkness and discouragement, to rouse the fainting soldier to grasp again his fallen weapons, and renew the conflict! The certainty of a triumphant and glorious result, made infallible by the expressed purpose of God, has been the most animating of all considerations which have ever appeared to the mind. It has been the death of sloth, the life and love of zeal.

There is no natural tendency in the doctrine of predestination, rightly understood, to encourage the inactivity of men. What portion of our race have been more earnest, active, watchful, and prayerful in securing their own salvation, than those who have maintained them? And where has self-sacrifice been so abundant, the free expenditure of property and life, to bring all men to the knowledge of the truth?

Predestinarians, or those who have believed in the purposes of God respecting the moral affairs of this world, have been the bone and muscle of those great enterprises which contemplate the universal triumph of holiness. These purposes have been like that cheering voice which greets the mariner, who faint and desponding, yet clings to the wreck. It sends the ebbing current of life with new power through his veins. He revives, is roused to new exertion, and is saved. So break the glad sounds of the purposes of God concerning human redemption on the ears of lovers of souls. The spiritual pulse beats quicker. The eye brightens with hope. The hand becomes strong, the feet swift. He hath purposed and will do it. Therefore will thy servants arise and build.

HASTY ADMISSIONS TO THE CHURCH.

As the evils of admitting persons to the Church, in a very short time after conversion, are becoming more apparent, it is gratifying to find that our Congregational churches are more favoring the side of caution and delay: and thus we are profiting by the unhappy experience of others. The greatest temptation to err on the side of haste is the fear that injury may be done by the proselyting zeal of our neighbors: and no doubt some evil in some cases may be avoided by such haste. But a greater evil is incurred. More often the persons who are drawn away into other sects, during the interval between the supposed conversion and the proper time for admission to the Church, are those who would be of little value in any Church: and then it is better to lose one desirable member of the flock, than to gather in two wolves in sheep's clothing. The Church that exercises a wise caution, and receives none to its fellowship till after reasonable opportunity had for the candidate to show the permanency of his change, may increase its numbers less in a given revival; but will, in a course of years, other things being equal, gather much more of abiding strength, enjoy more of harmony, and every way better answer the end of a Church of Christ.

Another thing is worthy of notice; an experiment is going forward, which gives illustration of the nature and tendency of two opposing classes of principles. The practice of gathering into the Church speedily and indiscriminately as many as possible in a scene of revival, has become a part of one set of measures and principles; and the practice of caution, delay, and careful discrimination, stand associated with another class of principles and measures: and the results of the two are having their development; and principles are coming to their test by this means.—And not only for the good of the churches with which our interests and responsibilities are located, but for the sake of sustaining *correct principles* for all coming time, we ought to discourage this ruinous haste. The results are but partially developed now, and are less decided than they would be if the friends of truth had, in times past, been more careful; and yet it is cheering to see the advantage which our Congregational churches have over some of their neighbors who encourage the contrary course. The excommunications from our churches are reported, and the number published in the Minutes of the General Association; and that they are so few, compared with what appear in some other denominations, who pursue a different policy, as to admissions, shows that the real gain of strength to a Church is not always according to the numbers added.—*N. E. Puritan.*

SUPERFICIAL INFIDELS.—Sir Isaac Newton set out in life a clamorous infidel, but, on a nice examination of the evidences of Christianity, he found reason to change his opinion. When the celebrated Dr. Edmund Halley was talking infidelity before him, Sir Isaac Newton addressed him in these or like words: "Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy, or other parts of the mathematics, because that is a subject you have studied, and well understand; but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have not studied it. I have; and am certain that you know nothing about the matter." This was a just reproof, and one that would be very suitable to be given to half the infidels of the present day; for they often speak of what they have never studied, and what, in fact, they are entirely ignorant of. Dr. Johnson, therefore, well observed, that no honest man could be a Deist, for no man could be so after a fair examination of the proofs of Christianity." The name of Hume being mentioned to him, "No sir," said he, "Hume owned to a clergyman in the bishoprick of Durham, that he had never read the New Testament with attention."

BEAUTIFUL REPLY.—One of the deaf and dumb in the Institution of Paris being desired to express his ideas of the eternity of the Deity, replied, "It is duration, without beginning or end; existence without bounds or dimensions: present, without past or future. His eternity is youth without infancy or old age, life without birth or death: to-day without yesterday or to-morrow.

How deficient are they, in their religious views and concerns, who do not look to the Lord Jesus as the sanctifier as well as the Redeemer!

Children's Department.

From the S. S. Monitor.

REASONS WHY YOUTH SHOULD EMBRACE CHRIST.

BY JOHN BATEY.

1. Because God, who knows when we are best qualified to engage in his service and escape evil, has set the time of youth as being the most favorable season. Eccl. xii. 1. "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth;" Lam. iii. 27, "It is good for a man that he bear the yoke (or serve Christ,) in his youth." "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found;" "They that seek me early shall find me."

2. Because then, if ever, the heart is susceptible of religious impressions. The whole of the writings of Solomon, especially, go to establish the truth of this position.

3. Because then the poison of infidelity has not taken so permanent a foundation in the mind as to render it unmoveable. Ps. i. 1, 2. "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night." Prov. iii. 5, 6, "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and learn not to thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him and he shall direct thy paths."

4. Because then no deep seated crime, that tends to harden the heart and sear the conscience, has taken an unyielding grasp of the affections. Prov. ii. 10--15,—"When wisdom entereth into thine heart, and knowledge is pleasant unto thy soul, discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee; to deliver thee from the way of the evil man, from the man that speaketh froward things; who leave the paths of uprightness to walk in the ways of darkness; who rejoice to do evil, and delight in the frowardness of the wicked; whose ways are crooked, and they froward in their paths." Intemperance, Sabbath breaking, profane swearing, lying in all its forms, licentiousness, &c. &c., are all avoided by embracing Christ when young.

5. Because then less difficulties arising from external circumstances, such as hurry of business, anxieties and disappointments of the same, and the perplexities of a family, &c. &c., are to be encountered in seeking religion, and in persevering in holiness. Eccl. xii. 1, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them."

6. Because then, more than at any other period, you would be the subject of the Christian's sympathy, and care of the fathers and mothers in Israel, who would regard your youth, and the circumstances attending a religious life in youth. Christ in his incarnation manifested a peculiar regard for the young, and when about to leave his disciples, he gave them particular charge to "feed the lambs," as well as to "feed the sheep," which we are informed, was strictly met by, at least, Paul, Peter, and John, in whose epistles we find a manifest attention paid to the babes in Christ, especially of the youth.

7. Because then you will lay a foundation of pure principles, to guide, guard, and happify you during this life. Prov. iii. 1—4, "My son forget not my law; but let thine heart keep my commandments; for length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they add to thee. Let not mercy and truth forsake thee: bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thine heart: so shalt thou find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man." 1 Tim. iv. 8, "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having proisme of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

8. Because, in death, it will afford you great consolation to reflect upon a whole life spent in the service of God. "Mark the perfect man, behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

9. Because, in eternity, it will be a source of joy to you, that you commenced a life of holiness, when you did, which, you may then plainly see, was with you the only time favorable. The rich man, who in hell lifted up his eyes to heaven, being in torment, desiring a favor, was called upon by Abraham to remember certain circumstances in his earthly existence; hence we may reasonably conclude that saints also will be put in remembrance of the fitness of the period when they gave their hearts to Christ, as well as some other peculiar circumstances of their lives in this state of probation.

MY MOTHER'S LAST PRAYER.

"May God protect thee! my little one," said my mother, as I stood by her dying bed. There was a soft tremor in her failing voice, which checked the joyous laugh that trembled on my lip, as I, in childish joyfulness, shook the pale hand of my dying parent from my head, and buried my brow in the rich mass of bright hair which floated over her pillow. Again her sweet voice sighed forth, "Lead her not into temptation, but deliver her from evil." I raised my face from its beautiful resting place, and young as I was, felt the influence of a mother's prayer. Her lips still moved, and her deep blue eyes were bent on me as if they would have left one of their bright unearthly rays as a seal to her death-bed covenant, but she spoke not again; the last effort of nature had uttered that prayer, and she lived not to breathe another.

I have every reason to believe that God has, in a great degree, caused that prayer to be instrumental in gaining its own answer; for often, when the heedlessness of childhood and youth would have led me into errors, has the sweet voice, now hushed forever, intermingled itself with my thoughts, and like the rosy link of a fairy chain, drawn me from my purpose. Oft, when my brow has been wreathed with flowers for the festival, when my cheek has been flushed, and my eye sparkled with anticipated pleasure, have I caught the reflection of that eye in the mirror, and thought it resembled my mothers; her last maternal supplication to Heaven has come back to my memory; the clustering roses have been torn from my head; sober sadness has chased the unnatural glow from my cheek, and the sight from my eye, and my thoughts have been carried back to my lost parent, and from her to the heaven she inhabits; the festival, with all its attractions, has been forgotten, and I have been "delivered from temptation."

Again, when the sparkling wine cup has almost bathed my lips, has the last prayer of my mother seemed to mingle with its contents—and it has remained untasted.—When my hand has rested in that of the dishonorable, and trembled to the touch of him that "says in his heart, there is no God"—has that voice seemed to flow with his fascinating accents. I have listened to it, and fled as if from a serpent of my native forest.

Oft have I heard it, as a warning, sound high above the music of the violin, as I have joined in the mazes of the intricate cotillon; and it has saved me from temptation. Never have I received any great good—escaped any threatened evil—or been delivered from temptation—but I have imputed it to the effects of *my mother's last prayer.*

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, January 25, 1843.

"Pray Without Ceasing."

The spirit of this Divine precept enjoins habitual prayer, or the possession of such a temper of mind, as to be continually aspiring after holiness of heart, and the promotion of Immanuel's kingdom. The Christian feels that he is imperfect, and often longs for that happy period of his existence, when he shall have become a perfect man in Christ Jesus. For this he should labor, and for this, ever pray.

1. *He should pray in Secret.*—The closet should be his delight. Here he may breathe forth the earnest aspiration of his soul to God, with none to interrupt, or make him afraid. Here he can commune with God, as if face to face. Like friend to friend, he can recount his joys, and sorrows; tell him of his wants, and supplicate his mercy; of his dangers, and invoke his protection; of his weakness, and implore his aid; and especially entreat his guidance through the labyrinths of life. Those only should expect to grow in grace who, in addition to other duties, pray in secret. Neglecting this duty, our graces become dormant, and we cease to be, what every child of God should be, an *active Christian.*

2. *He should pray in Public.*—The house of prayer should be his frequent resort.—It should ever be his delight to bow with Christian friends around the "Common mercy-seat." Here he may do, and receive good. His fervent and effectual prayer may benefit others, by enlivening their desires, and quelling their fears; arousing them to renewed efforts in the cause of Christ, and to give all diligence to make their calling and election sure. He will hereby conduce to the prosperity of the church. No church can expect to prosper in spiritual things, only as her members carry out the spirit of the precept, "Pray without ceasing." Hence, prayer-meetings are the pale of the church. If these are cold and lifeless, the cause of Christ is assuredly waning among them, and if they become wholly neglected the church is virtually dead—her *pulse* has ceased to beat. Let every christian, then, consider that by absenting himself from the prayer-meetings he conduces to the death of the church, and let him act in view of the consequences. Let him delight

"To mingle where,
"Christians meet for praise and prayer."

3. *As a Parent, he should Pray in his Family.*—To bring up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, is a highly responsible and important duty, and no one need to expect successfully to train up children in the way they should go, without erecting & maintaining a family altar. This duty is awfully neglected. Thousands of professing Christians act as though unaware of the fearful denunciation of Jehovah upon the neglecter of family worship. Were this duty universally practiced by the heads of Christian families, the church and the world would be greatly benefitted. The former would have more abundant grace, and receive more frequent accession to her numbers; and the latter would be relieved of much of that baneful influence now exerted upon it by the ungodly children of professing parents. In view of the consequences, let no christian parent neglect family prayer. W. B. D.

New York Legislature.

This body is "hastening slowly" with their business, having as yet done but little. Petitions numerously signed are coming in for the repeal of the exemption law, the abolishment of the office of Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, and for the suppression of Licentiousness. We are right glad to find the number of petitioners on the last mentioned subject increasing. There is no point on which legislation is so much needed as this. Laws should be enacted that would throw security around virtue and innocence, and effectually shield the helpless from the power of the soulless seducer. As the laws now are, virtue has no protection, and innocence no security. He who inflicts an injury worse than the destruction of property and even death itself, and fills the soul with the keenest anguish, destroying domestic happiness, covering fame with effaceless ignominy, blighting every earthly prospect of peace, wrapping the mantle of perpetual shame around the character, closing every avenue to respectability and usefulness, making life with all its endearments, its social intercourse, its hopes of future good, and its thousands varied scenes of pleasure a burden, is allowed by law to hold up his head in community to be called a gentleman and is in no wise deprived of any advantage that may be enjoyed by the virtuous and pure. Ye lovers of purity and virtue, and ye who would protect innocence, send on your petitions till our Statute Books shall contain salutary laws, that shall punish seduction and adultery so as to make the punishment a terror to evil doers.

American Messenger,

Published monthly by the American Tract Society, 130 Nassau st., New York; 28 Cornhill, Boston; 13 North Seventh st., Philadelphia.

The design of the work is to secure a cheap and easy communication with the Christian public on all subjects coming within the scope of the Institution. The following subjects will be discussed in all their bearings.

Historical Notices of the Press.
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Personal efforts to save souls, the Christians every day duty.
Our Country.
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It will be issued Monthly on a sheet about two thirds the size of the Register,

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Twenty	" "	3,00
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Payable in all cases in advance.

We publish the following by request of a friend, hoping that it will be the means of disseminating truth on the subject of the Sabbath:

The New-York Sabbath Tract Society are desirous of establishing a Library of works treating upon the Sabbath Question, for the purpose of loaning them to enquirers for the truth, and for making extracts for publication. As many works upon this question are seldom found in the stores, or even in the public libraries, the benefit of having such a library in a place like the city of New-York would be too obvious to require mention. Those, therefore, having old or rare works which they would be willing to sell or loan, are requested to forward them, or a notice of them, together with copies of pamphlets or sermons upon this subject, at the earliest opportunity to PAUL STILLMAN, Cor. Sec., or to T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

We have received the Minutes of the Sixth Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Baptist Convention, got up in a very neat style. The Convention is a Missionary body, and its receipts during the last conventional year, amounts to $5,437,90. Forty-four Missionaries have been employed, who "visited 3,074 families; baptized 973 persons, and preached 5,313 sermons." The following statistics are given: Churches 200; Ministers 186; Licentiates, 39; Baptized 3,341; Total, 24,584. W. B. D.

Our thanks are due to G. B. U., of the Senior Class, Union Theological Seminary, in the city of New-York, for a copy of the Annual Catalogue. Statistics, Resident Licentiates 6; Senior Class 25 Middle Class 29; Junior Class 44; Total 104. W. B. D.

Massachusetts.

MARCUS MORTON is again elected Governor of the 'Bay State,' by a majority of *one* vote in the Legislature. In 1839, it will be recollected that he was elected by the people by the like majority of one vote.

Secessions.

REV. LUTHER LEE, and M. O. MOTT, have seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Lee gives his reasons for withdrawing from this Church at some length in the "True Wesleyan," which are, in short, on account of the alliance of the M. E. Church with Slavery.

For the Register.

Incorrect Illustration.

The following illustration has been given of the Divine Trinity;—Corn is planted, and in due time comes to maturity, producing more corn. Of this, meal is manufactured, and by another process it becomes bread. Here are three different articles, but the substance is one and the same. So in the Trinity, there are three persons, but one God.

Perhaps those who use this illustration are not aware that when corn is ground it is no longer *corn*, but meal; and when meal is baked it is no longer meal, but *bread.*—So, when the Father becomes the Son, he is no longer the Father, &c.

Such illustrations injure the cause they are brought to defend, and give force to the objections of Unitarians against the doctrine in question. It is to be devoutly wished, therefore, that the defenders of the Scripture doctrine of the Holy-Trinity, will content themselves with Bible illustrations of the same, rather than use those of "Backwood's preachers." A TRINITARIAN.

For the Register.

VERONA, Jan. 10, 1843.

DEAR BRO. BAILEY—The Lord has evidently been pouring out his Spirit in this part of his moral vineyard. Saints have been revived, backsliders reclaimed, and sinners converted to God. It is almost one year since I commenced preaching in the North West part of this town, in a place where there had not been a sermon delivered except one, for some years, and as you may suppose the people were like the Sodomites of old.

Soon after I commenced holding meetings there, the Spirit of God seemed to attend the word, and the truth of God fell with mighty power upon men's hearts, and I am happy to say there has been scores hopefully converted. The work has been in slow but steady progress ever since. Within a few weeks the work has been more rapid, and some of the vilest opposers have recently been found sitting at the Savior's feet, clothed and in their right mind.

Pray for us that our faith fail not.

Yours, &c. E. ROBINSON.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Garrick, Capt. Skiddey, came in a late hour last night from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 14th ult., five days later than we had before. While in charge of a New York pilot she ran aground upon what is called the tail of the West Bank in the lower Bay, about eleven miles from the city.

We received our files of London and Liverpool papers from the Garrick, at 3 o'clock. There is little of general interest from England, though from Spain the intelligence is of considerable importance. The period of prorogation having expired, Parliament assembled *pro forma*, on the 13th ult., and was farther prorogued until the 2d of February.

Lord Hill died on the 10th, at his seat, Hardwicke Grange, in his 71st year.

The money Market had undergone no variation. Cotton in Liverpool was dull, though no change in price is noted.

FROM SPAIN.

The latest dates from Barcelona are up to the 5th. For many days before, the disturbances had continued to increase. Frequent scuffles and slight tumults arose, and on the morning of the 14th matters came to an issue. The crowds in the Plaza San Jayme were so numerous and so tumultuous that it became absolutely necessary to dislodge them. The advance was sounded; orders were given; and the troops proceeded *au pas de charge* against the mob. The National Guards were prepared for battle, shots were fired, and the combat soon became general.

The military fought with bravery, and the city was speedily put in a state of effective defense. Every window became a bulwark, and all kind of missiles were showered from roofs, balconies, &c., upon the military as they marched through the streets.

Whilst this fierce warfare was going on, orders were given that the assembly should beat through the streets, to call the entire force of the National Guards to arms.—They at once responded to the call. They rushed to their barracks; from this position they opened a deadly fire on the troops, who, notwithstanding the resistance they met with, were gaining ground, and gradually approaching the Plaza San Jayme.

At this moment the great alarm bell sounded and roused all to arms. The combat deepened in ferocity and in bloodshed the moment the roar of that "horrid bell" opened from the Cathedral. The battle was fought with the utmost desperation until the soldiers, seeing their best and bravest officers lying dead or dying in the streets, began to commence retiring along the Rambla, towards the Citadel, and in the direction of the sea wall. While in the act of retreating by this point, they unfortunately, through haste or imprudence, formed a dense mass, and thereby presented a mark to the enemy, of which they were not slow to take advantage. The first battalion of National Guards, whose barracks are close to the wall, lifted their pieces as one man, and threw a volley into the thick of the fugitives. More than 600 bullets carried death and destruction among them.

This was the last attempt at serious resistance on the part of the military.

Van Helen made his retreat, and the insurgents remained complete masters of the town. A supreme popular juntar was immediately formed. Something more than 1000 killed and wounded, formed the loss of the military. An immense amount of money, jewelry, &c., was plundered by the rabble.

FROM PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon news to the 5th inst.—The municipal election was going on in the Portuguese metropolis, and the Government had so far been successful; it was probable that the great bulk of the Municipal Chamber would be composed of its adherents.

The Government had carried the municipal election of Oporto by a considerable majority. Throughout the districts of Douro and Aveiro they had been equally successful.

The coast of Portugal had been visited by fresh storms, and two English vessels had been wrecked, one the Chatham, bound to New South Wales, the other was the bark Wexford, with a cargo of coals. Five lives lost.

FRANCE.

The Administrators of the Versailles Left-Bank Railroad were acquitted on Saturday, by the Cort of Correctional Police, of the charge of negligence or imprudence, on the occasion of the dreadful accident that occurred on the 8th of May last.

The "Rhenish Gazette" copies the following from an Hungarian journal:—"Russia ought to reflect seriously on the unpleasant consequences which may result from her plan of attacking the rights of the King of Hungary in the principalities of the Danube. Assuredly, should a war arise on the subject, 100,000 Hungarian volunteers, united with a French and British force commanded by some of the Polish heroes now in exile, would deal Russia such a blow that she would not easily recover. Public opinion throughout Europe would infallibly declare in favor of such a movement.

Nothing further has been heard from the East, and we see nothing more in the English journals of general interest.

Congressional News.

Correspondence of the Jour. of Com.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Cushing moved that the House go into Committee of the whole, for the purpose of giving the Exchequer bill a fair hearing. But pending this motion, the House adjourned.

In the morning hour, there was some debates on the remission of Gen. Jackson's fine. Mr. Butler, of Ky., who was an aid-de-camp to Gen. Jackson, spoke in its favor, till the hour expired.

The Warehouse Bill.—Mr. Kennedy, of Md., from the Committee of commerce, submitted a resolution, (the adoption of which, he said, was necessary, to enable the Committee to form a bill establishing the warehousing system,) calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House what amount of goods deposited in the public stores has been destroyed by fire during the last ten years, and what duties would have been paid if the said goods had not been destroyed. The question being taken, the resolution was agreed to.

Exchequer.—An extra number of copies (10,000) of the reports of the majority and minority of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Exchequer, were moved and will be ordered. The report of the majority is long, but that of the minority only one page.

The Democrats are in favor of printing a large number, however, because they say every argument of the Whigs against the exchequer is an argument against the national bank.

In the Senate, to-day, there was no business worthy of notice. The Senate refused by a vote of seventeen yeas to twenty-three nays to print an extra number of copies of the reports of the majority and minority of the Committee of the judiciary on the subject of Gen. Jackson's fine.

The Quintuple Treaty.—The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, in answer to the resolution, (adopted at the instance of Mr. Benton,) calling upon him to state whether the quintuple treaty, for the suppression of the slave-trade, has been communicated to the Government of the United States in any form; if so, by whom, and for what purpose, etc., and also to show the origin of the American squadron articles.

[The President, in reply, says: These inquiries were particularly unexpected by me at the present time. As I had been so fortunate as to find my own views of the expediency of ratifying the late treaty with England confirmed by a vote of somewhat more than four-fifths of the Senate present, I have flattered myself that the motives which influenced my conduct have been fully appreciated by those who advised and approved it; and that if a necessity should ever arise for any special explanation or defense in regard to those motives, it could scarcely be in the Assembly itself.]

The Statue of Washington.—Mr. Greenough has addressed a memorial to Congress on the subject of his statue. He states that the statue is now in a bad light. The light is vertical and casts a shade on the lower features of the face, and gives the figure an appearance of constraint. He states that there is no light suited to it in the Rotunda, and recommends that it be removed to the square west of the Capitol, and that a shelter be erected over it. He also enters into a justification of the design, so far as relates to the costume of the statue. He gives ample reason for not exhibiting the old hero in the awkward and grotesque habiliments of the day in which he lived.

News of the Day.

Horrid Cruelty and Death.—The Hartford Ct. Review of the 14th contains a notice of one of the most melancholy deaths we have seen on record for many days.—On Tuesday morning the 3d of January, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a wagon loaded with wood drove up to a store in that city, driven by a man named Viets, from Granby, 18 miles distant. The morning was one of the coldest known for many years, and a lad about 14 years old, named Gillet, who had been living with Viets for some months, had been forced to ride the horse all the way. He was very thinly clad—having on thin cotton trowsers, worn out stockings, and a short thin jacket.

They started about one o'clock in the morning, and on arriving at the store Viets ordered the boy to get off. He could not do so and several bystanders immediately assisted him. It was found that he was unable to stand. He was taken into the store, and both feet were found to be *frozen to the knees.* A physician was sent for—his limbs, being put into cold water, swelled up to an enormous size, blood started from them in several places, the lad's sufferings were excruciating; and it was decided that his life could be saved only by amputating both limbs at the knee, as mortification had already commenced.

He was sent to his friends, and on Wednesday his agony being too great for longer endurance, preparations were made for taking off his limbs. It was then found that his whole back, from the shoulders to the hips, was in a state of mortification, having been completely frozen and thawed. Before night he was dead. A legal investigation into the treatment he received from Viets, will be had.—*Tribune.*

The Mexican Indemnity.—We are happy to be enabled to inform our readers, from information received from an unquestionable source, that the terms of payment of the Mexican Indemnity have been agreed upon, and the negotiation respecting them settled.

The payments are to be made in ten half yearly instalments, with eight per cent. interest upon the principal.

In case any delay occurs in meeting the payments as they fall due, an additional *ten* per cent. is to be added to the principal.

Provisions are made for the consideration of such claims as have not yet been presented or adjudicated, by appointing commissioners to examine them.

The payments, as they fall due, are guarantied by a mortgage upon the internal revenues of the Republic on which no prior lien exists.

We are right glad that this business is concluded. Mexico has set an example in the way of paying her debts that some of the States of this Union, whose citizens are wont to berate her without stint, would do well to follow.—*N. O. Bee.*

From Yucatan.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 3d inst., says—Since our last publication some stray items of intelligence have reached us from the seat of war, by the schr. Rosario, which arrived here on Saturday—the most important of which is, that another engagement had taken place outside the walls of Campeachy, in which the Mexicans were again repulsed, with considerable loss. The Mexican fleet was still before Campeachy enforcing the blockade, which was daily violated with impunity by trading vessels.

We published yesterday a statement from the Hartford Ct Review, of the death by freezing of a boy named Gillet who had been living with a Mr. Viets in Granby.—The Courant of Tuesday says that only two of the boy's toes on his right foot, and the whole of those on his left were frozen, and that he is now well and attending school. We have some curiosity to know what could induce the Review to publish so atrocious a falsehood as this.—*Tribune.*

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Galveston dates to the [illegible] ult. have been received at New Orleans. The intelligence is of some interest commercially and otherwise. In Congress, bills have been introduced to repeal the Tariff, (this bill passed by a vote of 19 to 13, but will, it is said, be rejected in the Senate;) to repeal the bill of the extra session requiring collectors to receive exchequers at their market value only. Also resolutions to inquire into the expediency of annexing the Republic of Texas to the United States. This latter, it is said, will pass.

By a statement from the Treasury Department, it appears there were not over $20,000 exchequer bills in circulation on the 1st of this month.

A bill has been introduced to repeal the duties on iron, steel, salt, sugar and coffee, and all kinds of provisions.

A bill has been brought forward to alter the tonnage duties on vessels as to levy the tax upon the actual measurement of their freight, and at the rate of five tons for every three passengers.

Bills have been introduced in the House to inquire into the expediency of passing some law to confiscate the estates of traitors and enemies to the Republic, and to establish a sabbath, or day of rest throughout the Republic.

The President has issued a proclamation, revoking the proclamation of his predecessor, whereby the duty on French wines was abolished. The proclamation of Gen. Lamar was not authorized by law or required by any treaty with France, and was the subject of complaint when first issued.

Maj. Reily, late minister to the U. States, reached the seat of government on the 17th inst.

We look for the announcement of the ratification of the treaty between Texas and the United States.

On the 18th a messenger arrived at Washington from the Wacoe Village, and brought news that the representatives of twenty-one tribes of Indians had arrived at that village, and were waiting the arrival of commissioners to conclude a treaty of peace.

The steamer Lafittee, with a cargo of 319 bales of cotton, 59 hides, and two bales of deer skins, from Brazos for Galveston, went ashore on the 20th, on the beach, after having passed San Louis.

The army, numbering 800 effective men under Gen. Somerville, left the Rio Frio on the 29th ult. for Mexico. There were in fine spirits, and were provided with good horses; were well armed and equipped, and are represented to be the most experienced and daring troops in all Texas.—When last heard from, they had reached the Mexican town of Laredo, and we hope soon to hear good accounts of their performances in the enemy's country.

The Mexican settlement styled New Bahia, better known as Carlos Rancho, was destroyed a few weeks ago by a party of volunteers from Victoria, under the command of Capt. J. Owen. The Mexican settlers at that place had frequently manifested hostility to the Americans residing near there, and whenever a Mexican force was in the country they became insolent and often appeared armed. Mexican soldiers were often seen at the settlement, and it was evident they came as spies.

The Dutch in Java.—The Dutch government is expected to bring forward a project for building a town in the interior of Java, on the border of a river which is to be made navigable, or, if no natural site offered, a canal would be dug. The notion of security seems to have prompted this design, as it is thought that Batavia is in such a situation that it might easily be taken by an enemy, who finding himself in possession of this seat of the colonial government.—*Bombay Times.*

Escape of a Female Convict.—Mrs. Honora Shepherd, whose husband is in the State Prison for counterfeiting, whose brother-in-law, Charles Shepherd is in prison, on conviction of the same offense, and who, herself, was on Friday last, convicted of forgery in the 2d degree, in having in her possession $2,270 in counterfeit $5 bills of the Manufacturer's Bank of Providence, contrived on the afternoon of Monday, to effect her escape from the female department of the prison, owing to the negligence and want of vigilance of some of the under keepers in disobeying the orders of Col. W. Jones, the principal keeper of the prison, and Mr. Homan, the chief deputy. She had run a long race of crime prior to her last arrest and conviction, and has again been permitted to defeat the demands of justice by an escape, as she was on the eve of being sent to expiate her crimes in the State Prison.—*Courier.*

Outrage on an American Vessel.—We learn from Capt. Bassett, barque Z. D., from Messina, that on the 13th of Dec., when passing Teneriffe at the rate of 10 miles per hour, she was fired into from the Spanish Fort at that place, a ball knocking away part of the starboard railing on the bows and cut away the flying jib-boom guy.—*Cour. and Enq.*

New Jersey Schools.—The whole number of school districts in New Jersey, is stated at about 1,500; the whole number of children between 5 and 16 years, 100,000; in the 102 towns that have reported the number of children not attending school, it is put at 17,970, and taking these to be two-thirds of all the non-attending children, the number of those in the whole State is put at 26,955.

Strange Disappearance.—We find the following paragraph in the N. Orleans Picayune of the 6th, the latest dates from that city:—

No little excitement has been created in the city within the last twenty-four hours, in relation to the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Geo. B. Ogden, Esq., President of the Canal Bank. He left his house on Tuesday morning last, about 11 o'clock, where he had been engaged for some hours about his garden, and remarked when he started that he was going out to ride on horseback. Since that time his family have not seen him.

It appears he was traced to Bach's Garden in Faubourg Bouligny, and was shortly afterwards seen riding up the river road [illegible] on a grey mare. Late in the evening the mare was picked up on the Shell Road, near the Lake, the bridle dragging along upon the ground and broken. Search was made yesterday in the swamps and along the Lake, but nothing was found of the body nor any clue to the mystery.—The search will be resumed to-day, and by reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that a reward of $200 has been offered for his body.

As a matter of course, conjecture was busy yesterday in accounting for this mysterious disappearance. On examining his accounts at the Bank, as we were informed late last evening, every thing was found straight, and the general supposition is that he was either thrown from his horse and drowned in the canal or lake, or else murdered and his body secreted.

It will be noticed that the accounts of Mr. Ogden had been examined and found correct at the Bank.

A Washington correspondent of the N. York Courier expresses the opinion, that the rumor of the cession of California to the United States, is well founded, and adds:

"It is understood that the District of California was offered by the Mexican Government to that of Great Britain in payment of a debt amounting to about $60,000,000, but as that government has a mortgage upon the custom house duties of Vera Cruz, which is the principal port of entry for Mexico, it declined the cession. This information is believed to be correct, as it was rumored in the best informed circles in the city of Mexico, and believed to be derived from a source entitled to the fullest credit. It is well known that Mexico possesses an extent of territory beyond her ability to control. The District of California is densely filled with savage and warlike Indians, and it should not be matter for surprise if Mexico with an exhausted Treasury, knowing her inability to protect and populate this district, should be disposed to cede it in liquidation of the heavy claims of citizens of other nations against her. Should this not be the case, there is no known source from which payment can be expected in her present exhausted fiscal condition."

The office of Sheriff of Oneida.—A few days ago Sheriff Moulton was removed from office for alleged misconduct by Gov. Seward, and Theodore S. Faxton appointed in his place. He had scarcely got well agoing in business when he was removed by Gov. Bouck, and a supersedeas was served upon him by his sucessor, I. S. Parker, of Rome.

Decision under the Compromise Act.—A mercantile firm at Norfolk, in Virginia, imported a cargo of Sugar, during the month of July last. This was previous to the passage of the recent Tariff Act, and during the time that the Treasury department claimed the right to collect an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent. under the Compromise Act. In this case the importers refused to pay any duty, and the United States brought a suit to recover the 20 per cent. ad valorem. The case was brought before the Circuit Court of the United States, at Richmond, in Virginia, in which Judges Daniel and Mason, presided.

The Court having taken some days to consider the questions presented, decided that the law was in favor of the United States and directed a judgment to be entered for the amount of duties claimed by them, viz: twenty per centum upon the value of the cargo as appraised at that port; the duties amounted to about $1,100 This is the first case, we believe, in which the question above stated, has been judicially decided.

Our Banks.—We learn that the amount of specie now in the vaults of the Banks of this city, is about $4,500,000, while the circulation of bank notes is less than two millions of dollars. This partly accounts for the scarcity of money, of which many complaints are still heard. The banks do not feel authorised to increase their circulation, because much of the coin in their vaults comes under the head of special deposites.

The Bank of Louisiana has in its vaults, specie amounting to 2,040,000 dollars, while her notes in circulation are only for the sum of $150,000.—*N. O. Cour. Dec.* 29.

The Navy.—A communication from the Secretary of the Navy was presented to the Senate on Friday, showing the entire expense of the Naval establishment for the year 1843, and the number and class of vessels to be employed in the African squadron, with the cost of repairs, the number of officers, seamen and marines, the probable amount of expenses, &c.

The Secretary estimates as follows:—Two sloops of the first class, and four brigs or schooners, the cost of which is $124,212; amount of repairs wear and tear, $40,000; number of officers to be employed, 32; number of petty officers, seamen and marines, 626; annual expenses under all the heads of expenditures, except wear and tear, $241,182; number of guns estimated for the year 1843, 946; total estimated expense of the naval establishment for the year 1843, $6,983,215. The armament of a sloop of war of the first class is as follows: 2 eight inch Paixhan guns, 20 thirty-two pounder medium guns, 80 muskets, 80 pistols, 150 cutlasses, 110 boarding pikes. The armament of a schooner is as follows: 10 thirty-two pound carronades, 40 muskets, 40 pistols, 60 boarding pikes, and 80 cutlasses.

Naval.—We understand that orders have just been received at the naval station to get ready for sea, with all despatch, the frigate Potomac, and the new frigate Cumberland, now lying at the Navy Yard. It is said that the frigate Savannah, in New York, will also be got ready for sea without delay.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

Seat of Government.—It is said that a despatch has been received by the packet of the 10th of November, on this interesting subject. Rumor says the choice between Kingston and Montreal was left to the Provincial Government, and that the matter was taken into consideration by the Council, when the division was six to five in favor of Montreal.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The Prize Fighters.—Gov. Bouck has refused to interpose Executive clemency in the case of the prize fighters, convicted in Westchester county, in this State. He alleges that it is too soon, but if the prisoners show an intention to avoid being parties to future scenes of a similar character, they may expect pardon during the ensuing spring.

Fruits of Temperance.—The number of paupers in Massachusetts is less than it was five years ago. More than half of them, or 7,154 out of 13,688, were made paupers by intemperance, either by themselves or others. The number of State paupers is 5,251, of whom 2,895 are foreigners.

Hard Currency Wages.—One hundred and fifty men are now at work upon a job within a hundred miles of this city, for their meals and shoes for the winter.—*Com. Adv.*

An Important Case.—The case new before Vice-Chancellor McCoun, in relation to the North American Life and Trust Co., is one of great magnitude. The Receiver, David Leavitt, has made an application to break up what was called the Yates Trust, which was made to T. G. Tal'madge, Wm. Curtis Noyes, and Henry Yates, embracing property assigned of about a million of dollars, to meet the payment of about $600,00 of post notes. If this trust is set aside, then other trusts, of a much larger amount, it is believed, must follow—and the result will be that a large portion of the assets will fall to the stockholders.

Wiskonsan.—The Green Bay Republican says, "The result of the attempt to force the people of this Territory in the formation of a State Government, has most signally failed, and the question is effectually settled for the present. The votes in the counties of Brown, Milwaukie, Racine, Iowa, and Grant, are as follows: For State Government 552; against it, 1754. The majority will be increased 1800 to 2000 against State Government."

Public Printers.—According to a statement in the Madisonian, Messrs. Blair & Rives, of the Globe, have been paid for public printing, since 1832, the sum of $613,943 33. The correspondent who makes this expose, adds:—"It is rumored that the proprietors have salted down about $300,000 in Treasury Notes, drawing 6 per cent. interest, bating, perhaps, what of that amount they may have transferred to the 10 per cent. stock of Missouri.

Mr. Barnard stated in a speech in Congress, that in the United States, 90 out of every 100 who buy and sell become bankrupts; in England 35 out of every 100.—In the United States the creditors received an average of about 8 per cent. from the estates of insolvents; in England, they receive about 55 per cent.

Take care of your Highways.—The town of Westbrook, in Maine, has recently been obliged in due course of law, to pay $1,500 damages for injuries to Geo. W. Smith, in being thrown from a gig by a heap of gravel left on the wheel way of the road in the evening, for the repair of the road.

No punishment, or penalty could be more just; and the law applies to city streets as well as to country roads.

On the evening of the 11th ult., while Isaac Parrit and family, of Steuben, Me., were going to meeting, leaving none at home but his wife and an elderly lady, a young Bear, about half grown, came to the house, and finding the outside cellar door open, he entered, and seeing good accommodations, he began to help himself, and was particularly fond of some fish in the inner part of the cellar. Mrs. Parrit hearing the intruder, and wishing to learn his character and occupation, took her light and went down the inside door, and to her great surprise discovered the plunderer. When Mr. Parrit came home, Bruin paid the penalty of his impudence, with his life.

More Mormons.—The ship Emerald, from Liverpool, brought a batch of 148 Mormon emigrants to this city yesterday. We wish them a safe arrival at Nauvoo, and hope they may meet with no detention to prolong their stay in this region.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Rev. Robert Baird.—This gentleman who returned to the United States in the Britannia, was in this city yesterday, and last evening made some interesting statements before a Brooklynn audience, relative to the operations of the Foreign Evangelical Society in Europe. He did not go much into detail, but gave a general view of the progress of evangelical christianity in continental Europe, which is such as to afford much ground for encouragement, on the whole. Mr. B. stated that the society's operations were yet in their infancy there.—In France the reception of the news of a library of religious books being presented to the frigate Belle Poule, on the occasion of her visiting this country, had excited considerable attention, and had been noticed even by the political press. In Italy, protestant influence was introduced with difficulty. The news from Spain was as unexpected in its character as it was gratifying; and the society were receiving encouragement to prosecute their operations, openly and unmolested, from a quarter which could avail them much amid the anarchy that prevailed in that distracted country.

Turkey Hunters.—It is stated in the Hannibal (Mo.) Journal that Mr. Dickinson, of the Bay Mill, killed at a single shot, a few days ago, seven Turkeys out of a gang of nine, all of which were secured. He had baited a trench for them; and his gun was loaded with squirrel shot. When picked, the seven turkeys weighed one hundred and thirty-three pounds—an average of nineteen pounds each.

Distinction conferred on a Jew.—A Jewish banker (M. Cohn, of Antwerp.) has been nominated Knight of the Spanish Order of Isabella. *O tempora! O mores!* The country, in which a Jew, some scores of years back, could not set his foot without being burnt alive, now decorates a Jew with an order!—*Voice of Jacob.*

Sound Doctrine.—The printers will vociferously applaud the following from the Miller paper, the Midnight Cry. It speaks thus:—"We feel it a religious duty to pay our printers and paper makers daily, if possible, that Christ may not come and find us keeping back the hire of the laborer."

Nelson Hackett.—We have ascertained from one of the Senators of the State of Arkansass, through a friend at Washington, that Nelson Hackett, the fugitive slave who was given up by Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor General of Canada, was taken to Arkansass—there tried for stealing—publicly whipped—then delivered to his master, by whom he has since been sold to some body in Texas.—*Anti-Slavery Rep.*

The Newspaper Press.—The newspaper and periodical press was then the subject of investigation. In 1832 the political and miscellaneous newspapers of the country numbered about 1200. In 1836 there were about 1500. In the two States of New York and Massachusetts together, with a population of less than 3,000,000, there were published a greater number of newspapers than in Great Britain, with a population of more than 25,000,000.

The five New-England States, together with New York and Pennsylvania, embracing a population of less than 6,000,000, issued more than 750 newspapers, nearly as many as in all Great Britain and France united, with their population of 56,000,000. In the city of New York, 30 out of the 40 newspaper establishments circulated annually more than 30,000,000 of papers. And estimating the entire issues from that city they were found considerably greater than those in the whole United Kingdom of Great Britain.—*Abbott's Report.*

Extent of the Book Trade.—A memorial to our General Government, presented at the last Session, stated that the number of persons employed in all the various departments of the publishing business in the United States was more than 40,000, of whom 25,000 were operative printers of papers and books; that the amount of business annually done was more than $27,000,000; that there were 12,000,000 of volumes manufactured annually, besides 3,000,000 of numbers of periodicals and 300,000,000 of newspaper sheets, and that the capital invested in these operations was more than $15,000,000.—*Ibid.*

Not in the Bible.—A correspondent of the Banner and Pioneer writes that the Congregational church in Woodhuen, Ill., after an examination of the subject, have concluded "that infant sprinkling is not found in the Bible;" and have expunged the article relating to it from their articles of faith.—*Bap. Reg.*

Fire.—The Baptist meeting-house in Coventry, Chenango co., was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, the 1st inst.—*Ibid.*

The Steamer Utica made her way up the Hudson last week on Thursday as far as Rhinebeck, but a change of weather put an end to any further experiment, and she returned immediately to Poughkeepsie, lest she should get frozen in.—*Ibid.*

The Recent Freshet raised the water quite high at Albany. It was 4 feet deep at the Eagle Tavern. Much damage was done in the vicinity of Ithaca, and elsewhere.—*Ibid.*

An Earthquake was experienced on the 4th inst., at Cincinnatti, which agitated buildings very sensibly. It was felt in North Carolina and Indiana.—*Ibid.*

The Capture of Monterey, a Mexican town on the coast of California, by Com. Jones, of the U. S. frigate Cayenne, is announced in the New York papers. He demanded the surrender of the place, under the apprehension that war had taken place between the United States and Mexico, from the war spirit of the proclamation issued by Santa Anna. Two days after the capture he learnt that the difficulties between the two countries had been settled, and the place was restored to the authorities in the same condition in which it was surrendered. The indignity will no doubt be forgiven with a proper apology.—*Ibid.*

The Postage of Letters.—By the last information from Washington, the Postmaster General has advised, in conjunction with the postmasters from N. York and other chief cities, to have the highest postage for any letter put at ten cents, and all letters from members of Congress and heads of department charged to Government.—*Ibid.*

Chief Justice Taney, of the U. S. Supreme Court is said to be dangerously ill at the city of Washington.—*Ibid.*

A petition, addressed to the Common Council of this city, is in circulation, praying that the $1000 which was sent to the sheriff by some unknown person to induce him not to hang Colt, may be secured to the widow of Samuel Adams (who was killed by Colt,) and the infant child of the latter.—*Jour. Com.*

Notices.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The Trustees of De Ruyter Institute would respectfully announce to the patrons of this School, that the Primary Department will be taught the next term by Mrs. LURANA A. CURTIS. To those who are acquainted with her *teaching*, nothing *need* be said. We invite others to give the school a fair trial.

JOHN R. BUTTS, Agent.
De Ruyter, Dec. 26th, 1842.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

MARRIED,

In Verona, on the 1st inst., by Elder Elihu Robinson, Mr JOSEPH WEST, and Miss JULIA JACKSON, all of Verona.

On the same day, by the same, Mr DAVID SWAIN, and Miss PHEBE KEENE, all of Verona.

DIED.

In Verona, on the 12th inst., Deborah C., wife of John R. Satterlee, aged 26 years.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Joseph Goodrich, E. Robinson, E. H. Willard, William P. Langworthy, F. Holbrook, James Hubbard.

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of Jehial Alvord, $2, cr Abram Burdick, W P Langworthy, $2, cr Joel Maxson, vol 3 J Goodrich, $4, cr Elder Daniel Babcock, and Duty J Greene, each $2, vol 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND!

IN this village, on the 18th inst., by the subscriber, a Note of $10, payable to CHARLES V. WHITMARSH, on the first day of December next, and dated Jan. 13, 1843, and signed by LYMAN HILLS. The owner can obtain the Note by calling at Room No 17, De Ruyter Institute.

ADDISON S. BURDICK.
De Ruyter, Jan. 23, 1843.

Books and Stationery.

DOWNER & BROTHER, have received a new assortment of Books, &c., among which are Miscellaneous, Classical, Historical and Religious works of uncommon merit. Also, works on Phrenology and Animal Magnetism, together with a variety of Annuals, Almanacs and Albums.

☞CALL AND SEE☜

De Ruyter, Jan. 6, 1843.

IN CHANCERY, FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Joseph W. Sexton,
vs.
William R. Burdick,
Noah C. Worth, *et. al.*

Z. T. BENTLEY,
Comp't, Solicitor.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber at public auction at the Inn of William C. Gage, in De Ruyter, in the county of Madison, on the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of De Ruyter, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the east line of the north and south road seventy-five feet north of lands owned by Joshua C. Curtis, formerly conveyed by James Nye, and sold to John March; thence north sixteen feet, thence easterly parallel with the other lots thirty-five feet, thence south eleven feet, thence east five feet to the well, thence south five feet to lands owned by Maxson & Burdick, thence west forty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated, January 16, 1843.

JOHN FOOTE, Master in Chancery.

No Hoax.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is manufacturing Cabinet Ware of all descriptions, wanted by the inhabitants in this section of the country, although he cannot *boast* of his great EXPERIENCE, he having carried on the business only 10 years; yet in that time he has learned that basswood, does not make as good and durable *posts* and draw *fronts* for Bureaus, as well seasoned cherry does; although there is in this section, pine and basswood in abundance, thrown together something in the shape of a Bureau, but it is not, and cannot be done in his shop, nor under his superintendence. The Subscriber intends that all Cabinet Wares sold by him, shall be made in a good workmanlike manner, and of thoroughly seasoned lumber, and will be sold on as good terms, as can be had at any well established shop in this, or any of the neighboring villages. His shop is in the east corner of LaFayette block, No. 3, Cortland street.

Ready Made Coffins.

THE SUBSCRIBER having long regretted the too high charges made for COFFINS and funeral services in this place, and at the request of many citizens, has made, and will keep on hand, a full assortment of Coffins, from the largest to the smallest size.

A HEARSE WILL BE IN READINESS

at all times, and he pledges himself that his charges shall be as low as in any of the neighboring villages.

CHAIRS for sale on commission.

MOST kinds of produce, and lumber, taken in payment.

M. W. WILLIAMS.
De Ruyter, January 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph Mitchell, in my bailiwick, I have levied on all that certain piece or parcel of land, being and lying in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows, to wit:—On the north and north-east by the highway and lands owned by Miles T. Wooley, on the east by lands of William Russell, on the south by lands of Isaac DeLamater, and on the west by lands owned by George W. Case, containing 175 acres of land, be the same more or less: which I shall expose for sale as the law directs at the house now kept by John Beach, in the Quaker Basin Flats, two miles east of De Ruyter village, on Thursday, the 16th of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Dated, De Ruyter, January 2, 1843.

ISAAC BROWN, Shff.
By GEO. W. BARNES, Dep. Shff.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter Dec. 31, 1843.

Russel Ballou,
Alpheus Barber 2
L. T. Burdick,
Hannah Bunker,
Lewis Brown,
Perry Burdick,
William Brown,
Benjamin Breed,
Walker Crawford,
Thomas B. Coon,
James D. Colegrove,
William Carr,
James V. Carr,
Jonathan Coon,
Charles Currell,
Wm. G. Crandall,
Edmund Crow,
Andrew J. Crosby,
Lanson Coon,
Thomas Coon,
Otis R. Davis
James Derbeshire,
John L. Darling,
Jacob Drake,
Nathaniel Gates,
George H. Gardner,
David Gifford,
T. M. Gifford,
Edwin Gifford,
William Hunt,
John Haight,
Caleb Hoag, Sen.
Oliver Hart 2,
James M. Holdridge
Ahira Johnson,
Tracy Langworthy,
Morgan Lewis,
Bradley Merchant,
Miner Merchant,
Lucy A. Mawry,
Henry Olean,
Benjamin Perkins,
Barak Rogers,
Harvey Snow,
Allen Shepherd,
John Shields,
Henry Southerland,
Jesse Stillman,
Edgar F. Stelle,
Darwin Slack,
Wm. Tinslar,
Israel Tripp,
A. B. Turrell,
W. Van Vorrhes,
Samuel Wright,
Gilbert Wright,
Lysenas Wood,
Miss H. F. Witham,

M. SPEAR, P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Madison, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1842, the undersigned administratrix and administrator of the personal estate of Franklin Coon, late of Brookfield, in said county, deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the deceased in Brookfield, aforesaid, on the 24th day of January, 1843, all the right and interest held by the deceased at the time of his death, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Brookfield aforesaid, in the 15th township, and bounded as follows: On the north by land owned by Samuel H. Coon, west by lands of Thomas York, and Elisha Randall, on the south by lands of John I. Morgan, and Dewit C. Coon, on the east by land of David Hinkley, containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, more or less; on which there is one dwelling house, two barns and carriage house, and an apple orchard, of from fifty to one hundred trees, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, or improved land, and the residue timbered land. The premises will be sold subject to the payment of a mortgage or share of a mortgage, held by John I Morgan which covers about ninety acres of the south and east part of said premises and on which there is supposed to be due and chargable to said premises about nine hundred dollars. The sale will be made free and discharged of dower, and will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—Dated Brookfield, December 2, 1842.

ALICE COON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H H COON, Administrator

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14 GEORGE W. SUTTON.

Cash Paid for Pork.

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any quantity of Pork in the hog, weighing 250 lbs. and upwards, delivered at his store within three weeks

De Ruyter, Dec. 5, 1842. J. N. ELMORE

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal.
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY.
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress.
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c
Miss ELIZABETH B. GOODRICH,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3,50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5.00
In Drawing,	2,00
In Painting,	2.00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

What is Economy!

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.
De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

New and Great Invention

FRANCIS' HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and traveling part of community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the inkstand or pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who are desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c., with an immense saving of time, and the satisfaction of having an *exact* copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis' manifold writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observations it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents.—Consequently a medal was awarded by the institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copy right has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents and upwards.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by the wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William st.
35w12 corner Maiden Lane, New York

For Sale.

TWO NEW CUTTERS, cheap. Enquire at this office.

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 11, 1842.

To Rent.

THE Institution Boarding House, will be rented for one or more years. Any person wishing to hire the same, will do well to apply soon. Any stranger who may apply, will be expected to give such recommendations of their qualifications, as will be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber now on the premises. Possession will be given the middle of April next. J. R. BUTTS, Agent.

De Ruyter, Nov. 28, 1842. 40tf

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east E. D. Jenck's [illegible] formerly occupied by S. M. House, [illegible] execute all orders in their line.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either on accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately, and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.

JAMES M. LETTS.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.

A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and is only one out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received:

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This splendid quarto, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its innate value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

A very liberal Offer!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

⁂ Persons enclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them.

Also, in press, another *important, valuable*, and *cheap work*, in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, post paid, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 33m6

POETRY.

The Yankee Girl.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

She sings by her wheel, at that low cottage door,
Which the long evening shadow is stretching before,
With a music as sweet as a music which seems,
Breathed softly and faint in the ear of our dreams.

How brilliant and mirthful the light of her eye,
Like a star glancing out from the blue of the sky,
And lightly and freely her dark tresses play
O'er a brow and a bosom as lovely as they!

Who comes in his pride to that low cottage door;
The haughty and rich to the humble and poor?
'Tis the great southern planter; the master who waves
His whip of dominion o'er hundreds of slaves.

"Nay, Ellen—for shame! Let those Yankee fools spin,
Who would pass for our slaves with a change of their skin;
Let them toil as they will at the loom or the wheel,
Too stupid for shame, and too vulgar to feel!

But thou art too lovely and precious a gem
To be bound to their burdens and sullied by them—
For shame! Ellen, shame! cast thy bondage aside,
And away to the South, as my blessing and pride.

Oh, come where no winter thy footsteps can wrong,
But where flowers are blossoming all the year long,
Where the shade of the palm tree is over my home,
And the lemon and orange are white in their bloom!

Oh, come to my home, where my servants shall all
Depart at thy bidding and come at thy call;
They shall heed thee as mistress with trembling and awe,
And each wish of thy heart shall be felt as a law."

Oh, could ye have seen her—that pride of our girls;
Arise and cast back the dark wealth of her curls,
With a scorn in her eye which the gazer could feel,
And a glance like the sunshine that flashes on steel!

Go back, haughty Southron! thy treasures of gold
Are dim with the blood of the hearts thou hast sold;
Thy home may be lovely, but round it I hear
The crack of the whip and the footsteps of fear!

And the sky of the South may be brighter than ours,
And greener thy landscapes, and fairer thy flowers;
But, dearer the blast around our mountains which raves,
Than the sweet summer zephyrs which breathes over slaves!

Full low at thy bidding thy negroes may kneel,
With the iron of bondage on spirit and heel;
Yet know that the Yankee Girl sooner would be
In *fetters* with *them*, than in freedom with *thee!*"

Miscellaneous Department.

ZELIMA OR THE MANIAC OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

I was in Constantinople during the feast called Benish. I had understood that on such occasions the Sultan was generally accompanied by a mad woman; the insane enjoying a sort of veneration with the Turks who consider them inspired by the prophet, and on that account never attempt to contradict them. But though prepared to see such an unfortunate person exhibiting her madness for the edification of the faithful, I was startled by the appearance of the poor creature herself, who came singing and dancing in the train of the ruler of the East.

She was in rags; yet even in them she affected a display of elegance which might have occasioned a smile, had not the moving cause been of so melancholy a nature. Her face was uncovered, contrary to the Mahomedan custom, and although disfigured by sorrow, age and filth, distorted by an affected mirth, and occasionally darkened by rage, her countenance still bore evident marks of former beauty. She seemed harmless to all around her, but whenever she saw a female in European or Greek dress, she became outrageous.—She foamed at the mouth, screamed and yelled; calling them, whether young or old *'old woman,'* and unless they made a hasty retreat among the crowd or into some neighboring house, she would beat them unmercifully with a thick cudgel which she seemed to carry for no other purpose.

The latter circumstance particularly excited my attention. I suspected that to some European female she attributed her misfortunes, and my conjecture proved to be well founded.

I lodged in the house of a Greek priest, and on my return home I inquired of him whether he knew any particulars respecting the poor maniac who had accompanied the Sultan to the Benish.

'I do,' he replied. 'I know her history from beginning to the end; and although an unbeliever and an enemy to the christian name, I cannot help pitying her fate. She has suffered in the dearest relations of life; she has lost her country, her husband & her children. From wealth & rank she has sunk into misery the most abject. With less ardent passions, it is true,' continued the venerable old man, 'she would have avoided some of the calamities that have assailed her; and with a mind more tractable, and a heart open to conviction of truth, she might still have been a happy woman.' 'But,' added he, 'which of us is free from passion, pride and obstinacy. He who is the framer of all minds and hearts, alone knows the cause of this perverseness of man! But you are curious to learn her tale.

Zelima is a native of the Krimea, and the daughter of rich and powerful parents. Ali, a youth equal to her in rank and fortune, demanded her in marriage, and she became his. There could not be a happier couple. Contrary to Mahomedan custom, Ali, confined his affections to her exclusively; she was the sole and undivided mistress of his heart and his harem; and she rewarded his love by a warmth of attachment known only in our southern regions. But unmixed happiness is seldom of long duration.

Russia declared war against the Porte. Ali wished to share the glory of his country and fight for the independence of his province(then still under the Crescent) possession of which, he well knew was the aim of their Muscovite neighbors.—Zelima would not resist his noble desire; women delight in courage. He went, and left Zelima in mortal anguish respecting his safety; she became more composed when she heard of the wonders achieved by his bravery. At the expiration of some months his return is announced to her. A slave, with a countenance overcast by sorrow, informs her that Ali would soon be with his beloved Zelima. In her joy she does not perceive the gloominess of his aspect. At last she questions him; tears are his answer. 'What! is Ali free?' she exclaims. 'Yes;' replied the faithful servant, 'but at what a price!' At this moment the door is open, Ali appears, pale despair in his countenance. 'All is over,' he cries, 'the glory of our country is gone—the Sultan is no longer our master!'—'Then,' exclaimed Zelima, whose courage seemed to increase with increasing difficulties, 'then let us fly a land where the prophet is no longer acknowled. Let us go to Constantinople, and take our treasures with us. 'No!' said Ali; 'I am a prisoner on parole; I gave my word to the victorious general, who in an hour's time will be with us with his family.'—'What, and do you offer hospitality to the destroyer of our country? Rather let us meet a thousand deaths!' 'I gave my word.' 'And I cried Zelima relieve you of it!—I go with my sons—will you abandon us? Our love is more than all oaths'—'No I dare not go, and you also stay, I command it!' 'What strange language!' she exclaims, *'command!'* is it thus that the man speaks who hitherto knew no wish but Zelima's?' From this moment her peace was destroyed, she refused the caresses of her spouse, and shut herself up to weep in solitude. In the mean time the foreign general arrived. Ali showed him every respect due to so illustrious a guest; and the friendly intercourse thus created between them, in some measure assuaged the grief that oppessed him.

In the meantime, however, he made attempts to appease Zelima, but he found her inexorable. Still he hoped to soften her asperity, whilst on the other hand every day increased her hatred. The man who could purchase his freedom by subserviency to the conqueror of his country, the enemy of his natural sovereign and his faith, she felt she could love no longer. And to be *commanded* by such a man, her pride could not forgive. However, she is a wife and mother; she curbs her fiery spirit and consents to be again his, if he will follow her; otherwise he must renounce her forever. He again repeats that honor admits of no subterfuge; and the following midnight she leaves her harem, rushes through the gardens, unlocks a back door that leads into the fields, and from that moment every trace of her is lost.—The following words were written on her table; 'He who cannot prefer his wife to every thing in the world, is undeserving of love. Ali farewell forever.'

She however fled to Constantinople, in hopes of meeting with redress from the Sultan; but she was told that it was impossible. Upon this she retired to Scutari, where attended only by her old nurse, who had never forsaken her, she secluded herself for the period of twelve months.

During this she found time to meditate on her situation; she began to perceive that she had acted contrary to every duty; she thought of her husband in the halcyon time of their love; she thought of her tender babes bereft of the cares of a mother—all her affections were rekindled—'Let us go back Fatima,' she cried with sobs; 'let me again clasp my babes to my breast, let me ambrace my Ali's knees—he will see the reality of my returning love, and will not spurn me.'

In a few days they were embarked; and with a brisk gale that seemed to favor Zelima's impatience, they flew through the Bosphorus. She again set her foot on her native land, and dreaming only of happiness, she again slipped through the postern which had favored her flight. Silently did she enter the room in which Ali had so often assured her of the eternity of his love. She saw him in company with a handsome Russian woman, who was teaching her own little ones to stammer the sweet name of *mother*. Zelima rushed upon them like a fury, snatched the innocent ones from the knees of their new mother, and drew forth a dagger to murder her. A slave who fell in her arms, received the blow destined for the heart of her rival. It was with some dificulty that she was secured; but madened with despair she seized a torch, and setting her harem on fire, fled a second time, more wretched than ever; for jealousy and remorse were now added to her woes.

Still however, bent on revenge, she again returned to Constantinople. This time she was more fortunate than before; she contrived to be seen by the Sultan; who struck by her beauty, ordered her to be brought for his harem. This was the object of her wishes, for she now felt assured that her wrongs would be avenged. But she soon discovered her error; the Sultan informed her that he had no longer any power over Ali, who, added he, by the laws of Mahomed is entitled to change wives. The hope of revenge was the only power which had yet sustained her ardent mind; and not prepared for such a blow, it sank under it. Her reason, so long under the control of passion, now entirely left her; her beauty and her health decayed with it; and all the art of the physician proved fruitless to restore her. Ali is still in the Krimea; he has adopted our faith and married a Russian lady, whose gentleness has healed his wounded heart, and left him no room to regret the loss of the violent Zelima, yet still he often thinks of the companion of his youth, and never without a sigh at her unhappy fate.

EFFECTS OF EXPANSION.

A cannon ball, when heated, cannot be made to enter an opening through which, when cold, it passes rapidly. A glass stopper sticking fast in the neck of a bottle, may be released by surrounding the neck with a cloth taken out of warm water, or by immersing the bottle up to the neck. The binding ring is thus heated, and expanded sooner than the stopper, and so becomes slack, or loose upon it. Pipes for conveying hot water, steam, hot air, &c., if of considerable length, must have joinings that allow a degree of shortening and lengthening, otherwise a change of temperature may destroy them. An incompetent person undertook to warm a large manufactory by steam from one boiler. He laid a rigid main pipe along a passage, and opened latteral branches through holes into the several apartments—but on his first admitting the steam, the expansion of the main pipe tore it away from all its branches. In an iron railway, a gate which, during a cold day, may be loose, and easily shut or opened in a warm day may stick, owing to there being greater expansion of it and of the neighboring railing than of the earth on which they are placed. Thus, also, the centre of the arch of an iron bridge is higher in warm than in cold weather; while on the contrary, in a suspension or chain bridge, the centre is lowered. The iron pillars now so much used to support the front walls of the houses, of which the ground stories serve as shops with spacious windows, in warm weather really lift up the wall which rests upon them, and in cold weather allow it again to sink or subside in a degree considerably greater than if the wall were brick from top to bottom. The pitch of a piano forte is lowered in a warm room, owing to the expansion of the strings being greater than the wooden framework; and in a cold day the reverse will happen. A harp or piano, which is well tuned in the morning drawing room, can not be perfectly in tune when the crowded evening party has heated the room. Bell wires, too slack in summer, may be of the proper length in winter.

There exists a most extraordinary exception, already mentioned, to the law of expansion by heat, and contraction by cold, producing unspeakable benefits in nature—namely, in the case of water. Water contracts, according to the same law, only down to the temperature of forty degrees, while from that to thirty-two degrees, which is the freezing point, it again dilates. A very curious consequence of this peculiarity is exhibited in the walls of the glaciers of Switzerland and elsewhere, that when once a pool or shallow well on the ice commences, it goes on quickly deepening itself until it penetrates to the earth beneath.—Supposing the surface of the water originally to have nearly the temperature of the melting ice, or thirty-two degrees, but to be afterwards heated by the air and sun, instead of the water being thereby dilated, or specially higher and detained at the surface, it becomes heavier the more nearly it is heated to forty degrees, and therefore sinks down to the bottom of the pit or well, but there, by dissolving some of the ice, and being consequently cooled, it is again rendered lighter, and raises, to be heated as before, again to descend; and this circulation and digging can not cease until the water has bored its way quite through.—*Dr. Arnot.*

Tuck in your Ruffles.—"Tuck in your ruffles, Thomas; we have a few nails to make," said a blacksmith to his son, as he came from school, at twelve o'clock.—Thomas tucked in his ruffles and took off his coat, and was a blacksmith until he earned his dinner, and then ate it with a good relish. "Pull out your ruffles, Thomas; it is school time now," said the father.—Thomas expected it, and felt as happy with his ruffles tucked in, as his playmates at their play.

It would be no bad action, "in these hard times," for many a young man to tuck in his ruffles, and swing an axe, or hold a plow, or make a nail—for many a young man, whose expectation of riches from the gains of trade, are sadly disappointed, to earn a living by some calling which the world honors less, but pays better—some humble occupation, which, while it holds out no delusive hope of immense wealth, by a single speculation, assures him of food and raiment.

We would here recommend agriculture, in a special manner. Not such farming as consists in first running in debt for lands, mortgaging them back for payment, then borrowing money to put up fine buildings, and then hiring men to put on the farm—*no!* this is not the way. But lay your own shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffles, and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate.

Cheap Regeneration.—The following from the Sun, (says the Glasgow Post,) sounds profanely, but with whom does the profanity lie—with the church or the newspaper writer?—

'A Westbury correspondent of the Wilts Independent says: "One of our clergy the other day, when about to marry a couple, ascertained that they had not been baptized, and accordingly expressed his determination not to marry them unless they submitted to the ordnance, and further stated that his charge would be one shilling each. The man said he had only brought three pence with him, and this being the case, the clergyman consented to baptize, and thus regenerate him for that sum!"—There is a cool, business-like air about this transaction, anything but creditable to the clergyman engaged in it. Conceive a person first standing out for a shilling baptismal-fee, and then, finding he can not get it, lowering his terms, and administering three penn'orth of spiritual regeneration! Far better he had regenerated *on tic*, for then, at least, he would have avoided the the scandal of making the affair one of mere pounds, shillings and pence! By the bye, we trust that in his next tariff Sir Robert Peel will give the church a turn, as he has done the agriculturists, and lower the duties on all ecclesiastical matter. We have now got cheap turbot, why should we not get cheap regeneration?'

END OF THE APOSTLES.

Matthew.—This apostle and evangelist is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword at the city of Ethiopia.

Mark.—This evangelist was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, until he expired.

Luke.—This evangelist was hanged upon an olive tree, in Greece.

John.—This apostle and **evangelist** was put into a cauldron of boiling oil, at Rome, and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

Peter.—This apostle was crucified at Rome, with his head downwards, at his own request, thinking himself unworthy to die in the same posture and manner as his blessed Master.

James, the Great.—This apostle was beheaded at Jerusalem.

James, the Less.—This apostle was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the Temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

Philip.—This apostle was hanged up against a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

Bartholomew.—This apostle was flayed alive, by the command of a barbarous king.

Andrew.—This apostle was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people till he expired.

Thomas.—This apostle was run through the body with a lance, at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

Jude.—This apostle was shot to death with arrows.

Simon.—Zealot.—This apostle was crucified in Persia.

Matthias.—This apostle was first stoned, and then beheaded.

Barnabus.—This apostle of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews, at Salania.

Paul.—This apostle was beheaded at Rome, by the tyrant Nero.—*Exchange paper.*

Power of Music.—Prince Cantmir, in his account of the transactions of the Ottomans, relates that Sultan Amurath having besieged Bagdad, and taken it, ordered 30,000 Persians to be put to death, though they had yielded and laid down their arms. Amongst these unfortunate victims was a musician, who besought the executioner to spare him one moment that he might speak to the Emperor. He appeared before the Sultan and was permitted to give a specimen of his art. He took up a kind of psaltery, which resembles a lyre, and has six sides, and accompanied the sounds of the Instrument with his voice. He sang the taking of Bagdad and the triumph of Amurath; its pathetic and exulting sounds melted even Amurath who suffered the musician to proceed, till, overpowered with harmony, tears of pity gushed from his eyes, and he revoked his cruel orders.—Influenced by the musician's powerful talent, he not only ordered the lives of the prisoners to be spared, but restored them to liberty. Stradella, the celebrated composer, was attacked by three desperadoes, who had been hired to assassinate him; but fortunately, they had ears sensible to harmony. While waiting for a favorable opportunity to execute their designs, they entered the church of St. John de Lateran, during the performance of an oratorio, composed by the very man whom they intended to destroy, and were so affected by the music that they abandoned their design, and even waited on the musician to apprise him of his danger. Stradella, however, was not always so fortunate; other assassins, who apparently had no ears for music stabbed him some time afterwards at Genoa, and thus afforded a practical illustration of Shakespear's observation, that.

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils:
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus!
Let no such man be trusted."

Small Beginning—Important Results.—In 1907 a gentleman gave a poor woman, in Western New York, a copy of Doddridge's Rise and Progress. It became the means of her conversion. This induced her to loan it to others, and they too were converted. This led to the formation of a church. This church is now prosperous, and may prove a rallying point for thousands of converts in coming generations. The persons who gave that volume learned the results already apparent, thirty years afterwards. How delightful must have been his surprise. Cast thy bread upon the waters—thou shalt find it after many days.

A pedlar sold a religious book. Baxter read it, and it proved the instrument of his conversion. Doddridge was converted by the writings of Baxter—Wilberforce by a work of Doddridge—Leigh Richmond by Wilberforce's Practical View, and thousands by the Dairyman's Daughter of Richmond. The whole fabric of society is interwoven with such claims of influence.—How little do we appreciate the good or harm we are doing.

The Hindoos have the art of personating death, so as to deceive able surgeons.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S
MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE—
The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD Pills, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.
Dr. O. C. Lin.

HEADACHE.

Dr SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or billious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

DR BARTHOLOMEW'S EXPECTORANT will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, Coughs and Colds taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

Will eradicate all Worms in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S
CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.
For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow-Citizens.—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by JOHN N. ELMORE, De Ruyter, N. Y., of whom enquire for an elegant pamphlet with engravings, gratis, that contains much matter interesting to all
Oct. 20, 1842. 35y1

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an. Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.
De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*
May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns.
May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found; and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.
De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct. 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams--Chas Potter A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred--James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Reese Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sam'l B. More, H. P. Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West
Independence—John P. Livermore
Lincklaen—Stephen M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sackett's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly.—Alex. Campbell, Sanford P. Stillman.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh.—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem.—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—J. A. R. Greenman
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek--Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek--Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem--Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport--Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run--Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield---Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.---Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville---G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville---Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto---Job Tyler.
Tallmadge---Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co--M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co---James Dunham.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

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☞All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. III.—NO. 49.] [WHOLE NO. 153.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1848. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Sabbath Department.

Extracts From Carlow.

Mr. Ward would make the day to begin at midnight, and to end at midnight, according to the Roman account and not according to the scripture, and though I am not willing to contend about terms what is the natural and what the artificial day, yet I may not admit the days of the week to be any other than what God at first fixed in the scriptures, that is the evening and the morning. It is true the day as distinguished from the night, begins in the morning and ends in the evening, and the night or darkness as distinguished from the day, begins in the evening and ends in the morning, but the whole day consisted of evening and morning, that is, night and day; and we find in Gen. i. 3. That when light was created *let there be light*. Verse 4. God divided the light from the darkness.—Verse 5. And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night, and the evening and the morning were the first day. And so the light was the day and the darkness the night, as distinguished from one another; but one day, or the first day of the week consisted of evening and morning, that is, of darkness and light, which was the first day; and so, verse 8, the evening and the morning were the second day, and verse 13, the evening and the morning were the third day, and verse 19, the evening and the morning were the fourth day, and verse 23, the evening and the morning were the fifth day, and verse 31, the evening and the morning were the sixth day, and the seventh day God rested or sabbatized, Gen. ii. 2, 3, where the seventh day is thrice mentioned, and God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, or made it holy, which making it holy, I think, resolves the main question, which day of the week should be kept for the Sabbath, consisting of evening and morning, that is, of darkness and light, and so beginning in the evening and ending the evening after, is the plain appointed and fixed time for the Sabbath, and our reckoning of days here is according to scripture as Mr. Ward acknowledges.

And as to the time when the Sabbath doth begin, I conceive it is not to be at midnight, nor to end at midnight after, as Mr. Ward says, when we generally are asleep, according to the reckoning of this Kingdom and the Papist, or at noon as the Gipsies count, nor in the morning when we usually rise, as upon other days, and so ends at night when we go to bed, as upon other days as others reckon, but upon the evening before, and so to the evening after, as the Lord reckons the day to begin and end, Gen. i. 5, 8, 13, 19, 23, 31, and Gen. ii. 1, 2, 3, and I do no where find that first distribution of day altered, or distributed by God, wherein Mr. Shephard in the latter end of his book, about the beginning and ending of the Sabbath, has done very well; I refer the reader who makes any doubt thereof.

But whilst they are confounded in their languages like Babel's builders, laboring with much difficulty to find some beginning of man's Sabbath, behold the lively oracle of God's unchangeable seventh day Sabbath, opening all prison doors, breaking all bars, untying all knots, so that manifest its night was the beginning of time before any light appeared, and this darkness with the ensuing light compleated the first day, and the second day, third, fourth, fifth and sixth days, wherein the Almighty finished the whole fabrick of Heaven and Earth, and no sooner did the sixth day's sun cease, but ELOHIM ceased to shew his power in creation, and withdrawing himself, he immediately sanctified the seventh day for the Sabbath, in delighting himself with full satisfaction in the pure and spotless works of his hands, for as yet sin had not spoiled the creature; but whilst Jehovah celebrated his Sabbath with man, for whom it was made, Mark ii. 27, 28. Lo the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, Job xxxviii. 7. So that here the Lord's Sabbath without the least loss of time exactly begins when the sixth day's sun, the world's creation ends.

And therefore such as desire to be holy, as God is holy, 1 Pet. i. 15, must not only observe the seventh day Sabbath, but begin this holy rest as God commands, that is, when the sixth day's circuit of the sun shews us its time to cease from earthly labors, as Jehovah in his royal law hath proposed himself for our example; this hath been the course of believers, I suppose it will scarcely be questioned in Moses's time, since even the ceremonial Sabbaths, because honored as Sabbaths, were to be observed from even unto even shall ye celebrate the Sabbath. So after the Jews were carried to Babylon for slighting the Sabbath, did honest Nehemiah set to the exact observance of this day, by causing Jerusalem's gates to be shut before the Sabbath even whilst the declining sixth day sun, by descending on the mountains surrounding Jerusalem, cast some obscurity upon the city gates, a good example for earthly minds, who will not leave their servile labor till the last minute, but perhaps allow themselves liberty to do some household business after the Sabbath's beginning; we lie under equal engagements at least with ancient Israel, which should oblige us to such evening sacrifice, as appears to be their custom by that Psalm designed for the Sabbath, It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to praise thy name O most high, to shew forth thy loving kindness in the morning, and thy faithfulness every night, Psalm xcii. 1, 2. This sacrifice very well becomes Christians, and so the disciples of Christ began the Sabbath, and so the Lord's ancient people celebrate the Sabbath, so that it is abundantly manifest that from even to even is to be kept, thus the Jews constantly observe it, and thus all faithful Christians ought to sanctify it, who by scripture authority are set free from all that confusion and contention, which as a scourge from God perplexeth the observers of their supposed first day Sabbath, who know not when to begin, nor when to make an end; thus you may see what confusion they are in who say the Sabbath is changed from the seventh day to the first, and yet observe neither, but part of the first day and part of the second, for they say their Sabbath begins at midnight, and some say it begins in the morning, when a part of the first day is spent, and they end at midnight or in the morning, when part of the second day is spent, and yet they will have this to be a Sabbath, yea, and a first day Sabbath.

Religious Department.

From the American Messenger.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS IN THE REFORMATION.

Just three centuries and a quarter ago, an obscure mendicant monk approached the Castle of Wittemberg, and nailed to the church-door a paper containing ninety-five theological propositions. They would only have served, perhaps, as the death-warrant of their bold author, but for the wonderful Providence that gave wings to the seeds of truth they contained, by which they were scattered over the whole field of the Church. The press spread these with the rapidity of lightning. "In the space of a fortnight," says a contemporary historian, "they had spread over Germany, and within a month they had ran through all christendom, as if angels themselves had been the bearers of them to all men."

Wherever this Tract of Luther's went, "it shook the very foundations of proud Rome; threatened with instant ruin the walls, gates, and pillars of the Papacy; stunned and terrified its champions, and at the same time awakened from the slumber of error many thousands of men." It was one of a wide series of triumphs achieved by the truth of God, apprehended by a master mind, and proclaimed through the only channel by which the world could have been aroused from the death-like sleep of centuries.

It is a fact worthy of notice, in passing, that three Reformations are linked together by the mysterious art of writing and printing. An eminent historian (Turner.) informs us that "as the writings of Wickliffe made John Huss the Reformer of Bohemia, so the writings of John Huss led Martin Luther to be the Reformer of Germany: so extensive and so incalculable are the consequences which sometime follow from human actions."

Tracing the Reformation beyond these first beginnings, D'Aubigne says, "If we except Switzerland, where the preaching of the Gospel had been already heard, *the arrival of the Doctor of Wittemberg's writings every where forms the first page in the History of the Reformation.* A printer at Basle scattered the first germs of truth.—At the moment when the Roman Pontiff thought to stifle the work in Germany, it began to manifest itself in France, the Low Countries, Italy, Spain, England and Switzerland. Even though the power of Rome should fell the parent stem, the seeds of truth are henceforth spread abroad in all lands."

When the conflict thickened, Luther's voice resounded far and wide. "Three printing-presses were incessantly employed in multiplying copies of his various writings. His discourses passed from hand to hand, through the whole nation, supporting the aged penitent in the confessional—giving courage to the faltering convert in the cloister—and asserting the claims of evangelical truth, even in the abodes of princes."

"The voice of God was now to be heard. The New Testament, in German, was given to the world, and ten thousand sheets a day, from three presses, were issued. In about ten years, previous to 1553, fifty-eight editions were printed and circulated: and the Old Testament soon followed, issued in Tracts or parts, as the Bible originally was, "to make the purchase easy to the poor, who caught at the sheets given to the world as a letter coming to them from heaven."

In 1521 Melancthon issued his Tract, *Loci Communes*, the design of which was "to present theology as a system of devotion;" and it passed through 67 editions in 74 years, without including translations.—"Next to the Bible, this work may have mainly contributed to the establishment of the evangelical doctrine."

The impulse which the Reformation gave to popular literature in Germany was prodigious. Whilst in 1517 only 37 publications were issued, in 1523, but six years after, 408 were published, 183 of which were from the pen of Luther alone, incredible as it may seem. "Whatever Luther and his friends composed, others disseminated far and wide. Monks, who were too ignorant to be able themselves to proclaim the word of God, traversed the provinces, and visiting the hamlets and cottages, sold them to the people. Germany was ere long overrun with these enterprising colporteurs. The efforts to suppress these writings increased the eagerness of the people to possess them; and when bought they were read with redoubled ardor. By similar means, translations of Luther's works were circulated in France, Spain, England and Italy."

The Swiss Reformers were not slow in learning the power of the press. At an early date, a colporteur named Lucian was employed by Zwingle, on the recommendation of a scholar at Basle, himself "an unwearied propogator of Luther's writings," "to go from city to city, from town to town, from village to village, nay, from house to house, all over Switzerland, carrying with him the writings of Luther. To this expedient was many a Swiss family indebted for the gleam of light that found entrance into their humble dwelling."

If we turn a moment to France, we find the principal Reformer giving her the New Testament in 1521; and when the faithful few were driven from the kingdom, we see them on the borders, consulting on "the importance of scattering the Scriptures and pious writings in their country." "Oh," exclaimed these refugees, "would to God that France were so supplied with Gospel writings, that in cottages and in palaces, in cloisters and in presbyteries, and in the inner sanctuary of all hearts, a powerful witness might be borne for the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ." The presses stationed at Basle were incessantly employed in multiplying French works, which were forwarded to Farel, and by him introduced into France, through *colporteurs*—"poor men, of good character for piety, who, bearing their precious burden, went through towns and villages, from house to house, knocking at every door." Thus as early as 1524, there existed in Basle, and having France for the field of their operations, *a Bible Society, an Association of Colporteurs, and a Religious Tract Society.*

This brief review is sufficient to show the estimate in which the press was held by the Reformers; and it furnishes some insight into the means by which that amazing Reformation was achieved, in the blessings of which ten generations of men have rejoiced, and which will be the joy and wonder of all succeeding ages.

There is, however, another mode of illustrating the power of this agency as a means of reformation, by a glance at *the efforts made on the part of its enemies to resist and suppress it.*

Tetzel, concerned for the fate of the traffic in indulgences, denounced "punishment and disgrace in this world, and condemnation at the great day, to those who scribble so many books and Tracts," as well as to those who "took pleasure in their writings, and circulated them among the people and in society." The Emperor Charles V. issued a decree, ratified by the imperial Diet, that the writings of the Reformers should "not merely be rejected, but destroyed." "You will, therefore," said this mandate to all princes and prelates, "burn, or in other ways utterly destroy them." The Pope issued a *bull*, approved by the Sacred College, enjoining upon the "bishops to search diligently for the writings of Martin Luther, and to burn them publicly and solemnly, in the presence of the clergy and of the laity." Even Henry VIII. attempting in vain to put down the influence of Luther's writings by his own royal pen, thought the flames a more effective extinguisher, and proceeded in solemn procession, with Cardinal Woolsey and the dignitaries of England and Rome, to St. Paul's Church, to burn the writings of the poor monk of Wittemberg—and, though "his heart did not mean so," to kindle the fires of the Reformation throughout England! In France, the government of Lous XIV. after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, sent dragoons through the kingdom to destroy all the evangelical writings to be found; and so successfully did they prosecute their mission, that they extirpated the christian literature of the French, and with it almost the last vestige of vital piety.

We pause here, without pursuing this mode of illustration through the more familiar history of the Puritan age, when the press came again to the aid of evangelical religion in a period of persecution and oppression, and scattered abroad those spiritual classes which Baxter, Bunyan, Flavel, and their coteemporaries wrote for the common mind, and for universal man.

Has the agency that in the 16th century could wake to life the energies of dormant mind in all the kingdoms of Europe; that excited the alarm and provoked the indignation of Emperors, Popes, and Kings, lest it should end their domination over the consciences of men; that, a century after, enabled a few persecuted men to break again the yoke of semi-papal oppression, give liberty of conscience to England, and bring down the Gospel to the masses of the people; that has ever been the defense of the Church from the assaults of infidelity; has this wonderful engine of light lost its power, now that the trammels of superstition no longer bind its arms, and its arrows, unlike those of a rude age, rough and hastily made, may be the polished shafts chosen from the armories of all ages? In other words, if such wonders were wrought by the press in the infancy of its power, at the darkest period of the dark ages, with only the productions of a few poor monks, and when every thing conspired to diminish its influence, what may not be accomplished by it under God, with all its improvements, with the productions of the best minds of centuries, with a hundred-fold increase in the number of readers, with nothing to oppose but every thing to encourage the fullest employment of all its influence for the extension and up-building of the kingdom of Christ? Shame, shame on the man who would place his hand on the mouth by which the Church may now speak in many more languages than are recorded of the miraculous gift of tongues, and, with more than Reformation power, the words of eternal life, which shall be like the "leaves from the tree of life, for the healing of the nations!"

From the S. W. Christian Advocate.

SHORT METHOD WITH THE UNIVERSALIST.

Mr. Editor:—Universalism takes all the atheists, deists, drunkards, liars, swearers, sabbath-breakers, adulterers, rogues, murderers and every other kind of sinners to Heaven, and if any man deny this, he is not a Universalist. They make the way broad and the gate wide, that leadeth to Heaven, and say all will find it. And fearing our Lord, peradventure, might be right (when he says the gate is straight, and the way narrow that leadeth to Heaven, and few there be that find it,) and they wrong, they deny the existence of a Devil, and have blotted out hell. If they had not done this, Mr. Editor, some of those who die drunkards and cut-throats, by chance, might have staggered out of the way; or through mistake, took the wrong road, the road that leads to hell, and would not be in heaven to annoy those christians that get there.—But if Universalism be true, they will all be there; and if so, I had rather stay on earth (the Universalist's hell,) than to go to such a heaven; because, such a place would be hell itself. And I do not blame those who believe Universalism to be true, for being loth to go to heaven! Who would not dread such a heaven? We will now prove from the word of God that the doctrine of Universalism is false. In doing this we will first prove that some men are sinners. Secondly, that some die sinners. Thirdly, that some have a resurrection unto damnation. Fourthly, that their sins are never forgiven. 1. Some men are sinners. This is clear from 1 John, i. 8—10 v. "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us." Again, "If we say that we have not sinned, we make him a liar." But as the Universalists acknowledge this proposition we proceed:

2. Some men die in their sins; see John 8 ch. 21—31 verses: "Then said Jesus again unto them, I go my way, and ye shall seek me, and shall die in your sins; whither I go, ye cannot come. I said, therefore, unto you, that ye shall die in your sins; for if ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins."

3. Some will have a resurrection unto damnation. See John 5th ch. 28, 29th verses: "Marvel not at this" (what I have stated, verse 25, "That the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live; for this is morally and literally true, Lazarus heard his voice and came forth, and all that believe on me though they be morally dead yet shall they live,) for the hour is *coming*, (he does not add now is) in the which all that are in their graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth, they that have done good to the resurrection of life, and they that have evil to the resurrection of damnation." See also Daniel 12 ch. 2d verse: "Some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt."

4. Their sins are never forgiven. See Matt. 12th ch. 32 v. "And whosoever speaketh against the son of man it shall be forgiven him; but whosoever speaks against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come. See also Mark iii. 29. "But he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost, hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of *eternal damnation*. Matt. xxv. 46; It is said, "And these shall go away into everlasting punishment." The Apostle Paul has it "banished from the presence of the Lord and the glory of his power." It is called by John, the second death. He says the smoke of their torment shall ascend up forever and ever. It is said in God's book that the wicked are to be punished in the lake of fire and brimstone, where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. Reader, are you a sinner? if so, be alarmed! death is near, and if you die in your sins, hell will be your eternal doom. May the Lord grant you his Spirit to enable you to flee the wrath to come. JAS. SHANKS.

From the New-York Evangelist.

ORDER IN DIVINE WORSHIP.

There are many reasons which justify and enforce the simplicity of religious worship, as practised by the mass of the population of this country. The Roman and English Episcopalians are left almost alone to the use of burdensome and artificial forms, while Presbyterians and Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Reformed Dutch, and Lutherans, retain and preserve a goodly simplicity of worship.—Let us keep that simplicity untarnished.

There is one subject, however, which is important for Christians of every sect and name—we mean a decent reverence and attention in the services of family and public worship. In this, much depends on the pastor. That a people should be accustomed to attend punctually; that they should take as much as possible a uniformity of attitude in singing and prayer; that families should arrange to have all their members seated together; that every pew should be well provided with Bibles and hymn books; that they should learn to restrain their eyes from wandering during the sermon, and especially during the prayer; that they should give to the speaker that polite attention which is necessary to the propriety of private intercourse; that they should deliberately wait until the benediction be pronounced, before they appear in haste to depart—these are such obviously important duties that it would seem every one would perceive and practice them instinctively. Such, however, is not the case. In some instances the neglect of these plain proprieties is truly painful. The results of such neglect extend to the domestic circle, and to the private character.

When a regular order, and habitual sense of propriety pervades a congregation, the manners of society in general are favorably affected. The family, who, in public worship, have been taught to have all things done decently and in order, will naturally feel the importance of it in the domestic circle. Order is entirely distinct from formality. A neat and elegant arrangement of dress is always easier in a simple, than in a gorgeous attire. So also in religious worship, where the mode is plain and simple, order can be more easily and beautifully preserved.

It is true that these suggestions are not so important as remarks directly bearing upon spiritual religion. Yet the faults so often seen where these rules are disregarded, generally very much impair the spirituality of worship. In order that divine truth may be effectual, it must have the attention; but these evil habits interrupt and divert attention. A family who are in the habit of late attendance, become a regular nuisance in a congregation. They disturb the minister and the people. Especially is this the case, if the said family be somewhat prominent in society by reason of wealth, or of fashionable connections. Then the practice leads the congregation to conclude either that their object in coming late is the display of dress or person, or that their negligence arises from an habitual contempt for sacred things, and disregard of the feelings of their fellow-citizens.

The propriety of these suggestions is so manifest, that we think any minister urging these duties from the pulpit will meet with general approbation. By establishing a proper habit in these matters, it will save him the unpleasant task of personal rebuke, as the influence of public opinion once fully understood, will generally regulate individual conduct. We are not in favor of public personal rebuke until all other means are tried, as it often results in driving the offenders to an irreclaimable distance from the stated ordinances of religion.

In family worship, much depends upon an orderly and reverent attendance. It should be held at such hours both morning and evening, as will secure the presence of every member. We do not think sufficient care is exercised in this respect.—Perhaps these brief remarks will serve to remind some negligent persons of their duty. Every thing which concerns the right worship of our heavenly Father, deserves serious reflection.

"SPAKE OFTEN ONE TO ANOTHER."—I have often been struck with the beauty and simplicity with which the conduct of those who feared the Lord in olden time, is spoken of in the passage above quoted. How fit an example does it present for the imitation of those who in later days meet together for the purpose of calling on his name, and encouraging and strengthening one another! To my mind there is something very precious in the expression, "and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name." Do those professing Christians, whose voices are seldom if ever heard, (*except when called upon to lead in prayer,*) in the meetings for prayer and conference, know how much they are wronging themselves by throwing all the burden of making those meetings interesting upon others?

It seems to me unjust, that a very few members of the church are obliged to take upon themselves the responsibility of sustaining such meetings, because other members of the church are not willing to share it with them. For one, I have been faulty in this matter and am satisfied that I have greatly wronged my own soul, and perhaps have in a measure discouraged those with whom it has been my privilege to associate. Let us, fellow-Christians, plead no excuse for neglecting this duty, which we shall be ashamed to offer when called before our final Judge.

Reader! have you too neglected your duty? Neglect it no longer, and I am persuaded you will find that there is a pleasure to be found in its performance which will more than pay you for the sacrifice it will cost, and besides this, you may speak a word which shall encourage some brother or sister, or lead some wanderer to the Lamb of God. Is not the experiment worth trying? Think of it, and act wisely. H. W. A.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PRAY.—About sixty years since, three pious brothers covenanted together to observe a particular day of every week to offer special prayer for the conversion of their aged father. The old gentleman was a strict moralist, and one who deemed conversion unnecessary, and consequently would resist every appeal to repent and yield, to be saved by grace alone. Thus he lived till eighty years of age. But his faithful sons would not give him up for lost; they continued for fifteen years to offer their prayers before perceiving any visible token of good. At length, however, to their unspeakable joy, their aged father, during the past year, became the subject of God's converting grace. He publicly professed his faith in Christ by uniting with a Christian church. A few weeks after this, the old gentleman sickened and died; but he left behind him an evidence of God's power and willingness to save to the uttermost all who came unto him through our Lord Jesus Christ.

In view of facts like the above, let praying souls take courage, and hold on in well doing, for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not.—*Zion's Herald.*

Children's Department.

From the Zion's (Portland) Advocate.

We have been much interested in a book written by Henry Wright, entitled, "A Kiss for a Blow." The stories are short, happily told, and well illustrate the subject of the book, which is "The Proper Treatment of Enemies." We take from it the following story, hoping that it will interest and profit the younger portion of our readers.

THE BOY, THE WOODCHUCK, AND THE RABBIT.

"Father," said Eustace, "I do not like to kill rabbits, as well as I do woodchucks."

"Why, my son?" asked the father.

"Because," replied Eustace, "rabbits will not fight back again. They will not get angry and bite, but they will lie right down and die, and look so pitiful and beseeching, and seem to say, 'I forgive you.' It always makes me feel bad to kill rabbits."

"How do you feel, my son," asked the father, "when you kill woodchucks?"

"O, I love to kill them," said Eustace, "for they get angry, and bite, and fight back again. They look fierce and savage, and try to keep me from killing them—That makes me angry, and then I can kill them with a relish. I never feel bad for killing woodchucks."

This tells the whole story. Children are cut to the heart when they get angry with others and try to quarrel, and find that they will not get angry, nor fight. "*Never fight back, is the way to conquer.*"

Let the youthful reader ask himself the question, whether it was right for Eustace to kill woodchucks, any more than rabbits, through passion or self-gratification.—Is it right for one to kill any animal, however insignificant and apparently useless, to gratify himself? A course of this kind in childhood, fosters some of the worst passions of the human breast, and is decidedly hostile to the pure principles of the Gospel.

THE FOX AND SPANIEL.—A fox and a spaniel became acquainted, and took various walks together. The fox sometimes popped his head into a farm-yard, and stole a fowl or a goose. One day he had made free with a fine goose, where he and the spaniel had often been seen together, when all the other geese set up so great a cackling that the farmer went out to see what was the matter, and took his gun with him, which was well loaded with shot, when he saw the fox just clearing the gate and running off, with the spaniel close to his side. The farmer fired, and the shots lodged in them both, so that he caught them. "Thou shalt die, rogue as thou art!" said he to the fox, as he knocked him on the head with the butt-end of his gun; "and so shalt thou!" said he to the spaniel, as he turned to him. "Stay, I entreat you," pleaded the spaniel, "I never stole a goose in my life." "What, then, could be thy business to keep company with such a rogue? I will not believe thee!" said the farmer; and so he killed the dog also.

Moral.—Those who keep bad company are, in the end, likely to suffer the same disgrace and ruin which usually falls on their wicked companions. So avoid wicked children if you would wish not to be thought as bad as they are, and come to the same miserable end which often happens to them.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, February 1, 1843.

Readiness to Meet Christ.

A very fair test of readiness for the judgment seat of Christ is offered in Miller's views that the end of the world will take place in the present year, 1843.—Whether his views are true or false, they have assumed an importance in the public mind scarcely equalled by any excitement in modern times. Multitudes are embracing the doctrine in different parts, and are making preparations for the event. But the greater part of community reject the doctrine as fabulous, and treat it with ridicule or contempt. Among the many we have heard speak of it, there has been scarcely an individual who has presented a scripture reason for his belief. The near approach of the time must necessarily create intensity of feeling with those who have not had their minds established from the scriptures, and who are unprepared to meet God.

In this article we ask no one to believe the doctrine or to disbelieve it. It may be true or it may not. But this one thing is certain, those who are unprepared now for the second advent, are also unprepared to die, and give an account to God of their conduct. The soul that is in communion with God, that is looking for his blessed appearance, and is ardently desiring entire freedom from sin, is not, neither can be disturbed at the thought that two months will bring him to judgment. But the sinner, unreconciled to God, and the professor of religion whose heart is engrossed with the things of this life, and they who have the name but not the character and feelings of the Christian, are troubled at the thought, and quite willing to disbelieve the doctrine of Miller and put far away the judgment day, and calculate on many years of worldly prosperity. Their minds at once refer to their worldly affairs, and the tenacity with which they cling to them shows how unprepared they are for the 2d advent, and it is believed that one prominent reason why this doctrine is opposed, is because of the unpreparedness for the event. Why should those who have renounced the world and put on Christ, wish his second coming delayed? In him is centered all their hopes, and from his hands do they hope to receive an unfading treasure in heaven.

Every one by referring to his own emotions at the idea of a near approach to the judgment, can ascertain very nearly his preparedness or unpreparedness for the scene. We ask our readers to judge of themselves in this light, not so much to prepare themselves for the end of the world as predicted by Miller, but so as to be sure of reconciliation with God whether he may call them to his bar this year or next. If the religion of the Bible is valuable at the second advent, or at the end of the world, it is also valuable at all times, for every person may be sealed for the judgment, long ere these scenes shall take place. There is no wisdom in being concerned relative to the destruction of the earth, and the termination of all its pleasant scenes at any specified time, while there is perfect unconcern relative to the fact that a few days or hours may terminate one's earthly existence, and fix their unalterable destiny.

REVIVAL.—A very interesting state of feeling exists in the 3rd S. D. Baptist Church in Brookfield. A series of evening meetings have been held by Eld. E. S. Bailey, which has resulted in the increased spirituality of Christians, and in the awakening of sinners, several of whom have found the pearl of great price, Jesus Christ the Savior of sinners.

For the Register.

Tracts--Tract Society.

The General Agent of the Tract Society, believing that there exists some misapprehension as to the performance of the task he pledged himself to perform in his circular of Jan. 2, 1842, the proceedings of the Society at Conference not having been published, is desirous to explain to the Directors, and to such friends of the Society as have assisted it with their contributions as desired in that circular, and to the friends of *the* Sabbath generally, the reasons why he has not performed *all* that was set forth in that circular.

Your Agent in assuming the duties of the office, felt it his duty, in consequence of the growing attention to the Sabbath question in some parts of the country, and from the paucity of books, tracts, or papers, which contain what we believe to be the truth in relation to it, to ask of you a sum sufficient to put a plain, brief statement of the truth before the public in a small series of *tracts*, a sum sufficient not only for the *printing* of the small series, but for giving them an *extensive publication*, to put a copy of each, if possible, into the hand of every clergyman, religious editor, and leading officer of religious societies, and as far as possible to put them for sale in the bookstores, as well as to supply the several churches of our faith with a supply for distribution as they might see fit.

The advantages of such publication it was thought was too apparent to need more than a passing notice—especially when it is recollected that hitherto all our efforts at publication were confined almost entirely within our own societies; so much so, that perhaps not one of every 100,000 of our fellow Christians have had the means, within reasonable access, of knowing the reasons of our dissent from the general practice of making void God's Holy Law at the shrine of *tradition*. To effect this object, and to pay off an outstanding claim, contracted for printing by the publishing committee in '37 or '38, I felt called upon to ask of you a small sum—a sum quite as small as you would wish to have known as the extent of your *liberality*, or *ability*, to give for a cause so clearly God's own, and which I hoped to see promptly advanced. After a delay of some months I came to the conclusion that our brethren and friends had generally become discouraged with the hopes of even effecting any thing advantageous to the truth or themselves by means of tracts or other publications, and that without aid from some other source I should fail in the undertaking, and retard rather than advance the objects of the Society.—Under these circumstances, and unwilling to involve myself in pecuniary liabilities, I presented the case to our brethren in N. York—the Society, from its imperfect organization being inaccessible for advice.—In view of our obligations, and that the time had fully come when we should make a stand for the truth committed to us, our brethren generously offered me the requisite aid on condition that the contributions of the Society should be devoted to the remuneration of the funds so expended—the Gen. Agent to have tracts to the amount of funds so contributed at cost of publication—the tracts to be published under the supervision and *imprint* of the Society to be organized for that purpose, and for the more effectual propagation of the truth in this city. A Society was subsequently organized under the title of the Sabbath Tract Society of the city of N. York. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres't., G. B. UTTER & PAUL STILLMAN, Secretaries, and F. W. STILLMAN, Treas, under whose name all its liabilities are incurred and property held.—Under its responsibility three of the four tracts named have been issued—the fourth from circumstances unnecessary to mention, its author has been but just unable to complete. That may now be soon expected.—In addition to these the Soc. at its last meeting authorized me to procure additional manuscripts for tracts upon the same subject, so as to make the series a complete defense of the Lord's Sabbath. Under these circumstances it could not be expected that I should seek opportunities, and perhaps at a great loss of time, to forward tracts to all our churches, not one-sixth of them having contributed as yet to their publication, nor a greater proportion of the funds asked been paid in—probably but a little more than to pay for the samples (about 200 of each No.) sent to brethren in the different churches or to individuals at their request. Such brethren, therefore, as have not received tracts as they were led to expect, I trust will not lay it to my charge, for I have omitted no opportunity to present the claims of the Soc., whose agent I am, to the immediate aid of the brethren, and where I have failed in the performance of duty, it has been for want of that advice and direction, which, as agent of a Society, it should be, but is not, my privilege to claim.

The tracts will continue to be published by the N. Y. S. Tract Soc. Monthly, or nearly as manuscripts can be provided until the series is complete, and brethren wishing them will please send their orders; and where requested gratuitously for gratuitous distribution, they must be directed to me, accompanied by a statement of the circumstances under which they are desired, (and a report of all interesting circumstances connected with the distribution of all such tracts will be expected; likewise all orders for tracts to be sent by private conveyance if not by the bearer of the order,) or by mail, may be directed to me; but orders, if accompanied with the money, and to be delivered to the bearer, may be addressed to WM. BURBECK, 138 Fulton-st., whose proximity to the business part of the city, will save them much trouble.

PAUL STILLMAN, Gen. Ag't.

New-York City, Jan. 22, 1843.

P. S.—P. O. ADDRESS, Novelty Works, New-York.

Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer of the S. D. B. Tract Soc. acknowledges the receipt of the following donations in aid of the objects of the Soc. for the year ending 15th Aug. '42, as reported at the Anniversary of the Society at Berlin:

Eld. J. Chadwick, 84 Scripture Proofs, avails of copies sold,	3,38
Plainfield, N. J.	6,00
Shiloh	36,10
Piscataway,	7,06
Westerly, and Paucatuck, R. I.,	8,60
1st Hopkinton,	18,50
Waterford, Ct., (Ladies' contribution,)	10,10
New-York,	7,00
S. Carpenter, Westerly,	1,00
I. D. Titsworth, Shiloh	1,00
Chas. Saunders, Providence,	2,00
Dan'l Saunders,	10,00
Geo. Stillman, New London, Ct.,	2,00
Jeremiah Barritt, Clarence,	3,00
Abel Stillman, Poland,	1,00
N. V. Hull, (for tracts sold,)	1,31

Also, the following from Aug. 15 to Jan. 15, 1843.

Waterford,	$13,50
Paucatuck,	10,50
1st Alfred,	11,32
W. B. Maxson, 2d, Stephentown,	1,50
Sylvanus Maxson, "	1,00
Joshua Maxson, "	,50
Tracts sold at Conference,	2,83
Mrs. M. H****, Broadalbin,	1,00
T. H. Greenman, Mystic, Ct.	3,00
Clark Rogers, (for tracts sold,)	5,00
Collection at Conference,	7,00
Piscataway,	2,09
3d Brookfield,	3,00
Geo. Greenman, & Co., Mystic,	4,00
W. Cressen, Phila.,	1,00
Eld. J. Green, Hopkinton, (tracts sold,)	4,50
S. P. Stillman, (tracts sold,)	1,50
D. Dunn, (tracts sold,)	1,00

F. W. STILLMAN, Treas.

For the Register.

Capital Punishment.

BR. BAILEY,—I have noticed in your paper, bearing date Jan 11, an article over the signature of "Friend," towards which I am by no means favorably impressed.—The labor of the Friend, was spent to show that Capital Punishment was wrong. He says it was not his design to show much labor on this point. As to that, I must say, I am not a little sorry that my friend found it in his way to appear the second time before the public on this point; but since he has, I thought to oppose a few objections to his sentiments; and in doing this, I will be brief, noticing only such as I understand to be offered as proof by the Friend.

As this is a biblical question, we will only rest on that for a decision in this matter. All that the friend has done is to give his opinion, and tell what might be done, and attempt to dispose of two passages of scripture which stood in his way. These two passages he acknowledges seem to be parallel, and significant of the same thing.—To this I fully agree, and would only object to his disposition of the passages. He thinks they were simply a prediction that they who contend with the sword are liable to fall by the sword.

The first of these passages may be found, Gen. ix. 6. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed" Now all that is necessary for me to do is to show that this has the form of a law, and not a prediction. First, we would say, there is nothing like a prediction here; the chapter is introduced first, by "a grant of lands, and a promise of a numerous race of men to inhabit them." Second, a grant of power over creatures. Third, a grant of subsistence. Fourth, he proceeds to give laws, first, in relation to food; second, man must not take away his own life; third, the beast must not be allowed to destroy the life of man; fourth, willful murderers must be put to death. If this is a prediction, then the above is such, or it is strangely introduced. But the fifth verse plainly shows it to be a law of the highest authority. God says, I will require it at the hand of every man; and at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man. Here it is made to appear at once that it is the law of God, and that man that refuses to aid in bringing to justice the criminal refuses to obey God.—We, then, are the executive power, set "to execute" the sentence of a just and all-wise God. To this the Apostle says; "The powers that be are ordained of God." Again, he says, "For he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." Again, "Whomsoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation." We then would advise care upon the part of all how we attempt an infringment on God's law. Again, every proper law arises from some cause which justifies the law itself; and whilst that cause or reason exists without the law there will be a defect in the government, and farther whilst the reason justifying said law remain, that law should exist. Now, to the law before us, God has here rendered the reason why Capital Punishment should be inflicted, and that was because man bore the image of his God.

From the above it certainly follows, that willful murder, in all communities ought to be punished with death, it is a matter for serious consideration, to all who are cordially affected to the welfare of nations; for national guilt is accumulated to a fearful extent when murder of different casts is winked at—such as duelling, willful and deliberate murder, and the sacrificing of human victims to idols.

It is true that the moral image of God, in which man was first created, is much polluted by sin, his natural image remains; consequently, it is a most daring act of rebellion against God, to insult his image on earth, and destroy the life he gave. Let it be remembered that the reason for Capital Punishment, arises from his insult to God, and not for the injury done to man. Having thus noticed this passage, it is only necessary for me to say in conclusion, as my Friend and myself agree as to the parallel meaning of the two passages above alluded to, that it would appear from my view of the subject, that law was instituted in an early age of the world, under the sanction of God, and introduced into the gospel edition of the law by Jesus Christ. "He that taketh the sword, shall also perish with the sword."

With these few remarks, I will forbear at present, hoping that my Friend, with his friends, will let the question rest where it is without further agitating it. The question in this place has assumed something of a sectarian form. This is plain from the fact, that those religionists who hold that all punishment is designed for the reformation of the criminal, are the strongest opponents of Capital Punishment. There is already a considerable excitement on the question, and if crowded into the public print, may occupy more space than will be proper for it to. This from one who wishes to be a

CONSISTENT FRIEND.

For the Register.

Astronomical Propositions.

Prop 1. That the earth, and all the planets, both primary and secondary, perform their revolutions by electrical attraction, repulsion, and reaction.

Prop. 2. That the earth is kept in its equatorial position by the more abundant distribution of gold and silver, (the most powerful conductors of electricity,) near the equator, for this special design.

Prop. 3. That the planets are kept at their proper distances from the sun, and each other, by electrical repulsion; which is always coincident to their power of attraction, and not according to their density; which in all probability is nearly equal in proportion to their magnitude.

Prop 4. That the eccentricity of the planetary orbits is in consequence of the interference of some other planet or planets by their repelling power, which drives them from and towards the sun, as their position happens to be, between them and the sun, or on their opposite side.

Prop. 5 That the progressive and rotary motion of the sun is derived from some undiscovered orb, existing somewhere in the centre of the fixed stars, or other suns, which, together with our sun, become primaries to this stupendous orb.

Prop 6. That light and heat is imparted to the planets in proportion to their conducting powers of electricity, which may fairly be presumed equal.

Prop. 7. That this theory will stand the test of actual demonstration.

B. STILLMAN, Jr.

West Edmeston, August, 1842.

Congressional News.

Correspondence of the Jour. of Com.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Oregon Occupation Bill.—This bill was again taken up, and Mr. Choate spoke in opposition to it, and in reply to Mr. Benton.

Mr. Choate remarked upon the predictions made by Mr. Benton, of a speedy war between the United States and England. If war was inevitable, as the Senator supposed, if we were to revolutionize Ireland and stir up her starving working population to rebellion, he hoped we should not commence the war in the way now proposed. He trusted we should not begin it by the violation of our own engagements, as the bill evidently proposed. The only shadow of excuse that had been offered for a violation of the convention on our part, was an alleged violation of it by England. The convention provides that, for ten years, the country shall be open to the hunters and traders of both nations. If England has violated the engagement, I have only to say that I will follow her as far as he who goes farthest. I have no idea that she shall be permitted to break or evade it. Show me that she has broken it, as we apparently do, in this bill, and I will agree to any course that may be proposed for the assertion of our rights. But I do not think, said Mr. Choate, that she has broken it. I see that she enjoys great advantages through the means of her powerful fur-trading company, who take up every advantageous port, and convert every beautiful stream to their own purposes.—This may be a good reason for giving her the twelve months' notice of our determination to abandon the agreement and take the consequences.

What matters it that her hands are red in the blood of China—that she has lines of steamers on our coast—that she is averse to our slave institutions—that her general attitude betokens, as is said, hostility towards us? This does not show that she has broken the treaty. We may find in all this a reason to go to war, if you please; and abundant reason to give her the notice that the treaty requires; but no reason for breaking our word. It signifies nothing that England builds forts in the territory. We can build them too, and ought to build them. We must protect our people and their property, as she does. All that comes in aid of the treaty, instead of violating it. If England sends her laws for the government of the people there, we must send our jurisprudence, too, for our citizens. But let us be just to England.—She has not extended her laws over any but Englishmen, her own subj[illegible]

The Oregon boundary is [illegible] negotiation at this time. [illegible] says it is. Mr. Choate w[illegible] decorum of the Senate w[illegible] negotiation was going on [illegible] call for informal co[illegible] had been made, and [illegible] pondence. One reas[illegible] tiation should be cond[illegible] lence, was that the wh[illegible] ty to it, and intereste[illegible] as the United States [illegible] England claims in the [illegible] all nations, except Russ[illegible] Spain, who may be consi[illegible] sold out their claims upon th[illegible] The ultimate settlement of the [illegible] ownership involves the question of the extent to which the discovery gives a title; and the extent to which contiguity which was so ably pressed by Mr. Linn, gives a title. The world is concerned in the adjustment of this question.

But the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, intimated that the Secretary of State had made an overture to the British Government which it would disgrace him to avow—that he had offered to bring the line south of the forty-third degree. Mr. Choate was enabled positively to deny this, and to state that the Secretary of State had made no such proposition, nor meditated it.

Mr. Benton. I am happy to hear it.—But, continued Mr. Choate, the Senator complains that this Oregon question was not settled when the northeastern boundary was settled—that the negotiation was left incomplete.

I am not about to enter into a defense of that treaty, with Mr. C., but I may have something to say when the bill for paying Maine and Massachusetts shall come before us. It is enough for me to say at present that this body ratified it, by a vote of 39 to 9. But why should this argument be urged against the late treaty any more than against any other treaty for the last 30 years? Indeed, this has been in some measure an open question since 1783.—There have been half a dozen treaties with England since. We thought it wise to keep every other question open till that one was settled. We have had other open questions. The right of impressment was still open. Why should we keep this question of the northeastern boundary open until the Oregon boundary was settled? The northeastern boundary line ran for thousands of miles. The whole line was on fire. In Maine, the two nations stood within thirty yards of each other, and the first flash of a gun would kindle flagrant war on the whole extent of the line. The Senator intimates that the Oregon question was neglected, because it was a western question. How come it, Sir, to be a western question. We of the east discovered it. Capt. Gray, of Boston, and Capt Wyeth discovered it, and eastern capitalists settled it. It is the place that our whalemen went while in the pursuit of their gigantic game. If it is hereafter to be peopled and defended it will be by the eastern people—by the universal Yankee nation. Sir, it is an eastern question—a national question.

But granting that the Oregon question may lead to a war, will it be a war of the west alone? Will it not of necessity draw the whole nation into hostilities? Will not the flame of war be immediately hurdled on the whole line of the northeastern boundary? The treaty line will then be no more regarded by Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, and Maine than if it had never been settled. Why should we not settle one question at a time? I ask whether President Jackson, when he stood ready to offer Maine a million and a half of dollars to relinquish a part of the disputed territory, would not have replied to his suggestion by saying—"shall we refuse to extirpate the small pox, because we can not find a specific for the cholera?"

Again, said Mr. C. if England is so ready to go to war with us for the Oregon territory, what does she gain by the settlement of the northeastern boundary? What object could she have had in making the treaty? Mr. C. went on to argue the necessity and propriety of the late treaty—as a means of preventing war, which, when avoidable, was, he said, not only a great crime, but an egregious blunder.

Mr. Benton made a few remarks in reply, and the Senate adjourned.

During the morning hour, the red line dispute was again opened, and finally settled—Mr. Benton declaring that he was the first one who drew the attention of the Senate to the red lines of the map.

Capture of Monteray.—In the House of Representatives this morning, among other resolutions of inquiry, was one submitted by Mr. Gwin, calling upon the President of the United States for information in relation to the capture of Monteray, in California, by Com. Thos. Ap. Catesby Jones, and also desiring to be informed whether any despatches had been transmitted to him authorizing his proceedings in this particular. But objection was made to the resolution, and it was not received.

Body Servant of Gen. Washington.—On motion of Mr. Briggs a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on revolutionary pensions to inquire into the expediency of allowing a pension to John Cary, who says he was the body servant of Gen. Washington, and was present with him at the defeat of Braddock and the surrender of Cornwallis, and that he is 112 years old.

Mediterranean Squadron.—On motion of Mr. Gwin, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this House all the information in possession of the Navy department with regard to the Naval depot of the United States at Port Mahon, and especially whether any vessels of the United States Mediterranean squadron have been kept [illegible] length of time inactive.

[illegible] *Spoliations.*—Mr. Adams moved [illegible] House resolve itself into a Com[illegible] the Whole, with a view of ta[illegible] the bill providing satisfaction to [illegible] citizens for French spoliations [illegible] American commerce prior to [illegible]

[illegible] *Bill* was considered; and [illegible] many amendments offered, was [illegible] Reynolds to appropriate $20,-[illegible] military survey from Council [illegible] Missouri river, to the mouth [illegible] river. Without taking the [illegible] the committee rose.

[illegible] *Point Cadets.*—Mr. Mallory made an unsuccessful effort to introduce a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report a plan for the reduction and limitation of the number of cadets at West Point.

Receipt for the First Quarter of 1842.—Mr. Fillmore presented a letter which had been addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, and from which it appears that, as to the amount of revenue for the fourth quarter of the year 1842, complete returns had not yet reached the department from which the entire receipts for customs and the public lands for the period mentioned can be exhibited. Statements, however, of these several branches of revenue have been completed as far as received; from which it would appear that the cash receipts accruing at the several ports from which returns have been received, amount to $3,116,370 73

The duties received on bonds previously taken, amount to 1,436,565 24

Making an aggregate and gross of $4,552,935 97

And the nett sum received at the treasury, (after deducting the payment of debentures, expenses of collection, etc., to be accounted for in the collector's accounts,) is $31,950 00. As it respects the sales of public lands, it would appear that the sum actually received from public lands sold in the last quarter of 1842, as shown by returns received, is, in gross $254,513 97

And the estimated amount from sales at the Treasury department from which returns for December, 1842, have not been received, taking the receipts of December, 1841, as the basis of estimates, is 110,426 38

Making altogether in gross $361,940 35

The letter was ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

News of the Day.

Christian Watchman.—Mr. E. Thresher has recently purchased the Watchman, and has become, alike, proprietor and editor.—We hope that our brother's course as an editor is not indicated by his name; should he, however, prove to be editorially as nominally, a Thresher, we trust he will deal his blows out on the enemies, not the friends of truth.—*Pioneer and Banner.*

M. Arago is of the opinion that the newly discovered comet in Draco will in a few days become more and more visible. Its tail has already become more luminous, but there is reason to fear, from the variations in its light, that it is rapidly approaching perihelium.

Parisian Diamonds.—It may be interesting to our readers to know that those beautiful imitations of the "priceless gem," which have lately attracted so much attention, are made by a chemist in Paris, and are only the oxide of tin. It is to be regretted that the brilliancy which has rendered this imitation so famous can not be depended upon, as, after exposure for some time, they become as dull as common glass.—*Mining Jour.*

It is a remarkable circumstance that of a Committee of the House of Representatives, (to revise the rules of the House,) consisting of nine members, appointed at the first session of the present Congress, five already sleep in the tomb, viz: Lewis Williams, Linn Banks, Joseph Lawrence, James W. Williams, and R. W. Habersham. Such a fatality is certainly of rare occurrence.—*Nat. Intel.*

Caution to Millers.—Recently a miller near Mobile, for some purpose or other, poured several pounds of melted lead in the eye of the runner-stone. The lead becoming loose and working between the stones, was ground up with the corn. The meal was consumed on the platform of Mr. James G. Lyon, and a number of his negroes were poisoned by it, some of whom died while others were palsied and altogether helpless. It is said to be a common thing for millers to use lead in this way, and the misfortune just related ought to be a sufficient warning against it. A similar accident occurred recently in Europe.

Munificent Gift.—John Jacob Astor, of New York, purposes giving to that city a public library and building. The amount to be devoted to this object is said to be $300,000. The building is to be located on Lafayette and Astor Places, and its construction commenced as soon as possible.

Pantaloon Straps.—The editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal calls the attention of the public to the injurious effects of wearing pantaloons tightly strapped. He says he has known instances in which lameness of the knees has been produced by the pressure on the knee-pan, forcing it into the knee-joint, which could be relieved only by removing the exciting cause. The great muscles which extend through the leg on the thigh, are connected with the knee-pan, and require freedom of motion for the proper and easy performance of their functions. Freedom is essential to grace, and fashion ought to give way to utility and health. Besides, the fashion has lasted long enough, and having had its day, let it retire, and be numbered with the things that were.

Last week the following extraordinary change of fortune occurred to Mr. Biddulph, 68 years of age, formerly master butcher in Clare Market, but from adversities he unfortunately became so reduced in circumstances as to be obliged to become an inmate of the Union Workhouse, in Cleaveland-street, Fitzroy Square. After remaining there some time, a lawsuit terminated in his favor, by which he has become possessed of funded property and estates to the amount of £30,000. Yesterday he quitted the workhouse in company with his attorney to take possession of his unexpected wealth.

From the N. O. Bulletin, of Jan 12.

TEXAS.

By the steam packet New York, Capt. Wright, 31 hours from Galveston, arrived yesterday, we have dates to the 8th inst. The commercial treaty concluded by Major Reilly with our Government has been ratified by the Texas Senate, and is so far as that Republic is concerned, the law of the land. This is an important treaty for Texas and promises good to the merchants and shippers of this city. It allows (as we stated several weeks ago,) the introduction of Texas cotton into the United States, free of duty. We shall therefore ship a large portion of the crop of Texas, and furnish its planters abundantly with the ordinary farm supplies.

William Bryan, Esq., has been confirmed by the Senate as Texian Consul at this port.

Much doubt still exists in relation to the location of the seat of Government. The general opinion among the people seems to be, that it will be located temporarily either at Washington, San Felipe, or some point between the two places.

Gen. Somervell, with an army of 800 men, captured the Mexican town of Loredo on the 8th of December. The few Mexican troops who occupied the place, made a hasty retreat without firing a gun. Being notified of this, the army sent a messenger to the Alcolde to make requisitions for the necessaries, which were promptly furnished. After taking the town, a few of the troops crossed the Rio Grande, and planted the banner of the Single Star on the West bank.

It is further stated that about 600 of the troops crossed the river on the 19th, and took up the line of march for Guerrero, about 70 miles from Loredo, the balance, 140, returning home.

From Guerrero it is presumed they will proceed rapidly onward and take Mier, Comargo, and Rhinosa. By which time it is to be hoped that sufficient reinforcements will join them to encourage a descent on Matamoras.

It is reported that the Apache Indians are committing fresh depredations in Chihuahua, and thought that nearly all the Mexican troops under Woll have been ordered there to drive them back. It is even rumored that Texas has a secret agent among these Indians to control their operations, and that the object of the various tribes now gathered together at Waco village is to enter into treaties with the Government defensive and offensive against Mexico. If this prove true, the army will have to encounter little opposition in recapturing all the towns and villages between Laredo and Metamoras, if they march with proper speed.

Great numbers of runaway negroes from Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana have escaped to the bordering States of Mexico; and if the invading army be promptly reinforced, much valuable property of this kind will be received. Were the sufferers alone to unite and speed to the rescue, a considerable force would thereby be marshalled together.

It is rumored that the President will recommend to Congress the passage of a bill providing for the sales of all the vessels of war and every thing appertaining to the Navy.

The Texas Times says: "We fear that we shall be reluctantly compelled to believe the rumors of his co-operation with Mexico."

At Galveston, the ship Ebro had arrived in 53 days from Havre, France, with 117 emigrants. Another vessel from the same place, which left previously, was expected every day. Two others were up for that port when the Ebro left. Mons. Castro will despatch a vessel each month during the season, with emigrants. His colony is to be located in Bexar county.

A reward of $100 has been offered by the citizens of Houston for the apprehension of the murderer of the young Frenchman who was killed near that city on the 26th ult.

The name of the villain is Pouvais, a Frenchman. He is described as being about 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair and eyes, heavy eyebrows, and a mole on the right side of his nose, between the eyebrows. It is stated that he was recently employed as overseer on a plantation in Plaquemine, Louisiana.

The citizens of Marion county, [Mo.] have held a meeting, and resolved that no property belonging to a citizen of that county should be exposed to public sale.

Van Ness, Fitzgeral and Hancock, who belonged to the Santa Fe expedition, and after being released by the Mexicans, were again captured by Gen. Wall during his recent invasion of Texas, have been sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz; a period longer than they will be likely to live, in that unhealthy place.

The Richmond Star says that on the 16th inst. five persons, Lucy Smith, Ann Hansbury, Clara Turner, Jane Ripley, and a colored servant woman, were poisoned at breakfast, by some arsenic being put in their coffee. A white girl is suspected of having done the act. None of those poisoned have died, and it is believed they are out of danger.

A Mobile paper states that the captain of a Northern ship recently at New-Orleans, was fined $3,000 for attempting to pass off as free negroes, three slaves. His excuse was, that he wanted to keep the men out of jail.

Gen. M'Dougald, who shot Col. Hepburn a few days since at Columbus, Geo., has been bailed in the sum of $20,000. It is supposed he will be acquitted.

The heaviest fall of snow which has been known in Tennessee for the last 20 years, fell at Nashville and its vicinity on the 7th and 8th instant. Its depth was twelve to fourteen inches. There was six inches of snow on the ground at St. Louis on the 10th.

According to the table in the Baptist Almanac for 1843, there are in the United States, and British Provinces 611,522 members of the Baptist church—5,398 ministers—and 8,383 churches. Adding the more recent accessions, the whole number of communicants is estimated at 700,000.

It is a fact highly honorable to the merchants of Charleston, South Carolina, (as stated in the Courier,) that, at the close of the year on Saturday last, every bond due at the custom-house (for a period of 22 years past) was paid in full; and also that not a single officer of the custom-house was, on that day, indebted to the Government.

Earthquake.—The shock of an earthquake, which many of our citizens observed about 12 minutes past nine o'clock on Wednesday, the 4th inst., is mentioned in many of the western and south western papers.—*Zanes. Gaz.*

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city, last night about 15 minutes past nine. It lasted 5 or 6 minutes, and shook furniture, looking glasses, &c., in an extraordinary manner.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

Practical Influence of Mormonism.—For some time Joseph Beebee, a disciple of Joe Smith in the Mormon faith, resided with his wife, having no children, at No. 77 Goerick street, New York; a Mr. Irwin, his wife, and two children, son and daughter, occupying the first floor of the house.—Beebee having converted Mrs. Irwin to the Mormon religion, such as it is, on the 31st of December, when her husband was absent at his work, carried Mrs. Irwin, her two children, and all their furniture, off to house No. 166 Essex street, where they lived as husband and wife, and where Beebee disposed of the furniture, piece by piece, for their support, leaving his own wife to grieve alone at No. 77 Goerick street. Mr. Irwin having discovered the place of their domicil, applied to Justice Gilbert, of the Upper Police, for redress against Beebee, but the criminal law afforded none for stealing a wife and children.—Mr. Beebee, however, had abused and beaten Irwin's children. The Justice got the little boy of Mr. Irwin to come to the Upper Police office, where he made complaint against Beebee, for assault and battery on the boy and sister, and he then ordered Beebee to find bail in $600 to answer, and in default was committed to prison.—*Jour. Com.*

John Ross in Difficulty.—The Cherokee Council have passed a resolution calling upon John Ross for a settlement of his accounts with the Nation. He is accused of having defrauded the Nation of an immense sum of money, and great excitement is expected to grow out of this proceeding. This is probably nothing more than the old troubles revived.

Burglary.—The Pontoosac factory in this village, says the Lenox (Mass.) Eagle, was entered on Monday morning last, and 12 pieces of broad cloth, worth about $600 stolen. The agent of the company having accidentally discovered two men near the factory engaged in carrying away pieces of cloth, aroused several persons, who started in pursuit. The burglars were arrested, brought before Calvin Martin, Esq. and on Wednesday committed to await their trial at the next February Court.—Their names are John Miller (formerly employed by the Pontoosac Co.) and Benjamin Gleedhill.

Boston and Cincinnati.—The Cincinnati Philanthropist says: "When the Sandusky Railroad is finished, Cincinnati will be within three days of Boston. From Cincinnatti to the lake, the distance may be easily accomplished in sixteen hours; a magnificent steam packet will then receive the passengers and transport them to Buffalo in twenty hours; and from Buffalo to Boston they will go by railroad, say in thirty-two hours, the whole distance from Cincinnatti to Boston requiring only seventy hours."

Street Robbery.—Yesterday forenoon as a young lad in the employ of Scudder & Cordis, was passing through Kilby street with a bank check in his hand, a larger boy stepped up to him, snatched the check away from him and escaped with it. Payment of the check, which was for $295, was instantly stopped. Up to the close of bank hours the check had not been presented, nor had the thief been arrested.—*Boston Post.*

Fire—Two persons burned to death.—A correspondence in the Sun this morning dated Reisterstown, Baltimore county, Md., 18th inst. states the melancholy fact that the dwelling house of Miss Henrietta Israel, situate about 3 miles southwest of that place, in the district of "Soldier's Delight," was consumed by fire on the previous morning, after the hour of midnight, and horrible to relate, herself and a little boy—the only inmates of the house—perished in the flames, before any assistance could be rendered.—*Baltimore Pat.*

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that Mr. Spencer, the Secretary of War, is making preparations for an extensive official survey of the military posts on the western and other frontiers, during the recess of Congress.

Naval Court Martial.—It is said from Washington that a Court Martial, to consist of ten Captains and three Commanders had been ordered in the case of Commander Mackenzie. We presume the order will be made public soon. This step has been taken, we presume, at the earnest request of Commander Mackenzie.

Colored Seamen.—For several years past the authorities of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and other Southern ports, have taken it upon themselves to arrest and imprison all free colored seamen found on board any vessel coming into their harbors and to keep them in confinement until such vessel was ready to sail again. If the Captain was willing to pay jail charges, the seamen were then released and suffered to depart. But if the Captain declined submitting to these exactions, the men detained in custody until after their vessel had sailed, were then *sold into slavery.*—This outrage upon human rights has been made the subject of frequent applications by Northern shipping merchants, to Congress for redress. But session after session passed away without any step being taken to prevent a repetition of such unwarrantable proceedings. At length, however, the matter has been brought before the National Legislature. On Friday last Mr. Winthrop, from the committee on commerce, to whom had been referred the complaints and remonstrances against these oppressive and unconstitutional enactments of the Southern States, made a report concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the seizure and imprisonment, in any port of this Union, of free colored seamen, citizens of any of the States, and against whom there is no charge but that of entering said port in the prosecution of their rightful business, is a violation of the privileges of the citizenship guarantied by the 2d section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the U. States.

Resolved, That on the seizure and imprisonment in any port of this Union of free colored seamen on board of foreign vessels, against whom there is no charge but that of entering said port in the course of their lawful business, is a breach of the comity of nations, is incompatible with the rights of all nations in amity with the United States having relation to nations with whom the United States have formed commercial conventions, is a violation of the 6th article of the Federal Constitution, which declares that treaties are a part of the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That State laws, by which certain classes of seamen are prohibited from entering certain ports in this Union in the prosecution of their rightful business, are in contravention of the paramount and exclusive power of the General Government to regulate commerce.

Resolved, That the police power of the State can justify no enactments of regulations which are in direct, positive and permanent conflict with express provisions or functionary principles of the national compact.

A motion to lay on the table the question of printing the report and resolutions, was defeated by the strong vote of 114 to 72. It is to be hoped that the resolutions themselves will be adopted by at least as decisive a vote.

It appears that there are upwards of 600 paper mills in operation in the United States, and that the paper manufacturers pay annually for rags, old canvas, rope, &c., out of which paper is manufactured, six millions eight hundred dollars.

The Louisville Journal says it was reported that the earth sunk in several places at New Madrid, on the Mississippi, during the earthquake of the 4th inst.

Mr. Botts has presented formal articles of impeachment in the House of Congress, against President Tyler, but they were properly rejected by a large majority.—*Bap. Reg.*

The recent earthquake was sensibly felt at Burlington, Iowa, and many of the inhabitants were much frightened.

Notices.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

MARRIED,

In Preston, on the 16th inst., by Eld. V. Hull, Mr. PAUL MAXSON, and Miss RUTH WELLS, all of the above place.

DIED.

In this village the 31st ult., of Consumption, SARAH ANN, consort of Lewis Sears, aged 34 years,

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of J T Crandall, $4,50, vol 2 & 3, Abel Ward, $3, vol 1 & 2, of E Maxson, $10,05, cr A Coon, $4.05, Otis B Arnold, E H Coon, B Stillman, jr, each $2, vol 3, of C M Lewis, $2, cr D P Williams, vol 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND!

IN this village, on the 18th inst., by the subscriber, a Note of $10, payable to CHARLES V. WHITMARSH, on the first day of December next, and dated Jan. 13, 1843, and signed by LYMAN HILLS. The owner can obtain the Note by calling at Room No 17, De Ruyter Institute.

ADDISON S. BURDICK.

De Ruyter, Jan 23, 1843.

Books and Stationery.

DOWNER & BROTHER, have received a new assortment of Books, &c., among which are Miscellaneous, Classical, Historical and Religious works of uncommon merit. Also, works on Phrenology and Animal Magnetism, together with a variety of Annuals, Almanacs and Albums.

☞CALL AND SEE.☜

De Ruyter, Jan. 6, 1843.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Madison, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1842, the undersigned administratrix and administrator of the personal estate of Franklin Coon, late of Brookfield, in said county, deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the deceased in Brookfield, aforesaid, on the 24th day of January, 1843, all the right and interest held by the deceased at the time of his death, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Brookfield aforesaid, in the 18th township, and bounded as follows: On the north by land owned by Samuel H. Coon, west by lands of Thomas York, and Elisha Randall, on the south by lands of John I. Morgan, and Dewit C. Coon, on the east by land of David Hinkley, containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, more or less; on which there is one dwelling house, two barns and carriage house, and an apple orchard, of from fifty to one hundred trees, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, or improved land, and the residue timbered land. The premises will be sold subject to the payment of a mortgage or share of a mortgage, held by John I. Morgan which covers about ninety acres of the south and east part of said premises and on which there is supposed to be due and chargable to said premises about nine hundred dollars. The sale will be made free and discharged of dower, and will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—Dated Brookfield, December 2, 1842.

ALICE COON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H H COON, Administrator

The above Sale is postponed to February 7, at the same place and time of day.—Brookfield, Jan 24th, 1842.

ALICE COON, Administratrix.
W. H. H. COON Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph Mitchell, in my bailiwick, I have levied on all that certain piece or parcel of land, being and lying in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows, to wit:—On the north and north-east by the highway and lands owned by Miles T. Wooley, on the east by lands of William Russell, on the south by lands of Isaac DeLamater, and on the west by lands owned by George W. Case, containing 175 acres of land, be the same more or less; which I shall expose for sale as the law directs at the house now kept by John Beach, in the Quaker Basin Flats, two miles east of De Ruyter village, on Thursday, the 16th of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Dated, De Ruyter, January 2, 1843.

ISAAC BROWN, Shff.
By GEO. W. BARNES, Dep. Shff.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at De Ruyter Dec. 31, 1842.

Russel Ballou,
Alpheus Barber 2
L. T. Burdick,
Hannah Bunker,
Lewis Brown,
Perry Burdick,
William Brown,
Benjamin Breed,
Walker Crawford,
Thomas B. Coon,
James D. Colegrove,
William Carr,
James V. Carr,
Jonathan Coon,
Charles Currell,
Wm G. Crandall,
Edmund Crow,
Andrew J. Crosby,
Lanson Coon,
Thomas Coon,
Otis R. Davis
James Derbeshire,
John L. Darling,
Jacob Drake,
Nathaniel Gates,
George H. Gardner,
David Gifford,
T. M. Gifford,
Edwin Gifford,
William Hunt,
John Haught,
Caleb Hoag, Sen.
Oliver Hart 2,
James M. Holdridge
Ahira Johnson,
Tracy Langworthy,
Morgan Lewis,
Bradley Merchant,
Miner Merchant,
Lucy A. Mawry,
Henry Olean,
Benjamin Perkins,
Barak Rogers,
Harvey Snow,
Allen Shepherd,
John Shields,
Henry Southerland,
Jesse Stillman,
Edgar F. Stelle,
Darwin Slack,
Wm. Tinslar,
Israel Tripp,
A. B. Turrell,
W. Van Vorrhes,
Samuel Wright,
Gilbert Wright,
Lysenas Wood,
Miss H. F. Witham,

M. SPEAR, P. M.

Cash Paid for Pork.

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any quantity of Pork in the hog, weighing 250 lbs. and upwards, delivered at his store within three weeks.

De Ruyter, Dec. 5, 1842. J. N. ELMORE

20 TONS Butter wanted at the STONE STORE.
May 30.

IN CHANCERY, FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Joseph W. Sexton,
vs
William R. Burdick,
Noah C. Worth, *et. al.*

Z. T. BENTLEY,
Comp't, Solicitor.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber at public auction at the Inn of William C. Gage, in De-Ruyter, in the county of Madison, on the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of De Ruyter, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the east line of the north and south road seventy-five feet north of lands owned by Joshua C. Curtis, formerly conveyed by James Nye, and sold to John Murch; thence north sixteen feet, thence easterly parallel with the other lots thirty-five feet, thence south eleven feet, thence east five feet to the well, thence south five feet to lands owned by Maxson & Burdick, thence west forty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated, January 16, 1843.

JOHN FOOTE, Master in Chancery.

No Hoax.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is manufacturing Cabinet Ware of all descriptions, wanted by the inhabitants in this section of the country, although he cannot *boast* of his great EXPERIENCE, he having carried on the business only 10 years; yet in that time he has learned that basswood, does not make as good and durable *posts* and draw *fronts* for Bureaus, as well seasoned cherry does; although there is in this section, pine and basswood in abundance, thrown together something in the shape of a Bureau, but it is not, and cannot be done in his shop, nor under his superintendence. The Subscriber intends that all Cabinet Wares sold by him shall be made in a good workmanlike manner, and of thoroughly seasoned lumber, and will be sold on as good terms, as can be had at any well established shop in this, or any of the neighboring villages. His shop is in the east corner of LaFayette Block, No 3, Cortland street.

Ready Made Coffins.

THE SUBSCRIBER having long regretted the too high charges made for COFFINS and funeral services in this place, and at the request of many citizens, has made, and will keep on hand, a full assortment of Coffins, from the largest to the smallest size.

A HEARSE WILL BE IN READINESS

at all times, and he pledges himself that his charges shall be as low as in any of the neighboring villages.

CHAIRS for sale on commission.

MOST kinds of produce, and lumber, taken in payment.

M. W. WILLIAMS.

De Ruyter, January 4th, 1843.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal,
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress,
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss LURANA A. CURTIS,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral elevation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 1st of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3,50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5,00
In Drawing,	2,00
In Painting,	2,00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.

De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

For Sale.

TWO NEW CUTTERS, cheap. Enquire at this office.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept 14 GEORGE W. SUTTON.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east E. D. Jenck's Store to the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Sears's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain figured and striped [illegible] for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11n3tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.

JAMES M. LETTS.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.

A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell 'Sears' Bible Biography,' the most splendidly illustrated and Cheapest work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2.50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and is only one of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received:

New York, August 6, 1842.

"[illegible] one of the most elegant works ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its [illegible], and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists [illegible] W. C. BROWNLEE."

Agent's Profit.—One Hundred Dollars will [illegible] every Agent who will [illegible] *Hundred Copies* of the above work. [illegible] town or village [illegible] subscribers may easily be [illegible].

[illegible] Persons wishing money, will be careful to pay the postage [illegible] in ordering books will state [illegible] the books shall be sent to them.

[illegible] *important, valuable*, and *cheap work*, [illegible] publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *one hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,

Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 33m6

POETRY.

'The Land which no Mortal may know.'

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Though Earth has full many a beautiful spot,
As a poet or painter might show;
Yet more lovely and beautiful, holy and bright,
To the hopes of the heart, and spirit's glad sight,
Is the land that no mortal may know.

There the crystaline stream, bursting forth from the Throne,
Flows on, and forever will flow;
Its waves, as they roll, are with melody rife,
And its waters are sparkling with beauty and life,
In the land which no mortal may know.

And there, on its margin, with leaves ever green,
With its fruits healing sickness and wo,
The fair tree of life! in its glory and pride,
Is fed by the deep, inexhaustible tide
On the land which no mortal may know.

There, too, are the lost! whom we lov'd on this earth,
With those mem'ries our bosoms yet glow;
Their reliques we gave to the place of the dead,
But their glorified spirits before us have fled
To the land which no mortal may know.

There the pale orb of Night, and the fountain of Day,
Nor beauty nor splendor bestow;
But the presence of Him, the unchanging I AM!
And the holy, the pure, the immaculate Lamb
Light the land which no mortal may know.

Oh! who but must pine in this dark vale of tears,
From its clouds and its shadows to go,
To walk in the light of the glory above,
And to share in the peace, and the joy, and the love
Of the land which no mortal may know.

Miscellaneous Department.

TAKING THE VEIL.

The following account of the ceremony of taking the veil, in a convent in Mexico, is from a work which has just issued from the press of Messrs. Little and Brown of this city, entitled "Life in Mexico, during a residence of two years in that country, by Madame C— de la B—." The author is known to be the wife of Chevalier Calderon de la Barca, formerly Spanish Minister to this country, and subsequently Spanish Envoy to Mexico, after the recognition of the independence of that republic by the mother country. Madame Calderon's position secured to her opportunities of observation which would be denied to most persons. The ceremony of taking the veil has been often described, but never perhaps has the parting of friends, which the act involves, been depicted with more thrilling interest, than in the following passages from Madame Calderon's work. She received an invitation as follows:

On Wednesday, the—of this month, at six o'clock in the evening, my Donna Maria de la Conception, P——c—— will assume the habit of a Nun in the choir and the black veil in the Convent of Our Lady of the Incarnation. I have the honor to inform you of this, entreating you to cooperate with your presence in the solemnity of this act, a favor which will be highly esteemed by your affectionate servant, who kisses your hand.

MARIA JOSEFA D——."

The girl being of distinguished family, the ceremony was expected to be peculiarly magnificent. Madame C., having called at the house in the morning, to make arrangements for attending the ceremony with the family, assembled, found about a hundred persons, relations of the family, assembled, at a sort of *fete*, given on the occasion. The young lady who was about to be entombed alive, was dressed in purple velvet, with diamonds and pearls, and a crown of flowers; the *corsage* of her gown being entirely covered with bows of ribbon of different colors, which her friends had given her. She had short sleeves with white satin shoes. She was handsome, and only eighteen years of age. Madame Calderon having arranged for her attendance upon the ceremony, took her departure from the house to return again in the evening. She says—

"I arrived at the hour appointed, and being led up stairs by the Senator Don —— ——, found the morning party with many additions, lingering over the dessert. There was some gayety, but evidently forced. It reminded me of a marriage feast, previous to the departure of the bride, who is about to be separated from her family for the first time. Yet how different in fact this banquet, where the mother and daughter met together for the last time on earth!

"At stated periods, indeed, the mother may hear her daughter's voice, speaking to her as from the depths of the tomb, but she may never more fold her in her arms, never more share in her joys or in her sorrows, or nurse her in sickness; and when her own last hour arrives, though but a few streets divide them, she may not give her dying blessing to the child, who has been for so many years, the pride of her eyes and heart.

"I have seen no countries where families are so knit together as in Mexico, where the affections are so concentrated, or where such devoted respect and obedience are shown by the married sons and daughters to their parents. In that respect, they always remain as little children. I know many families, of which the married branches continue to live in their father's house, forming a sort of small colony, and living in the most perfect harmony. They cannot bear the idea of being separated, and nothing but dire necessity ever forces them to leave their *fatherland*. To all the accounts, which travelers give them, of the pleasures to be met with in European capitals, they turn a deaf ear. Their families are in Mexico, their parents, and sisters and relatives, and there is no happiness for them elsewhere. The greater, therefore, is the sacrifice, which those parents make, who from religious motives, devote their daughters to a conventional life.

"———, however, was furious at the whole affair, which, he said, was entirely against the mother's consent, though that of the father had been obtained; and pointed out to me the confessor, whose influence had brought it about. The girl, herself was now very pale, but evidently resolved to conceal her agitation, and the mother seemed as if she could shed no more tears—quite exhausted with weeping. As the hour for the ceremony drew near, the whole party became more grave and sad, all but the priests, who were smiling and talking together in groups. The girl was not still a moment. She kept walking hastily through the house, taking leave of the servants, and naming, probably, her last wishes about everything. She was followed by her younger sister, all of them in tears.

"But it struck six, and the priests intimated that it was time to move. She and her mother went down stairs alone, and entered the carriage, which was to drive them through the principal streets to show the nun to the public, according to custom, and to let them take their last look, they of her, and she of them. As they got in, we all crowded to the balconies to see her take leave of her house, her aunts saying, "Yes, child, *despidete de tu casa*, take leave of your house, for you will never see it again!" Then came sobs from the sisters, and many of the gentlemen, ashamed of their emotion, hastily quitted the room. I hope, for the sake of humanity, I did not rightly interpret the look of constrained anguish, which the poor girl threw from the window of the carriage at the home of her childhood.

"They drove off, and the relation prepared to walk in procession to the church. I walked with Count S———o, the others followed in pairs. The church was very brilliantly illuminated, and, as we entered, the band was playing one of *Strauss'* Waltzes! The crowd was so tremendous, that we were nearly squeezed to a jelly in getting to our places. I was carried off my feet by two fat Senoras in mantillas and shaking diamond pendants, exactly as if I had been packed between two movable feather beds.

"They gave me, however, an excellent place, quite close to the grating, beside the Countess de S———o, that is to say a place to kneel on. A great bustle and much preparation, seemed to be going on within the convent, and veiled figures were flitting about, whispering, arranging, &c. Sometimes a skinny old dame would come close to the grating, and lifting up her veil, bestow upon the pensive public a generous view of a very haughty and very wrinkled visage of some seventy years standing, and beckon into the church for the major-domo of the convent, (an excellent and profitable situation by the way) or for *Padre* this or that. Some of the holy ladies recognized and spoke to me through the grating.

"But at the discharge of fire works outside the church, the curtain was dropped, for this was the signal that the nun and her mother had arrived. An opening was made in the crowd, as they passed into the church, and the girl, kneeling down, was questioned by the Bishop, but I could not make out the dialogue which was carried on in a low voice. She then passed into the convent by a side door, and her mother, quite exhausted, and nearly in hysterics, was supported through the crowd to a place beside us in front of the grating. The scene was as striking here, as in the convent of Santa Teresa, but not so lugubrious. The nuns all ranged around and carrying lighted tapers in their hands, were dressed in mantles of bright blue, with a gold plate on the left shoulder. Their faces however, were covered with deep black veils. The girl kneeling in front, and also bearing a heavy lighted taper, looked beautiful, with her dark hair and rich dress, and the long black eye-lashes resting on her glowing face. The churchmen near the illuminated and magnificently dressed altar, formed, as usual, a brilliant background to the picture. The ceremony was the same, as on the former occasion, but there was no sermon.

"The most terrible thing to witness was the last straining, anxious look which the mother gave her daughter through the grating. She had seen her child pressed to the arms of strangers, and welcomed to her new home. She was no longer hers. All the sweet ties of nature had been rudely severed, and she had been forced to consign her, in the very bloom of youth and beauty, at the very age in which she most required a mother's care, and when she had but just fulfilled the promise of her childhood, to a living tomb. Still, as long as the curtain had not fallen, she could gaze upon her, as upon one, on whom, though dead, the coffin lid is not yet closed.

"But while the new-made nun was in a blaze of light, and distinct on the foreground, so that we could mark each varying expression of her face, the crowd in the church, and the comparative faintness of the light, probably made it difficult for her to distinguish her mother; for knowing that the end was at hand, she looked anxiously and hurriedly into the church, without seeming able to fix her eyes on any particular object; while her mother seemed as if her eyes were glazed, so intently were they fixed upon her daughter.

"Suddenly, and without preparation, the black curtain, like a pall, and the sobs and tears of the family broke forth. One beautiful little child was carried out almost in fits. Water was brought to the poor mother; and at last, making our way with difficulty through the dense crowd, we got into the sacristy. "I declare," said the Countess———to me, wiping her eyes, "It is worse than a marriage!" I expressed my horror at the sacrifice of a girl so young, that she could not possibly have known her own mind. Almost all the ladies agreed with me, especially all who had daughters, but many of the old gentlemen were of a different opinion. The young men were decidedly of my way of thinking, but many young girls, who were conversing together, seemed rather to envy their friend, who had looked so pretty and graceful, and "so happy," and whose dress "suited so well," and to have no objection to "go and do likewise."

TIME'S SOLILOQUY.

Old! call you me? Ay! when the Almighty spoke creation into birth, I was there. Then was I born. Mid the bloom and verdure of Paradise, I gazed upon the young world, radiant with celestial smiles. I rose upon the pinions of the first morn, and caught the sweet dew drops as they fell, and sparkled on the boughs of the garden. Ere the foot of man was heard sounding in this wilderness, I gazed out upon its thousand rivers, flashing in light and reflecting the broad sun, like a thousand jewels upon their bosoms. The cataracts sent up their anthems in these solitudes, and none was here to listen to the new-born melody, but I! The fawns bounded over the hills, and drank at the limpid streams, ages before an arm was raised to injure or make them afraid. For thousands of years the Morning Star rose in beauty upon these unpeopled shores, and its twin-sister of the Eve flamed in the forehead of the sky, with no eye to admire their rays but mine. Ay! call me old! Babylon and Assyria, Palmyra and Thebes, rose, flourished and fell, and I beheld them in their glory and decline.—Scarce a melancholy ruin marks the place of their existence; but when their first stones were laid in the earth, I was in their busy streets, and crumbling their magnificent palaces to the earth. My books will show a long and fearful account against them. I give them their period of glory and splendor; but at their birth, I conceal in them the seeds of death and decay—They must go down and be humbled in the dust—their heads bowed down before the rising glories of young nations, to whose prosperity there will also come a date, and a day of decline. I poise my wings over the earth, and watch the course and doings of its inhabitants. I call up the violets upon the hill, and crumble the gray ruins to the ground. I am the agent of a Higher Power, to give life and take it away. I spread silken tresses upon the brow of the young, and plant gray hair on the head of the aged man. Dimples and smiles, at my bidding, lurk around the lips of the innocent child, and I furrow the brow of age with wrinkles. Old, do you call me? ay, but when will my days be numbered?—When will Time end, and Eternity begin? When will the earth and its waters—and the universe be rolled, and a new world commence its revolutions? Not till He, who first bid me begin my flight, so orders it. When his purposes, who called me into being, are accomplished, then, and not till then—and no one can proclaim the hour—I too, shall go to the place of all the living.

MEMORY.—Whatever has once given us pain or pleasure is remembered long, and recurred to us often, as we pass down the journey of life to gray hairs and solitudes of our last years. Love has been to every one the cause of both. Every one has treasured away on the sacred pages of memory a thousand little incidents, never to be revealed in time, to which, as to some fascinating fiction, it returns, whenever a gloomy or an idle, unsocial hour calls up the musing spirit—and turns the mind upon the past. Life, reviewed through the mists of by-gone years, seems rather a curious wrought fiction, or a feverish dream, than a stern reality. We are surrounded by mementoes of the affection of friends, but these friends themselves, are gone—we remember the councils of wisdom, the sage instructions of experience, by which our minds were formed, and a direction given to the current of our thoughts and habits, but the lips from whence they flowed, have long been mute as the still valley where they lie mouldering. We have danced with the gay and giddy, and been enraptured at the thrilling voice and bright eyes of beauty, but we are alone. The visions have passed from us. In one grave-yard and another, there are little hillocks, and white stones bearing remembered names, and this is all, all that is left to us. But it is among the melancholy ruins of the past, that we gather the richest stores for the future. It is there we learn how very frail are even the strongest cords of affection. It is there we learn to prepare for another state of being.—*Trenton Emporium.*

A MODEL OF THE INQUISITION AT COIMBRA.—A very curious model of the Inquisition of Coimbra is now being exhibited at No. 20 Waterloo place. It is a perfect miniature representation of the horrible prison which was destroyed by the populace in August, 1820. The model is on a scale of half an inch to a foot, and conveys at once the most perfect notion of the plan and elevation of the building. Mr. Young, by whom it was constructed was at Coimbra, at the time the Portugese mob destroyed the place, and had the best opportunities of making a correct model. He was an eye-witness of the horrors which were discovered when the roof and walls were pulled down, and the numerous dungeons, torture-rooms, corridores, council-rooms, secret passages, &c., were disclosed. The place appears to have been contrived by the most ingenious architects of prison tortures. It abounds with wells for dipping or drowning refractory prisoners, with *stoves for baking heretics!* (Protestants)—and in short, with such an abundance of contrivances for the annoyance and discomfort or destruction of human existence, that even the malevolence of a fiend or an inquisitor must have been exhausted in discovering them. The model is so constructed, that it can be taken entirely to pieces, and every portion of the interior surveyed. Every protestant should see this model; it will confirm him in his adherence to his mode of faith; and every papist should also indulge in a look at it, as it will show him by what means his religious opinions and tenets have been supported for ages on the great continent of Southern Europe.—*London Times.*

A PENAL COLONY.—The history of the penal colony at Australia, must be regarded as extraordinary. It is situated on the largest island in the world, and was visited by Captain Cook in 1770. He then called it Botany Bay. It was colonized by the English in 1778, and a portion of the settlement is made use of as a penal colony for convicts. In 1838, no fewer than 336 ships arrived at New South Wales, nearly all from Great Britain; while in 1839, the imports into Sydney amounted to between $5,000,000, and $6,000,000, and the exports to between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000. The island is 2,700 miles long and 2,000 wide. Sydney is the capitol, and has about 30,000 inhabitants. At a sale of building lots in that town only a few months back, $100 per foot were obtained in some cases, and others sold at the rate of $150,000 per acre. The original lots, on which Sidney is built, were given to the early convicts, in the hope of inducing them to become industrious and independent. So lightly were they regarded by the majority, however, that one, more far-seeing than the rest, purchased the whole from his companions, for two puncheons of rum. This man eventually died worth $300,000 per annum, although 20 or 30 years before, he had been transported for stealing geese from a common in England. He lived in great splendor towards the close of his life, his table being furnished with every luxury. Among those who depended upon his bounty, was a clergyman who said grace at his table, who had been transported for the crime of forgery!

MOUNTAINS OF LEBANON.—The country at that point is of the most picturesque description, alternately covered with the mulberry, the fig, and the vine, and in greater luxuriance than is to be met with in the lower tract. Although now on the height of the first range, you are, to all appearance, walled in with other hills, whilst around you extend undulating valleys, broken here and there with minor eminences. The lofty irradd, or locust tree, and the olive, with its deep dark tint, were both seen diversifying the picture. Far above all in the eastern horizon, is the wedge-shaped mountain of the Scinneen—lofty, bold, and rugged—a stern contrast to the beautiful vegetation which surrounds it.—*Hunter's Expedition in Syria.*

CONSCIENCE.—A tender conscience is like the apple of a man's eye—the least dust that gathers into it, affects it. There is no surer and better way to know whether our consciences are dead and stupid, than to observe what impression small sins make upon them: if we are not very careful to avoid all appearance of evil, and to shun whatever looks like sin; if we are not so much troubled at the vanity of our thoughts and words, at the rising up of our sinful motions and desires in us, as we have been formerly, we may then conclude that our hearts are hardened, and our consciences are stupifying—for a tender conscience will no more allow of small sins than of great sins.—*Bishop Hopkins.*

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—We sat down a few evenings since in the Broadway Society, listening to a reformed drunkard who was giving over the history of his past life, when he came to a stormy wretched night in which he put into a noted rumshop, where he got uproariously drunk and was turned out head and heels into the pitiless storm. Turning suddenly round and looking up at a distinguished advocate of temperance sitting on the platform, he said he was very happy to see the gentleman who turned him out of doors about as sick of his business of drunkard making as himself was of drunkard getting. The ex-knight of the bar, no less a personage than Mr. Sandy Welsh, took it as pleasantly as he could, though for the moment it threw him into some confusion. But it was not a little amusing to see those two individuals in such a different character and condition from what they once sustained.—*Jour. of Amer. Tem. Union.*

Lost wealth may be regained by a course of industry; the wreck of health repaired by temperance; forgotten knowledge restored by study; alienated friendship smoothed into forgiveness; even forfeited reputation won back by penitence and virtue.—*Picayune.*

When a man's moral system is dried up and withered beneath the scorching rays of avarice and selfishness, you can no more bring the salt drops of feeling out of him, than you can squeeze cider out of a soap stone.

Every stroke of a pendulum ushers one human being into existence, and heralds the departure of another.

It will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death, to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow, than to have ruled an empire—to have conquered millions, or enslaved the world.

It is said that there are six Americans in the College of the Propaganda at Rome.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies*

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the hair, which will stop it from falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. All vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positvely cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so [illegible]

HEADACHE.

Dr. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

INDIA HAIR DYE,

Colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

DR BARTHOLOMEW'S EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, Coughs and Colds taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

Will eradicate all Worms in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.* New York.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow-Citizens.—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. For sale by JOHN N. ELMORE, De Ruyter, N. Y., of whom enquire for an elegant pamphlet with engravings, gratis, that contains much matter interesting to all.

Oct. 20, 1842. 35y1

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes an. Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

---

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats just received, and for sale low at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him, with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.

October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf

May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct 11.

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500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter, A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran [illegible] Russell P. M[illegible]
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Mann, H. P. Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen—Stephen M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Alex. Campbell, Sanford P. Stillman.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—J. A. R. Greenman.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co.—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co—James Dunham.

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L. T. Mayes, 2

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 50.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 154.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.————*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1843. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Sabbath Department.

"Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it Holy."

MR. EDITOR, SIR:—As I had the pleasure of conversing with a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, on the great and important subject of the Sabbath, a few days since, I merely asked him to give me his Bible proof for keeping first day of the week for a Sabbath. He rather declined at first. As I insisted in the answer, he said he could tell me, and it was this: "we have the apostolic example, and when our Savior came he destroyed the old covenant and gave us a new one;" that is all the answer he could give, therefore, I wish to quote a few passages of scripture to prove that the ten commandments are not done away.

Our blessed Savior says in Matt. vii. 21, "Not every one saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven." To know the will of God and do it, is a matter of great importance, because if we do the will of God he will make us eternally happy.

Also he says in Matt. v. 17—19. "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill. For verily, I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven."

Again in Matt. 22 chap. we have the account of a lawyer coming to our Savior, and asking him "which is the great commandment in the law? Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment, and the second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

These commands are frequently quoted by those that observe the first day Sabbath, with a pretence that our Savior extracted those two from the ten precepts, and said those were all that was necessary for us to observe. That is a sandy foundation to build on, for those two embrace the whole decalogue, and it can not be proved other wise.

Again, they say we have the Apostolic example. That is false, for there is no proof of that in the scriptures. We read that they had two meetings, the first was on the evening following the extraordinary event of Christ's rising from the dead, and the other was when Paul was about to depart on the morrow. Those two meetings are all that we have any account of in the New Testament, and but one of these in the day time. We will cast our eye for one moment to the meeting they held on the Sabbath, which is the seventh day of the week. Just observe for one moment how careful they were to obey the example of our blessed Savior. We have the following account of Barnabas and Paul, Acts xiii. 14. "They came into Antioch in Pisidia and went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and sat down, and after reading of the law and the prophets, they having liberty from the rulers of the synagogue to speak, Paul arose and preached Christ to those that were present, both Jews and Gentiles." So you see that Gentiles keep the Sabbath as well as the Jews, so that is proved that they meet together from time to time as though they were equally concerned in this matter.

Again, in the same chapter, 42d verse, he says, "and when the Jews were gone out of the synagogue, the Gentiles besought that these words might be preached to them the next Sabbath." 44th verse, "and the next Sabbath day came almost the whole city together to hear the word." Perhaps that is sufficient to prove that it was their practice to meet from Sabbath to Sabbath to hear the word of God preached. Or why did not Paul and Barnabas say, come let us meet to-morrow (Sunday,) on our new Sabbath? But nothing of the kind is heard from any of them, and it really seems as though they never heard or thought of such a thing, and I believe they never did for we hear nothing more about meetings or preaching until the next Sabbath. And now for a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ to say that he has the Apostolic example, is a complete contradiction of the bible, and now, where is the man that dare say that the Apostles kept the first day of the week for the Sabbath, when it is not called the Sabbath in the Bible from Genesis to Revelation? The seventh day is called the Sabbath to distinguish it from the other days of the week, St. Mark ii. 27, 28. "And he said unto them, The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. Therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath," as much as if he had said man was not made to be in misery in consequence of the Sabbath. But the Sabbath was made for the comfort and happiness of man, not a day of distress, not that they should let their cattle suffer for the want of water or food, not that they should let their sheep perish that had fallen into the ditch, and not pull it out on the Sabbath day. That such kind of work were lawful to be done on the Sabbath, we have our Savior's words for it. He said, "it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day, to save life and not to destroy." Therefore, O teachers! be careful what you say and what you teach, and be fully and rationally convinced that what you preach is agreeable to the will of God, revealed to us in the scriptures of truth. Be not conformed to the world, but to the will of God, not make void the law of God through your tradition.

One word to those who observe the command of God, and follow the blessed Savior in all his examples. Shall we withhold our influence while others trample the law of God beneath their feet? God forbid that we should hold our peace in this blessed cause. As we have the light, so walk in it.

Hark! hark! methinks I hear that small still voice say, if those that keep the sayings of mine are faithful, the word of God will triumph over all error. B. P. L.

Religious Department.

We publish the following extract from Marsh's Church History, to show what was the condition of the Christian Church at the time of the change of the Sabbath from the seventh-day to the first.

"The revolution under Constantine was one from which almost every thing which the Christian values, might be hoped; but, alas! such is the depravity of human nature, it was one in which almost every thing of evangelical worth was lost. Constantine brought the world into the church, and the church was paralyzed. The number of nominal Christians was indeed increased a thousand-fold. A new spring was given to missionary effort; and in this century, a number of barbarous tribes among the Armenians, the Ethiopians, the Georgians, the Goths, and the Gauls, were partially enlightened by the gospel of Christ. The work of translating and circulating the Holy Scriptures, also received great encouragement, though, for the former, few had learning and industry sufficient. The Latin version of Jerome, though, far from being correct, stands pre-eminent over all others that were made. Schools were established and libraries were formed for Christian youth, and the study of philosophy and the liberal arts was encouraged, that Christianity might not suffer by comparison for advocates with the erudition and skill of the sages of paganism. Immense and splendid temples were erected and richly endowed, and a great priesthood was regularly organized and liberally supported. The body existed, but the spirit had fled. Constantine set up an immense national Church, but the humility, and faith, and spirituality of the age of Polycarp had passed away. Constantine did not find it in the Church which he thus raised to worldly glory, and how could he create it there by those very means which always destroy vital piety?

"Among the more retired, in humble walks of life, there was, no doubt, much true religion. There must have been much to support the sufferers through the Dioclesian persecution. Many of these sufferers, with their children, were humble followers of Christ for many years. Some of the ministers were worthy of a better age. But the most of those who were exalted to places of power and trust, were engaged in pompous rites and ceremonies, and knew but little of the humiliating and sanctifying doctrines of Christianity. Indeed their elevation to wealth and power was followed by an amazing increase of luxury and vice. Bishops contended with bishops about the extent of their jurisdictions; vied with princes in their style of living, and shewed that they placed their heaven upon earth. Having such spiritual guides, the mass of the people soon became exceedingly corrupt. Schools of profligate men, allured by gain or driven by fear, pressed into the church; discipline ceased, and superstition reigned without control. The gentile converts to nominal Christianity, brought into the church a taste for the public processions and prayers, by which they had been accustomed to appease their gods; hastily transferred the virtues which had been supposed to belong to their temples and ablutions to Christian churches and Christian ordinances, and were at once disposed to deify the apostles and early Christians as they had been accustomed to do the heroes of antiquity. The old Christians found themselves associated with a new world of admirers, who knew nothing about their religion, and who were easily subjected to the most abominable impositions, prodigies, and miracles, therefore, beyond number were multiplied. The bones and relics of dead saints performed wonders. Dust and earth, brought from Palestine, was viewed as a certain and powerful remedy against the violence of wicked spirits. And, before the close of the century, the great business of the lower order of priests was to impose, in ten thousand ways, in the vilest manner, upon the credulity of the ignorant multitude.

"The erection of splendid temples, and introduction of a splendid worship, gave rise also to a vast variety of additional rites and ceremonies. These, in general, were copied from the heathen worship, and such was the amalgamation of the two religions, as to differ very little in their external appearance. Georgeous robes, mitres, tiaras, wax tapers, crosiers, processions, lustrations, images, gold and silver vases, are mentioned as common to both Christian and heathen churches. What deplorable degeneracy from the simple worship of the Apostles! The great festivals were five in number, commemorating the birth, death, resurrection, and ascension of Christ, and the day of pentecost, but were rather days of public licentiousness than of pious exercises.

"Fasts were greatly multiplied, under the idea that they repelled evil spirits.—From being the outpourings of a broken heart and a contrite spirit, the public prayers degenerated into vain bombast, and in consequence of an intimate connection with the Grecian schools, the sermons of the divines partook of the nature of an oration, and were clapped and applauded, as were orators in the forum, by the christian assemblies. Two principles were introduced into the church which helped her on in her downward course, and led brothers to imbrue his hands in a brother's blood, and this to, thinking that he did God's service. The first was, "That it is an act of virtue to deceive and lie, when, by that means, the interests of the church may be promoted;" the other, that "Errors in religion, when mantained and adhered to, after proper admonition, are punishable with civil penalties and corporeal tortures."—Strange that men, who profess to serve an holy master, and to be looking toward an holy heaven, should so soon set at defiance the solemn denunciations of Christ, against the fearful, the unbelieving, the abominable, and all liars; and, that, with scorched flesh and broken limbs, they should kindle the fires of persecution against their own companions!"

From the Christian Watchman.

THE ANGELS TURNED MISSIONARIES.

"Why, if angels had this privilege of laboring for the salvation of the heathen, I had almost said—*all heaven would be vacated.*"—*Dr. Wayland.*

I was sitting the other evening thinking of the state of missions, of the loud call of the heathen and of the missionaries for aid, and of the cold neglect of the church at home, when these words uttered with deep feeling at the late Foreign Mission meeting, came rushing into my mind. Suddenly an insensibility to all sights and sounds stole over me. I know not whether it was sleep bringing with it dreams, or one of those *waking ecstacies* in which the imagination (as in the insane,) gains for a time the ascendancy over reason so that we live awhile in fancied scenes.

I seemed to be standing before the glistening walls of the new Jerusalem. The twelve gates of solid pearl were thrown open; and in each entrance stood an angel with a silver trumpet. They blew in sweet harmony a rally note which rung echoing through space. Presently the sound of approaching wings and glad voices was heard; and then crowds on crowds and millions on millions of joyous angels appeared thronging hastily up to the city gates.

They gathered around a golden throne standing in the centre of the city, on which was seated one like unto the Son of man. His hands and his feet were pierced and marked with blood, but a smile was on his countenance and a halo of light was round his head; and at the sight of him the heavenly host broke forth in one pealing shout, "Glory to God and to the Lamb; thou art worthy to be exalted thus, O Lamb that wast slain!"

Then all was still, and every eye was bent eagerly toward the throne, when he who sat upon it thus began, "Gabriel, rememberest thou the hour when thou wast sent to announce to the Virgin Mother a Savior's birth? Rememberest thou the joyful host who shouted to the shepherds of once favored Judah, when the babe of Bethlehem was born?" Exulting enthusiasms kindled in the archangel's eye as he responded—"Never, never can that happy mission, that rapturous song be forgotten by one in heaven?"—and as he spoke a thousand harp-strings sung, and a thousand voices shouted, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will to men.

He upon the throne proceeded. "I that search all hearts know what feelings then swelled your breasts. Ye that sung when yonder world and man its inhabitant were created—ye that guarded Eden—ye that talked with Abraham and Moses, and bore them the promise—ye who sung praises at Messiah's birth—ye who ministered to the tempted Jesus, the sufferer of Gethsemane, the crucified on Calvary—yet that now rejoice over one sinner that repenteth—I know what rapture was yours when permitted to share some humble part in the work of man's salvation. And now, ye that delight to adore and praise your once absent and humiliated but now restored and exalted Lord,—pant ye to follow your Master's footsteps, and to preach his gospel to ruined man?" Then broke forth anew from the whole vast host—"O 'tis heaven to serve thee here; 'twould be more than heaven to follow thee there."—"But," continued he, "remember Calvary, the thorns, the scourge, the torturing nails, still more the bitter taunts, the exceeding sorrow, the bloody sweat, all the agony and anguish of your dying Lord;" (and as he recalled to their minds their dreadful past, I saw thier breasts heave, and seemed to see the burning tears start to many an eye; but I remembered there all tears are wiped away;) "and," continued he, "could ye, happy spirits, endure that same suffering, that *baptism* of agony?" There was a moment's quivering of many a lip; but it was only for a moment. "O joy—joy," burst forth from every lip—"joy unutterable to die like our Lord for wretched and ruined man. We delight to do thy will, O God." And then again harps and voices united in the song. "Worthy—worthy is the Lamb that was slain."

Once more he upon the throne went on, "No it needed no test to prove your love for man and for your Master's cause. But —hark;" and as he paused the sound of an approaching trumpet was heard and a joyful voice shouting—"A soul is new born; a soul of earth is redeemed." As the listening host caught again the glad tidings, they seized again their harps, and the voice of rapturous song swelled long and loud from every heart. When this new rapture had at length subsided, the newly arrived herald proceeded,—"Other tidings I bring from the world of sin, O Redeemer of man. I have come from the land where once was paradise, but where millions on millions of dark-minded men swarm rapidly down the road to death, and drop daily by thousands into the abyss of endless night. I have seen, too, hundreds who bear thy name, O Christ, on those same shores hazarding their lives and toiling to gather a little of the paltry dust of that worthless ball. I have seen, too, thousands of eager youth pouring forth from Christian lands, ready to leave friends, and property, and happy country, panting to bear misery and slaughter to men unprepared to die, and willing to lay their own bones on a foreign shore, if they can gain a warrior's empty renown. I have seen still more, a nation's treasure drained, to send those destroying legions forth, and even a father's and a mother's scanty pittance freely given up to equip a darling son for the work of death. But, alas, who makes sacrifice for treasures on high?—What ardent youth is willing to endure hardness as a good soldier of Christ, to carry joy and blessedness and eternal life to distant nations? Who pants for a crown of immortal glory? What citizen of God's kingdom on earth is liberal in his heavenly Master's cause? O, what privileges and honors are slighted by ungrateful man!—Would that we, happy brothers, could share in that glorious work!" Overcome by emotion he ceased to speak.

Then once more the exalted Redeemer broke the silence. "Pant ye, then, holy throng, for this labor of love? Long ye to share the privilege of my ungrateful and neglectful children on earth? Go then—go *ye* into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. He that turns many to righteousness shall shine as a star in the firmament on high."

One rush—one leap—and *heaven was vacant.* They had broken away like a torrent. I caught a moment's glimpse of glittering wings and fluttering robes plunging in the depths below; then nought was seen but harps and crowns, and white robes and branches of palm dropped in their haste, and strewing the streets of the deserted city. In the distance was an indistinct view of the earthly ball swarming with the heavenly host, countless myriads surrounding each sinful mortal, some pleading with tears, and some shouting for joy.

But the scene was fading away—the vision, the reverie was gone.

Shall we mourn or rejoice that it is but a reverie? Shall we grieve that the heathen have not angel preachers to win them to Christ; or shall we rejoice that we still have the privilege of imitating our heavenly Master and of gaining stars for our crown on high? PHILANDER.

CLOUDS BIG WITH MERCY.

It is delightful to reflect how many prayers, like clouds of incense, have gone up from the hearts of God's people during this present Lenten season. Not one of those prayers that have been offered from the ground of the heart, in sincerity and faith, will fail to bring down a divine blessing.—Truly does the great Hearer of Prayer say, "*I never said unto the seed of Jacob, seek me in vain.*" But God does not always, perhaps not often, take our method in answering prayer. We pray for instance, for faith, and imagine that it is to descend, with a kind of gentle illapse into the soul. Our prayer will be answered—but how? We attempt to lean on every earthly prop. God knocks the staff from under us. Do we fall? No; for faith is now called into exercise to support us. Again, we are thinking of sailing to heaven in a calm. God raises a great tempest, and breaks the ship, and tosses us into the waves. Do we sink? No. Now our faith is called into exercise, and saves us.

We pray for charity. God makes us parties in distressing scenes. God suffers us to be wronged, then bids us love.

We pray for humility. God does not overrule some leading infirmity of our heart; we stumble and fall—and in the midst of sorrow and shame, humility is formed.

We pray for happiness, for comfort, for joy. We have already formed our plan of happiness. We have our little paradise around us. We hope we shall not experience those losses and horrors, which we have seen overwhelming others.

Suddenly, however, all our earthly schemes are broken up. A child dies—a friend is taken away—our own abode is unfixed. And are we unhappy? No;—God now comforts us, and makes our comforts to flow from himself. We wished to dwell in our own house; but we must dwell in houses that we have not builded. We wished to drink of our own wells; but we must drink of wells that we have not digged. We wished to pluck fruit from our own vineyard; but we must take it from one we have not planted. God, very commonly, as tribulation abounds, makes our consolation to abound. Is the Christian afflicted? His joy, his comfort is ended. He is near, that will bind up that broken heart. Yes, believer, your prayers are heard. Out of this very cloud that seems to darken the heavens, you shall hear the voice, "*Thou art my beloved son!*"

With regard to supplies in time of exigency—we pray to have our wants supplied. We think of a certain quarter whence help will come. But we are woefully disappointed, no help appears. In this person, we say, we shall find a friend; but he is removed or dies, or is too much occupied. No help appears. But when we have wearied ourselves to find the way—all to no purpose—God opens an unseen door, and in such a manner as to show that "the Lord hath done it"—and thus sends the needed help. Our wisdom is to go to God with all our burdens, to lay them at his feet, and to leave the whole matter of our deliverance in his hands. He sees things from the beginning to the end—and will make all things, to those who love Him and call on his name, to work together for their everlasting good.—*Epis. Rec.*

THE UNGODLY.—There are those on earth, who bear the image of the Creator, but seem to have no impression of his character. His love to them is a dead letter; fear is cast off, and prayer is restrained. They neither exercise gratitude for mercies received, or penitence for mercies abused, and are without God and without hope in the world. Such are the ungodly. Unhappy is the state, and gloomy will be the doom of such.—*N. Y. Evan.*

CONVERSATIONS ON SCRIPTURE.

The Present and Future State of the Jewish Nation.

1. Why should Jerusalem be a subject of interest to the Christian?

A. Because it is so to the Lord, and because its restoration to the divine favor will be the period of universal blessing to the world.

2. What proof is there that the Lord is thus interested respecting Jerusalem and the Jews?

A. He has said Himself, that he has put His name there for ever; and that His eyes and His heart shall be there perpetually (1 Kings. ix.) And again—"I will plant them in this land assuredly, with my whole heart and with my whole soul," (Jer. xxxii. 41)

3. How do you know that this verse has not already been fulfilled?

A. Because it is said in a preceding verse to be at a time when He will give them one heart and one way, that they may fear Him FOR EVER (Jer. xxxii 39)

4. Is this their present state before Him?

A. No, their moral state is described in Rom. ix. 31, "Israel hath not attained unto the law of righteousness, because they sought it not by faith." Their outward state is described in Hosea, "The children of Israel shall abide many days without a king, and without a prince, and without a sacrifice," &c., and then it is added, 'Afterwards shall the children of Israel return, and seek the Lord thy God, and David (David means "beloved" in Hebrew.—David being a type of the Messiah, his name is frequently applied to Christ, as in the following passages:—Jer. xxx. 9, Ezek. xxxiv. 23, xxxvii. 24. See Cruden's Concordance—word "David.") their king; and shall fear the Lord and His goodness in the latter days." (Hosea iii. 4, 5.)

5. Do not some suppose that the Jews may be converted, and yet not restored to their own land?

A. Yes, but this opinion is entirely at variance with the scriptures, as the following quotations will plainly show:—

Amos ix. 14.—"I will bring again the captivity of my people of Israel, and they shall build the waste cities and inhabit them; * * * * and I will plant them upon their land, *and they shall no more be pulled up out of the land* which I have given them."

Also Jer. xxxii. 41.—"I will plant them in this land assuredly."

Also Ezekiel xxxiv. 25, &c.—"I will make with them a covenant of peace; * * * and I will make them and the places round about my hill a blessing; * * * and they shall be safe in their land." It is certain that these promises have not yet been fulfilled, for two reasons; first—because after having been thus restored, they shall be "no more pulled up;" and secondly—it is said to be a time "when He will give them one heart and one way, that they may fear me *forever.*

6. Is there not also in Ezekiel a remarkable prophecy respecting the restoration of the ten tribes?

A. There is; the ten tribes were carried into captivity about 700 years before Christ, and have never since been restored or even heard of. But it is said in Ezek. xxxvii. 22, &c., that "I will gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land; and I will make them (together with Judah, from whom they have been divided ever since the time of Solomon) one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and one king shall be king to them all; and they shall be no more two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all * * * * and they shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacob my servant, wherein your fathers have dwelt." Many more passages might be added, but it is sufficient to observe, that the promises of their restoration to their land, and those of their conversion, are invariably distinct in scripture, although they often go together in the same portion of the prophetic word, as in Ezek. xxxvii. 22, 24.

7. Is there any reason for the land being so particularly mentioned?

A. Yes; because of the promise to Abraham in Gen. xv. 18, "Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt unto the great river—the river Uphrates;" and in Gen. xvi. 8, it is said to be "for an EVERLASTING possession;" wherefore the restoration of Israel to their land is necessary, in order to vindicate the faithfulness of God. The gifts and calling of God are never repented of (Rom. xi. 29.)

8. Is Jerusalem mentioned distinctly as the land?

A. Yes, it is written in Zech. xiv. 11, that "men shall dwell in it, and there shall be no more utter destruction, but Jerusalem shall be safely inhabited." The words "*no more,*" shew that this promise has not yet been fulfilled.

9. Is it certain that the literal city is here intended?

A. It is; for in the preceding verse it is thus described:—"Jerusalem shall be lifted up and inhabited in her place, from Benjamin's gate unto the place of the first gate, unto the corner gate, and from the tower of Hananeel unto the king's wine-presses." The words of Jeremiah are even more remarkable.—"Behold! the days come, saith the Lord, that the city shall be built to the Lord from the tower of Hananeel unto the gate of the corner: and the measuring line shall yet go forth against it upon the hill Gareb, and shall compass about it to Goath; and the whole valley of dead bodies, and of the ashes, and all the fields unto the brook of Kedron unto the corner of the horse-gate toward the east, shall be holy unto the Lord; it shall not be plucked up, nor thrown down *any more forever.*"—(Jer. xxxi. 38—40.)

10. Is there any farther proof of the restoration of the Jews to their own land?

A. There is; in Ezek. xlviii. the arrangement of all the tribes, and the extent of their borders is there minutely specified. The arrangement is entirely different from that which formerly existed; *one* instance of which is, that the two tribes and a half which used to be on the east of Jordan, are to have their situation on the west.

11. Is there any intimation of Jerusalem's restoration to the divine blessing in the New Testament?

A. There is; after the Lord Jesus had wept over Jerusalem, and was leaving the temple for the last time, He added these words, "Behold! your house is left unto you desolate: for ye shall not see me henceforth *till ye shall say*—Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."—Matt. xxiii 38.

12. Are there any specific events mentioned as about to happen before this event?

A. Yes, those which are recorded in Zech. xii. and xiv., and Joel ii. and iii.

13. What do you learn from these chapters?

A. That the Jews will return in unbelief to Jerusalem, and be converted when in their city.

14. Do you mean that they will be restored by the Lord while in unbelief?

A. No; these chapters show that a considerable body will *return* in unbelief; after which the Lord will restore the *whole nation.* After being subjected to judgments more terrible than any they have yet endured, the remnant who are spared, will be converted in the land. But their spontaneous return should be carefully distinguished from their *restoration by the Lord,* as described in Isaiah xi. 11.

15. What will befall them after this spontaneous return?

A. The Lord will stretch out His hand against them, and gather all nations against Jerusalem.—Zech. xiv. 2, and Zech. xii.

16. May not this have already taken place?

A. It cannot have taken place yet, for it is written in the next verse.—"Then shall the Lord go forth and fight against those nations, as when He fought in the day of battle." *In every past siege He has allowed the besiegers to triumph.* The words in Zech. xiv. are very remarkable.

17. Will Jerusalem then be delivered by the Lord?

A. It will not only be delivered, but "be made a cup of trembling unto all the people round about, when they shall be in the siege, both against Judah and against Jerusalem. And in that day will I make Jerusalem a burthensome stone for all people, all that burthen themselves with it shall be cut in pieces, though all the people of the earth be gathered together against it.—Zech. xii. The 24th of Matthew also refers to this future siege of Jerusalem.

18. Will any thing cause some among the Jews to turn unto the Lord?

A. Yes, tribulation; and so it is written in Hosea v. 15, "I will go and return to my place, till they acknowledge their offence; . . . . in their affliction they will seek me early." The manner in which they seek and are answered, is fully described in Joel ii. 15. After describing the supplication of some who will be softened by the affliction, it is added,—"Then will the Lord be jealous for His land, and pity His people."

19. Is the place of their supplication mentioned?

A. Yes; the temple at Jerusalem; for the words in Joel are, "Let the priests, the ministers of the Lord, weep between the porch and altar." The existence of the temple at this period is shewn also by the description of their deliverance by the Lord in Isaiah lxvi. 6,—"A voice of noise from the city, *a voice from the temple*, a voice of the Lord, that rendereth recompense to His enemies." The whole of this chapter refers to this period.

20. By what means are the Jews delivered?

A. By the personal appearing of the Lord, the Messiah: for it is written in Zech. xiv. 4, that "His feet shall stand in that day (i. e., the day on which he destroys the nations) on the Mount of Olives."

21. May not this passage refer to his first appearing?

A. It cannot, because He then came not to destroy, but to save; and secondly—it is added in the following verse, that he shall come and all the saints with Him. It is certain that He never yet has been manifested in glory with all his saints.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, February 8, 1843.

"Avenge not Yourselves."

The above exhortation of the Apostle to the Romans, exhibits one of the most lovely and valuable principles of the gospel. It is in perfect accordance with the conduct of Jesus Christ "when he was reviled he reviled not again." Thus the example of our Savior and pattern, and the exhortation of the Apostle teach us this grand truth that it is no part of the Christian's duty to avenge himself; for vengeance belongs to God, and he will execute it.

The Savior forewarned his disciples that in the world they should have tribulation, but in him peace; and also that if any man would live godly in Christ Jesus, he should suffer persecution. But he gave them no instruction to avenge their own wrongs. This would be in contrariety to the principles on which his kingdom was founded, and to the example which he had given them in his own conduct. In another place, he informed the judge before whom he was arraigned that his kingdom was not of this world, but if it were of the world, then would his servants fight, that he should not be delivered to the Jews.—As his kingdom was not of the earth, or worldly in its nature and administration, so worldly means should not be used to establish or defend it. In its nature, it was divine and spiritual; consequently in its administration it must be so, and no carnal weapons should be used. Whatever belongs to the kingdom of Christ, belongs to every component part of it—to every individual that comes into it.

The Apostle to the Corinthians further teaches that the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds, and to the Romans he says, be not overcome of evil but overcome evil with good. All these teachings perfectly agree with the grand principle on which the Christian religion is founded, viz: of supreme love to God and impartial unaffected love to all men. Men can be reclaimed by mildness and love, when they can not be driven by force. This the wise man Solomon well understood when he said, a soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger; and if thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink; for thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head, and the Lord shall reward thee. The Savior taught the same in his sermon on the Mount. 'But I say you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your father which is in heaven."

If the above are the true principles of the kingdom, then he who takes vengeance into his own hands and executes it upon his enemies, shows that he takes that in his own hands which belongs to God, for God has declared that he will repay. It is God's right to reign, and every deviation from right every departure from moral rectitude, every infringement of another's rights, is a sin against the law of God, and he alone has the right to execute vengeance.

The Savior, in order to have his disciples clearly understand from what source they might expect deliverance from their enemies, gives them the parable of the widow and the unjust judge, and then exclaims, shall not God avenge his own elect which cry day and night unto him, though he bear long with them? I tell you that he will avenge them speedily.

Avenging one's own wrongs, not only meddles with the business that belongs to God, but it evinces the spirit of this world. The Christian dishonors his profession and brings disgrace on the cause of piety when he steps aside from exercising love to his enemies, and undertakes to vindicate himself when slandered or insulted by forcible measures. Love will conquer the heart that law and force will harden.

But it is often said, I must vindicate my character. My reputation is at stake. Well how can this be done better than by adhering strictly to the pattern set by the Lord Jesus Christ, and to his teaching. "But I say unto you that ye resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek turn to him the other also." A life devoted to the cause of piety, and a constant exercise of the true principles of religion, a correct and consistent christian deportment maintained with evenness, is the best vindication of the character. This will subdue an enemy's heart, while other and forcible measures of vindication will only strengthen his enmity.

Millerism.

The doctrine of Mr. Miller is extending considerably. There is, however, in the teachers of it considerable diversity of opinion as to the appointed time of the end. It varies from the 15th of the present month to fourteen months.

This doctrine sets aside those prophecies that refer to the return of the Jews to their own land, and the possession of it. If these prophecies are to be fulfilled, then this doctrine is not true. That some important event is soon to take place, almost all believe, and there are those who are persuaded that it will be the establishment of the Jews in their own land, and the establishment of the Christian religion among them. The signs of the times indicate some mighty change. The whole enlightened world is in motion, such as has not been known for centuries. Many are running to and fro, and knowledge is increasing. Almost every scheme that can be devised to raise the condition of man, is in operation. Combinations are entered into of a great variety of forms and for divers purposes. Missionary, Tract, Bible, Education, Moral Reform, and Temperance Societies are in vigorous operation. Societies for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, Seamens' Friend Societies, Peace Societies, Societies to promote universal liberty, with many others whose object is to elevate man, are also plying their efforts unceasingly. The rapid spread of the gospel, the numerous revivals of religion, and the hastening progress of the Redeemer's kingdom, all speak of an important change. All these signs of the times, with numerous others, are doubtless the harbingers of some important event.—Coming events cast their shadows before, admonishing to faithfulness in the exercise of love to God pure and fervent, and of Christian benevolence that dictates the use of every consistent effort for the temporal and eternal interests of men. He that is wise will mark the signs of the times and be ready for any event, whether it be the coming of the Son of Man to judge the world, or the termination of his own earthly career.

For the Register.

Revival in Petersburgh.

BRO. BAILEY—Some time since I wrote you that the Lord was distilling some mercy drops in Petersburgh; I will now endeavor to give you some farther account of what he has done and is still doing.

A protracted meeting was commenced about the first of December in the Seventh-day Baptist meeting-house, under the labors of Eld. Crandall, a first day Baptist minister. During these meetings many backsliders were reclaimed, and many sinners were converted. By request I continued the meetings in connection with Eld. Wescott and brother Jared Kenyon, after the labors of Eld. Crandall had closed, during which time many were converted from sin to holiness. I then commenced a meeting at Potter's Hill, and labored there for 16 successive days. Here also the Lord came down in a powerful manner, and the slain of the Lord were many in the camp, and when the "sacramental host of God's elect moved forward," the groans of the wounded, and the wailings of the dying mingled with the shouts of conquest, resounded on every side, and in the space of a few days Satan lost about 30 subjects, and King Jesus had an equal number of valiant soldiers enlisted under his conquering banner. As the result of our labors, I have baptized 20 who have connected themselves with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in this place. About 8 have connected themselves with the first day Baptist Church, while a goodly number have joined the Methodist Church.

Last first day I went to Berlin, & preached and baptized three; two of them being the result of the revival here. While I was at Potter's Hill, Eld. Wescott and Br. J. Kenyon commenced meeting about two miles east from the village, where the Lord wrought powerfully. Some hard and openly vicious were among their converts. The Lord is indeed doing wonders all around.—On the North, South, East and West, He is pouring out His Spirit, and sinners are flocking to Christ. In Berlin, last night 130 were on the anxious seat. During our meetings the greatest union has and does still prevail amongst the seventh and first day Baptists. Our labors have been jointly.

In the midst of the Revival, a "Dancing School" was opened a few rods from the meeting-house. Immediately the battery of prayer was opened against the fortress of Satan. And so well was the artillery of Heaven, and the battering ram of eternal truth brought to bear upon this citadel of the devil, that within the short space of 24 hours every gun of the enemy was silenced, the fort itself razed to the ground, and the black banner of his Satanic Majesty hauled down, a number of the besieged taken prisoners, and willingly enrolled themselves as subjects of King Jesus, while the remainder fled to parts unknown, or at least unheard, and now not even a *dog*, much less a man, dare open his mouth against the truth of the Bible. "This is indeed the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes," and to him be all the glory.

In conclusion, I would say, the work still continues nearly the same, and it is our determination to take complete possession of the land in the name of Jesus and drive the devil from this part of the country, and let the friends of Jesus look out that he finds not a lodgment elsewhere.

SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD.
Petersburgh, Jan. 28, 1843.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Nineteen Days Later from Europe.

The royal mail steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, a little before 7 o'clock, after a passage of 20 days and 12 hours, having been retarded by head winds and heavy seas.

The Caledonia brought 36 passengers from Liverpool, and several from Halifax.

The letters from Boston vary in their statements of the amount of specie brought by the steamer. The lowest sum stated is half a million, and the highest a million.—This specie, which most of it belongs here, will probably square up the balances that have for some weeks been in favor of the Literary Emporium.

Among the sales of stocks in London were £50,000 Massachusetts 6's at 89 a 90. They were of the parcel sold in Boston some time ago at 86.40 and so leaving to the operation a profit of some eight per cent. John Bull has not lost all his good nature.

The character of the news is decidedly favorable in all commercial respects.

The Great Western was to start for New York on the 11th of February, and had already a good number of passengers engaged.

The Acadia, Capt Ryrie, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th ult., and the Columbia, Capt. Miller, on the 29th.

The overland mail from India had not reached London on the evening of the 3d inst.

Several smart shocks of an earthquake had been felt in the southern part of Wales and in Cornwall.

The accouchment of the Queen, who is again *enciente*, will not take place, it is expected, before May.

The wheat crop is coming up beautifully every where, and looks more promising than it has done at the same season for years.

The American giant, Freeman, has been victorious in a prize fight with "Tipton Slasher," the champion of England. Wicked and foolish sport.

A captured slaver from Mozambique and Pernambuco had been brought into the Tagus.

Incendiarism has of late been very prevalent in various parts of the country. The firing of premises, stacks, and farms in many of the agricultural districts, has been on the increase, while few of the depredators have been discovered. In one instance, in Surrey, property to the amount of £2.000 was destroyed.

The income tax is still very unpopular, and the hatred of it increases daily. Meetings have been held in London, Scotland, and elsewhere, to petition for its repeal.

On the morning of the 21st of Dec., a fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Platt & Co., tar and turpentine distillers, Parliament street, Liverpool, which consumed their works, besides two large warehouses, a school-house, and some cottages. The property insured amounts to £58,880.

Messrs. Fernandey and Sons, extensive corn merchants, have recently failed in £90,000—victims of the sliding scale.—The last few months have swept away a great number of houses over the country, arising from the same cause.

Mr. Duan, a great corn factor, at Wakefield, is amongst the victims to the sliding scale. He has failed in $1,500,000.

The Leeds Mercury, without mentioning names, states that several more serious failures in the corn trade have taken place in the West Riding.

Mr. Everett, the American Minister in London, has been passing a few days with Sir Robert Peel, at his country house, Drayton Manor, in company with a number of distinguished official and other personages.

The statement put forth by the Globe, that Sir Robert Peel would propose in the ensuing session of Parliament a fixed duty of 12 shillings a quarter on wheat, with a remission of 6 shillings in favor of the countries disposed to trade on reciprocal terms with Great Britain, has been contradicted by most of the government organs, and is now generally disbelieved.

The Church Intelligencer, a Puseyite paper, recommends the revival of monasteries in the Church of England.

Thomas Thornley, Esq., one of the members for Wolverhampton in the House of Commons, connected for many years with the United States as a merchant at Liverpool, has returned from visiting the principal cities in the Union. He addressed a large meeting of his constituents on the 23d ult., relative to the state of parties in the United States. He pointed out forcibly the advantages which both countries would derive from a free trade in corn.

The distress in Paisley continues, and is daily increasing.

Congressional News.

Correspondence of the Jour. of Com.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The question "who shall be the next President" is more agitated here, just now, than any other.

The friends of Mr. Calhoun, who are many and active, now propose to submit their claims to a National Democratic Convention, on the following conditions, viz: That the Convention shall not be held till May, 1844; 2d, that it shall consist of delegates chosen from each congressional district.

The friends of Mr. Van Buren, propose a Convention to be held at Cincinnati, in July, 1843, to be composed like the Convention in 1840, of delegates representing States, and casting the whole undivided electoral vote of the State.

In the meantime, I learn that a strong movement is about to be made in favor of Gen. Cass. Some preliminary arrangements have been made at Harrisburg, in his favor, under the auspices of the Porter interest, as it is said; and it is stated that a number of his friends are now assembled here for the purpose of effecting a general organization.

There are to be many changes in our representation at foreign courts, very soon. Mr. Todd is to return from Russia, and Mr. Jenifer from Austria. Several of the Charges are also to return. I understand that Mr. Wise will probably go to Austria. No one has yet been named for Paris; but, if Mr. Webster should not wish to go abroad, and it is stated that he does not, I would not be surprised if that important post should be given to Mr. Wheaton, now minister to Prussia. It is very necessary that the Paris Extraordinary should be a sound, able, and experienced diplomatist and statesman. I have heard from good authority that the administration contemplated, at one time, the appointment of Mr. Wheaton as Minister at London, instead of Mr. Everett.

The Exchequer.—The reports of the Committee of Ways and Means on this subject, were taken up, and Mr. Cushing spoke against that of the majority, defended the exchequer, and said if the House would go into the Committee of the Whole, he would move to substitute the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the bill reported last session by the select Committee, so that gentlemen might not be able to avoid responsibility on the allegation that "the peculiar friends of the President" were not disposed to favor the plan of the President.

Mr. Barnard obtained the floor and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the Oregon occupation bill was again discussed. Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Phelps argued that the bill did not conflict with a fair construction of the treaty of 1810, and that it proposes to do no more than Great Britain had already done under the treaty.

Mr. Huntington took a different view of this point; but proposed that we should give Great Britain the twelve months' notice that the treaty required before we took possession.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Oregon Occupation Bill.—Mr. McDuffie had the floor, in the Senate, on this subject to-day, and treated it in a very satisfactory and able manner. Mr. McDuffie is in very feeble health and has been for some time. His friends were apprehensive that his strength would not sustain him in the effort. The Senate chamber was crowded by the members of the House who were anxious to hear him. Though he was manifestly weak in body, I did not perceive that he had lost any of the vigor of his intellect. I heard him often in the House during the administration of Mr. J. Q. Adams, and Gen. Jackson; and his general manner of speaking appears to be much the same as formerly. At all events, his argument has given the *coup de grace* to this Oregon scheme.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

The Oregon bill was again the subject of discussion in the Senate to-day.

Mr. Benton and Mr. Sevier went into detailed historical statements of the Oregon country, to show that our title to it, from discovery, was beyond dispute, independently of our claim under the cession from Spain to France, and from France to us.—They also contended that the bill did not militate against any provision of existing treaties with England. No question was taken on the subject.

Mr. J Q. Adams is of the opinion that our title is perfect. In a speech in the House some years ago, he said there were fourteen degrees of latitude on the Pacific that belonged to us, and for which we might fight.—*Jour. of Com.*

News of the Day.

Naval.—Active measures are in progress according to the general report, which we have no doubt is correct, to place in commission as many vessels of war as are available. The principal dock yards will soon be alive with the bustle of preparation.

Beginning at the North, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the new and beautiful sloop-of-war Saratoga is now ready for sea; her destination is the coast of Africa.

At Boston, the new brig Bainbridge is nearly ready, and the store ship Erie will sail for the Pacific in the course of the present month. The frigate Cumberland, launched last year, is to be fitted out, and the frigate Potomac is undergoing repairs.

At New York, the new frigate Savannah is in a state of forwardness; the sloop of war Vincennes is commissioned; the brig Somers is ready for service; and the brig Porpoise is about to sail for the coast of Africa.

At Norfolk, the frigates Brandywine and Macedonian, the sloop-of-war Levant, Warren, and St. Louis; the store ship Lexington; and the new brig Truxton, will soon be, if they are not already, in a condition to receive their officers and crew.

It has been intimated that the Brandywine is bound to the East Indies. One or two sloops will also be required for that station, and one or two more for the Pacific.

There are four first class frigates on the stocks, viz: the Santee, at Portsmouth; the Sabine at New York; the Raritan at Philadelphia; and the St. Lawrence at Norfolk, the two last ready for launching.

According to the estimate submitted to Congress, the naval force to be employed during this and the year following will be distributed as follows:—

	Frigates.	*Sloops.*	*Brigs or Schooners.*
Mediterranean,	2	3	3
Coast of Brazil	2	3	3
Pacific Ocean,	1	4	1
East Indies	1	2	2
Home Squadron,	1	4	4
Coast of Africa,	6	2	4
	—	—	—
Whole number,	7	18	20

Of brigs or schooners, there are but nine, exclusive of the Wave and Flirt; leaving eleven to be built or purchased.—*Army and Navy Chronicle.*

The Marquesas Islands.—The seizure of these distant isles in the Pacific, by a French naval force under the command of Admiral Thouars, is beginning to attract public attention. It seems, by the following extract from an English paper received by the Caledonia, that the natives sought and obtained the *protection* of the French Flag in the fear of being punished for wantonly shedding the blood of American sea men. If the report of the outrage be true our Government will have a double reason for inquiring into the circumstances of this *quasi* capture:—*Eve. Jour.*

"The Moniteur publishes an official notification of the formal acceptation of the Marquesas Islands, in Polynesia, by Rear Admiral Dupetit Thouars, with imposing ceremonies, on the 1st of May—a guard of honor of sixty men, a treaty, shouts of "Vive le Roi," and a salute of 21 guns. The admiral it appears, gave and received presents from the natives, and the treaty of the cession with King Yotete, now a vassal of France, is described in the non-official accounts in very imposing colors. Some American sailors, who had sought an asylum from sea perils in his territory, were shot at by the natives to amuse themselves, and one of the strangers was killed. A missionary, however, intimated to the royal savage that this was a kind of sport which the Government of the United States would not permit being taken with its citizens, and King Yotete claimed the protection of the French Admiral.

"Probably the new vassal of France may hear more of this anon. The great republic will exact a rigid account for the blood which has been so wantonly shed. France, in its anxiety for new colonial settlements, seizes upon some queer spots, and commits some ridiculous feats. By the way, a vessel called the "Mary Joseph," containing a bishop, twelve missionaries, twelve nuns, and other holy persons, has sailed, or is about to sail from France, for the colonization of these islands, and for the purpose of propogating the gospel amongst the natives, who are described as one of the finest race of savages extant."

The Great Western.—The Caledonia brings a report of the Great Western steamship having been sold to Mehemet Ali. We have made inquiries and find there is no truth in the report, but on the contrary the company at Bristol had engaged quite a respectable number of passengers for her first trip to New York on the 10th of February.—*Com. Adv.*

A Nice Point.—One Ned Douglass, a New Orleans loafer and thief, was recently brought before the Recorder for stealing an umbrella. Mr. Douglass put himself on his "reserved rights," and defended himself on the principle of the "resolution of '98." He was a strict constructionist, and doubted the constitutional right to punish him. There was not a word in the Constitution about stealing umbrellas, and it would be a latitudinarian construction to consider it a crime. It would, in short, be nothing more or less than "Old Federalism," and having, like Mr. Tyler, a very tender "conscience," he couldn't think of such a thing as recognizing the right to whip him. The Recorder, however, having doubts,—*Curia advisare Vult*—Ned was sent to jail till the point could be settled.—*Cour. and Enq.*

The Charleston papers chronicle the suicide of one John Irvin, who shot himself in that city a short time since.—We suppose the unhappy man had been "unfortunate in business," as he had for some time been the owner of a pack of trained blood hounds, which he kept for the purpose of hunting runaway negroes! We should have thought that so "chivalrous" a people as those of South Carolina, would have saved such a wretch the trouble of *shooting himself*. A man of his peculiar profession, would, in the colder and less *courageous* communities of the Northern States, be very apt, if they caught him and his hounds running down a negro or any body else, to give him the benefit of a public execution without any expense to himself—especially if he had bagged any of his *game*.—*Cour. and Enq.*

Completion of the Tonnewanda Rail Road.—We take pleasure in announcing to the traveling public that the last remaining link in the great chain of Rail Roads which unites Buffalo to Albany and Boston, is completed. The Attica and Buffalo Road, has been completed for some time, and now the distance between here and Attica is finished, and the cars now make regular trips to Buffalo.

Great praise is due to the enterprising stockholders and officers of the Attica, and Buffalo Rail Road for bringing about this great public improvement. They have succeeded not only in building *their own* road, against the systematic and united opposition of a set of interested opponents, but by so doing have *driven* the Tonnewanda Rail Road folks into the completion of their road.

The officers of both roads are *gentlemen*, and the traveling public will find the route a pleasant and agreeable one. Mr. Wallace, is the superintendent of the A. & B. Road, and Walter M. Seymour, Esq., of this place, is superintendent of the Tonnewanda Road.

Another Sign—No new Moon in February!—The Millerites recently discovered the planet Venus in the day time,—no uncommon occurrence—she being now in her perigee, and the atmosphere having been, most of the time lately, remarkably clear. Another phenomenon equally portentous, is announced in the Boston Transcript, as follows:

"Perhaps many of our readers are not aware of the singular astronomical fact, that there will be *no new moon* in the month of February next, and that there will be *two new* moons in the month following. It will be new moon on the 30th inst., again on the 1st of March, and also on the 30th of March."

The General Naval Court Martial, says the N. Y. American, to which we alluded yesterday, will convene on board the North Carolina on Wednesday next, the first of February. The Court will be composed of the following members:

President—Commodore Downes.

Commodore Read.

Captains—W. Compton Bolton, Dan. Turner, Charles W. Skinner, Isaac McKeever, John H. Aulick, Bladen Dulany, John Gwynn, and Thomas W. Wyman.

Commanders—Henry W. Ogden, Irvine Shubrick, and Wm. W. McKean.

Judge Advocate, Samuel Rush, of Philadelphia.

Commander Mackenzie, who received yesterday the order for his arrest, will be tried upon three charges—the first murder, the second cruelty and oppression. What the third is, we have not heard.

San Antonio Prisoners.—Recent advices from Mexico state that the San Antonio prisoners had arrived at the castle of Perote, where, with the single exception of Judge Hutchinson, all are in chains. They are said to be in good health and spirits, although they entertain little hope of being liberated. They are chained in pairs, and the report was that they were to be set at work on the 2d inst. One of the unfortunate prisoners, named Glenn, was left sick at San Louis Potosi, and another, named Norvall, at Queretaro. The health of Judge Hutchinson is represented as extremely good, as was also that of D. C. Ogden, Colquhoun, Maverick, Bradley, Johnson, Jones, and others who are well known here.

The news of the capture of California, combined with the account of the invasion of Mexico by Gen. Somervell, which had reached the city, had tended to render the Mexicans more exasperated than ever against the prisoners, and induced them to treat the poor fellows with extreme rigor.

The news in relation to Van Ness, Fitzgerald, and Hancock is, that they were left at San Fernando under sentence of death—but this sentence had been commuted to ten years imprisonment in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz. At that unhealthy place they would probably die before one eighth of their term of imprisonment would expire.

The President's Message.—Was carried out again by the Independence, in sixteen days. The London and Paris papers comment upon it at great length, the former generally with considerable virulence of disapprobation. We shall take the earliest opportunity of laying before our readers a general view of what was said, in both capitals, on certain points of the message—particularly the President's remarks upon the right of search and the suppression of the slave trade.—*Com. Adv.*

The whole number of persons confined in Massachusetts for debt, during the year ending Nov. 1, 1842, was 742; for crimes 3593, 890 of whom were females.

Buffalo, Jan. 20.—The wheat market begins to move again. Within the past week contracts and sales have been made for 18,000 bushels of Ohio to arrive, at prices which have not transpired, doubtless, however, in the neighborhood of 62 1-2 cents. Advices from the West represent the grain market as languid, but with light receipts. Along the lake shore 50 cents is paid from wagons, and in the interior half a dollar appears to be the ruling rate. Much however depends upon the facilities for shipment. Since ashes have become such an important article of domestic export, the business of manufacturing seems to be increasing rapidly. At every point west of us we hear of large accessions to the stock storing. At Monroe, which now has excellent facilities for reaching the interior by the railroad, it is estimated that two thousand casks will be ready for shipment by the opening of navigation. Last year the shipments from that place were only 826 casks. We anticipate almost a corresponding increase generally at the west.—Some of our commission houses are advancing 75 per cent. on all brought in.—*Com. Adv.*

A Large Amount of Crime.—It is said that the N. Y. Court of General Sessions, has during the last term which was terminated yesterday, convicted and sent to the State Prison upwards of thirty prisoners.

From the Albany Journal

RAIL-ROAD CONVENTION.

At a convention of delegates representing all the Railroad Companies between the Hudson river and Buffalo, namely, The Attica and Buffalo, Tonawanda, Auburn and Rochester, Auburn and Syracuse, Syracuse and Utica, Utica and Schenectady, Mohawk and Hudson, and Troy and Schenectady Railroads, held at the American Hotel in this city, on the 31st January, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to run two daily lines between Buffalo and the Hudson river, connecting with the morning and night boats out of Albany and Troy, and that each line be run in 25 hours, including stops, and that the same be apportioned as *follows*:

Buffalo to Rochester 6 hours; Rochester to Auburn 6 hours; Auburn to Syracuse 2 hours; Syracuse to Utica 4 hours; Utica to Albany and Troy 7 hours—25 hours.

And that the times of starting from each end of the line for the two trains be as follows: Buffalo 6 a. m and 4 p. m.; Albany and Troy 6 a. m.; Schenectady 8 a. m.; Albany and Troy 7 p. m.; Schenectady 8 1-2 p. m.

Resolved, That passengers ought to be allowed to pay their fare and direct their baggage to such places upon the route as they may deem proper, and that the Superintendents of the several roads be directed to devise and execute a system to carry out this resolution under direction of the Executive Committees of their roads.

Resolved, That baggage masters be employed at the joint expense of the several Companies between Albany and Buffalo to accompany each train and ticket and take charge of baggage between those points, who shall be paid by each Company in proportion to their length and amount of receipts, and that the details of the plan to carry out this arrangement be referred to the Superintendents of the several roads.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the car houses on the line between the Hudson river and Buffalo inclusive, should be closed, and the passengers relieved from the press and inconvenience of being crowded in the several car houses by persons who may resort there from curiosity.

Resolved, That it is expedient that a third run be made between the Hudson river and Buffalo, leaving the Hudson river at 1 o'clock p. m., and Buffalo at 12 noon, at uniform prices of 2 1-2 cents per mile for one description of cars and 1 1-2 cents per mile for emigrant cars; and that it be referred to the superintendents of the several roads under the direction of the executive committees, to arrange the arrivals and departures on the intermediate points on the line and other matters in connexion therewith.

Resolved, That during the winter months the train shall leave Buffalo at 7 in the morning, reach and remain over night at Syracuse; and leave Albany at 9 o'clock in the morning, and stay over night at Auburn, so that a passenger may make the passage between Albany and Buffalo in two days; and that it be referred to the Superintendents of the road under the direction of the Executive Committees to carry this out, and this to take effect on Monday, the 6th instant.

Resolved, That the two first lines commence on the 15th of March next, and the third line on the opening of the canal.

Resolved, That the several companies on this rail road line will not employ persons in the business of transportation who ever drink intoxicating liquors.

H. B. GIBSON, President.
CHAS. STEBBINS, Secretary.

Commercial intercourse with China and the Sandwich Islands.—The following is a copy of the Report made on Tuesday by Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, harmonizing, in its spirit, as far as we have observed, with the general opinion of the press, and of commercial men, on the subject to which it relates:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States of December 30, 1842, concerning the present condition of the relations, commercial and political, of the United States with the Sandwich Islands and with the Chinese Empire, and recommending to the consideration of Congress the expediency of adopting measures for cultivating and improving those relations, respectfully report:

That, concurring in the views of the President, as expressed in the message, with regard to the intercourse with those remote regions, suited to the best interests of the United States, and adapted to the promotion of benevolence and good-will between brethren of the human family, separated heretofore not only by geographical distances to the utmost ends of the earth, but by institutions, in both extremes, of barbarism and of civilization, alienating from one another the various tribes of man, children of one common parent, and born for mutual assistance in the purpose of promoting the happiness of all—they report for the consideration of the House two bills to enable the President to carry into effect the purposes set forth in the message.

Peace—friendly, social, and commercial intercourse—and the reciprocation of good offices with *all* nations, was proclaimed as the fundamental policy of this Union, from the day and in the instrument with which the North American people, till then English colonists, "assumed among the Powers of earth that separate & equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them." At that time more than one-half the surface of the habitual globe was hermetically sealed up against them, and inaccessible to them. A series of events all emanating from one beneficent Providence, but wonderfully various, and seemingly antagonistical in their original character, have unlocked or burst open the gates of countries ranging from the equator to the pole in both continents of America, in the central darkness of Africa, and in the continental islands of Australasia.

At that time the S. Isles. were yet undiscovered by the race of civilized men, and China, from ocean to ocean, had surrounded herself from ages immemorial, by a wall, within which her population, counting by hundreds of millions were pent up in sullen separation and seclusion from all the rest of mankind. Within one year from the day when the United States were first acknowledged as a nation, the discoverer of the Sandwich Islands (the most illustrious navigator of the eighteenth century) perished on their shore by the hands of their savage barbarian inhabitants.

It is a subject of cheering contemplation to the friends of human improvement and virtue, that, by the mild and gentle influence of Christian charity, dispensed by humble missionaries of the gospel, unarmed with *secular* power, within the last quarter of a century, the people of this group of islands have been converted from the lowest debasement of idolatry to the blessings of the Christian gospel; united under one balanced Government; rallied to the fold of civilization by a written language and constitution, providing security for the rights of persons, property, and mind, and invested with all the elements of right and power which can entitle them to be acknowledged by their brethren of the human race as a separate and independent community. To the consummation of their acknowledgement, the people of the North American Union are urged by an interest of their own, deeper than that of any other portion of the inhabitants of the earth—by a virtual right of conquest, not over the freedom of their brother man by the brutal arm of physical power, but over the mind and heart by the celestial panoply of the gospel of peace and love.

From the Houston Morning Star, Jan 14, Extra.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

DEFEAT AND CAPTURE OF A PORTION OF THE TEXIAN ARMY.

Since our paper went to press this morning, we have seen Mr. Needham, who arrived last night direct from Bexar. He states that Gen. Somervell, with a portion of the army that remained under his command, about 200 men, has returned to Bexar.—Another portion of three hundred men, left the command of Gen Somervell, elected Col. Wm. S. Fisher commander and went down to Mier, and captured the town; but a shower of rain came up just after they had captured it, so that they could not use their rifles to advantage, and the Mexican army arrived and after a desperate engagement retook the town and captured about two hundred or two hundred and fifty of our troops. During the engagement our troops captured seven pieces of artillery which were retaken by the Mexicans.

About 400 Mexicans were killed in this engagement,—only *four* Texians were killed. It is not known upon what terms the Texians surrendered. *Only two* Texians escaped, who were found at Gonzales by our army when it returned, and it is from these two men that Mr. Needham derived this news. The names of these men are *Chalk* and *Sinclair*. They say they secreted themselves in some canes in or near the town, while the Texians were fighting in the stone houses, and they left in the night after the firing had ceased. They say also, that the fight lasted from twelve o'clock till two P. M. the next day, and during all this time only four Texians were killed! This story seems quite too incredible for belief.—The army under Gen. Somervel heard nothing of it until they reached Bexar. Mr. Needham says Sinclair reported that the Mexicans were commanded by Gen. Ampudia and Canales, and that the whole Mexican force was 1,500 or 2,000.

We doubt this also; Ampudia had only three or four hundred effective men at Matamoras, and Canales retired from Guerrero with only 300 men when our army captured that town. Capt. Cameron, with his command, was with Col. Fisher. Most of the old federal soldiers that served under Jourdan were also with this detachment, and they are so well acquainted with the country, that it seems scarcely possible that some of them should not have made their escape, but they have not been heard from. We shall doubtless have accurate intelligence respecting this affair in a few days.

Mr. Needham mentions that our army, after the capture of Laredo, moved down on the east bank of the Rio Grande to the mouth of the Salado, and found Canales with 300 men, ready to dispute the passage, but our troops crossed without difficulty, and he retired without firing a gun. The troops then proceeded to Guerrero and encamped near the town, the Alcalde came out and informed the General that the Mexican troops had fled, and that he would furnish any articles they required. The General made a requisition for the articles most needed by the soldiers, and they were promptly furnished by the Alcalde.

Gen. Somervel believing that his force was too weak to proceed further, gave orders for the army to return to Bexar. This gave dissatisfaction to a large party of the troops, and in consequence the division was formed, and the party under Col. Fisher refusing to obey orders, left the command as before mentioned.

TREES.—By felling the trees that cover the tops and sides of mountains, (says Humboldt,) men in every clime prepare at once two calamities for future generations—want of fuel and scarcity of water.

Colored Passengers by Rail Road.—The Massachusetts Senate has passed a bill providing that railroad corporations shall not make any rule discriminating between the accommodations of passengers on account of color, and making it a penal offence in agents who exclude or assault them on that account.—*Alb. Jour.*

Ingenious Invention.—A mechanician of a little town in Bohemia has constructed an automaton which imitates perfectly the human voice, particularly the soprano notes. It sings several difficult airs with the greatest accuracy. Shakes, runs, and chromatic scales are all executed with surprising precision. The automaton, in singing, even pronounces certain words so as to be easily understood. The inventor hopes to arrive at such a point of perfection as to bring his machine to pronounce all the words of the best operas.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Passed January 21, 1843.

The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. The printer of the state be appointed by the senate and assembly, in the same manner as prescribed by the constitution for the appointment of secretary of state, and shall hold his office by the same tenure.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of said state printer to publish a newspaper in the city of Albany, in which shall be published all notices, laws and other advertisements required by law to be inserted and printed in the state paper, or paper printed by the state printer, and which shall have the same effect when given in evidence, as has heretofore been given by law to the newspaper printed by the state printer; and the proprietor and editor of such state paper may charge and receive the prices that are now or shall hereafter be prescribed by law.

§ 3. Each house of the legislature shall by ballot appoint its own printer or firm of printers being some person or persons other than the state printer, who shall hold his office for the same term, whose duty it shall be to print the journals, bills, documents and such other printing as may be ordered by such house. All contracts for such printing shall be made by the president of the senate, speaker of the assembly and comptroller, and at prices at least ten per cent more favorable to the state than the prices now paid to the present state printer. But no such contract shall be made for a longer period than one year and shall expire on the fifteenth day of February in each year. Any vacancy occurring in the office of printer to the state or printer to either branch of the legislature shall be supplied by the Governor until the next meeting of the legislature, or until another is appointed.

§ 4. The several executive officers may make contracts for such necessary printing as is authorized by law, for their respective departments, at the prices before mentioned, with a printer or firm of printers other than the state printer, or printers for the legislature.

§ 5. The commissioners of the canal fund may contract at the said rate for the printing of such blanks as are required for the several canals, with a printer or firm of printers other than the state printer, or printers for the legislature.

§ 6. The secretary of state shall annually procure the printing and publishing of the session laws, on the most favorable terms, by a printer or firm of printers for the legislature; and the legislature may by concurrent resolution require an extra number of copies to be published, to be sold under the direction of the secretary of state, at an advance not exceeding ten per cent on the original cost; and the distribution of the said laws to the several county clerk's offices shall be made within sixty days after the adjournment of the legislature.

§ 7. The state printer shall annually report to the legislature the whole amount of fees charged and the amount received by him for the publication of all legal notices and laws which are required by law to be published in the state paper during the year preceding.

§ 8. All notices and advertisements required by law to be published in the state paper, the publication of which has been commenced, or which may be commenced before a successor is appointed, in the Evening Journal, may be continued and be as valid as if this act had not passed.

§ 9. All laws which are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

☞ This act shall take effect immediately.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
ALBANY, 20th January, 1843. }

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

By the twenty-first section of Article third, title III. of "An act respecting Elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April 5, 1842, after the first day of January instant, the electors of each city and town, at each annual town meeting and charter election, are entitled to vote by ballot for two inspectors of election, residing in each election district by the presiding officers of each town meeting and charter election, in the manner prescribed by the said section. The last clause of the said twenty-first section is in the following words: "And no ballot for inspectors shall be counted upon which more than two names shall be contained."

This clause has created doubts in the minds of some, and several town officers have applied to the undersigned for an exposition of the said twenty-first section: for as every city and most of the towns contain more than one election district, it is apparent that if "no ballot for inspectors" is counted upon which more than two names are contained, the several election districts in cities and in such towns will not be supplied with inspectors.

On looking at the whole section (§31,) and on regarding the intent of the law, the undersigned has not the least doubt but the latter clause should be understood in the same manner as it would be in the following words: "And no ballot for inspector shall be counted upon which more than two names FOR EACH ELECTION DISTRICT shall be contained."

As the town meetings in some counties will be held in February, and as the doubts above alluded to may be entertained in various parts of the State, editors of newspapers will confer a favor upon town and charter officers by giving this communication an insertion.

S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

An American Slave on the Coast of Africa.—The Governor of the Colony of Liberia, in a dispatch addressed to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, on the 9th of June last, states that on his arrival at Bassa Cove, which place he visited in February, 1842, he found anchored there a fast sailing schooner belonging to New York. The captain refused to pay any port charges, in defiance of the authorities, who had no means of forcing a compliance with their regulations. The Governor told him he knew him to be a slaver, and ordered him to leave the settlement. The vessel soon got under way and stood up the coast, but in ten or fifteen days returned, and in twelve days took in a cargo of 250 slaves and put to sea.

William Dickson, who died at Greenville Tenn., on the 2d inst., was appointed postmaster by Gen. Washington in 1796, and held on through all the changes of the country to the day of his death. He had also taken the National Intelligencer for forty-two years, and had paid up to the 5th day of the month preceding his decease.—*Utica Gazette.*

Stockbridge Indians.—It is proposed to admit a portion of the Stockbridge Indians, residing in Wiskonsan, to the privileges of American citizens. They having petitioned Congress for the purpose. It appears that there are in all, one hundred and ninety-three souls. They have fifty houses, many good and valuable farms, stock, &c. and become civilized, and Christianized, and have residing among them a minister of the gospel.—*Detroit D. Adv.*

Earthquake.—Last night about 9 o'clock, as we were standing at our case putting a paragraph in type, our attention as well as that of other persons in the room, was suddenly arrested by the violent shaking of the stands, and at the same instant a noise was heard at the end of the building about the windows, as though struck by a sudden blast of wind. The vibration of the stands was so great as for a moment to cause a dizzinesss as we attempted to take up a type. Every compositor looked round to see what was shaking his stand, and none could see a cause. The shock continued while a person might count twenty; and for more than two minutes a slight trembling was distinctly felt.—*Madison (Ia.) News.*

The New Orleans Bee of the 4th ult. says, the citizens were thrown into consternation yesterday by a report that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Clay, in the Supreme Court. The true version of the story appears to be this:—While our distinguished guest was leaving the Court, in company with Mr. Preston, an individual outside the railing exclaimed, "*salute to Henry Clay*," and discharged a pistol above his head, the ball lodging in the ceiling. Dreyforus was the name of the person in question; he is looked upon as somewhat unsettled in his intellect. He was immediately arrested, and taken before the Recorder, where the affair was investigated. Dreyforus was sent to prison, the Recorder recommending that he should be treated with all possible mildness, as his mind was evidently disordered.

Notices.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

DIED.

In this village, February 1st, 1843, RACHEL, wife of Theodore Norton, of dropsy in the chest, aged 77 years, 2 months and 15 days. Sister N. left the world, with strong hopes of a glorious immortality beyond the grave, having been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church upwards 55 years. Thus her husband has lost an affectionate wife, the church a pious saint, and her 10 children, 9 of whom are pious, an amiable mother. Z B.

At the residence of her father, in Fenner, Madison co., January 23, SABRINA K. ROBERTS, in the 28th year of her age.

Sister R., made a profession of religion, several years since, and was baptized by Elder L. T. Ford, becoming a member of the Baptist church at Peterboro. From that period until her death she evinced the sincerity of her profession by her manifest attachment to the cause of Christ, and her persevering effort to promote the salvation of those under her influence. She was not without faults, but the remembrance of her good deeds, like the mantle of charity, hides them from our vision; and we see but to admire the wonderful grace of God, which rescued her as a brand from the burning, and permitted her to shine as a light in the world.

Her funeral was attended at the Methodist chapel, by a large concourse of mourning friends, to whom Elder Wright of Clockville, preached an appropriate discourse from 2 Cor. 5. 6, 7 and 8.

In Bridgewater, Oneida co., on the 18th inst., BETSEY, wife of James Adams, daughter of Robert and Sarah Burdick, Burlington, Hartford co., Conn., aged 50 years.

Mrs. A., experienced religion in youth and died in the strong hopes of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

LIST OF LETTERS.

S S Griswold, (yes, if you please.) D Doty, P M. J C Allen, (we will write you.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND!

IN this village, on the 18th inst., by the subscriber, a Note of $10, payable to CHARLES V. WHITMARSH, on the first day of December next, and dated Jan. 13, 1843, and signed by LYMAN HILLS. The owner can obtain the Note by calling at Room No 17, De Ruyter Institute.

ADDISON S. BURDICK.

De Ruyter, Jan 23, 1843.

Books and Stationery.

DOWNER & BROTHER, have received a new assortment of Books, &c., among which are Miscellaneous, Classical, Historical and Religious works of uncommon merit. Also, works on Phrenology and Animal Magnetism, together with a variety of Annuals, Almanacs and Albums.

☞CALL AND SEE.☜

De Ruyter, Jan. 6, 1843.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Madison, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1842, the undersigned administratrix and administrator of the personal estate of Franklin Coon, late of Brookfield, in said county, deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the deceased in Brookfield, aforesaid, on the 24th day of January, 1843, all the right and interest held by the deceased at the time of his death, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Brookfield aforesaid, in the 18th township, and bounded as follows: On the north by land owned by Samuel H. Coon, west by lands of Thomas York, and Elisha Randall, on the south by lands of John I. Morgan, and Dewit C. Coon, on the east by land of David Hinkley, containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, more or less; on which there is one dwelling house, two barns and carriage house, and an apple orchard, of from fifty to one hundred trees, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, or improved land, and the residue timbered land. The premises will be sold subject to the payment of a mortgage or share of a mortgage, held by John I. Morgan which covers about ninety acres of the south and east part of said premises and on which there is supposed to be due and chargable to said premises about nine hundred dollars. The sale will be made free and discharged of dower, and will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—Dated Brookfield, December 2, 1842.

ALICE COON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H. H. COON, Administrator

The above Sale is postponed to February 7, at the same place and time of day.—Brookfield, Jan 24th, 1842.

ALICE COON, Administratrix.
W. H. H. COON Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph Mitchell, in my bailiwick, I have levied on all that certain piece or parcel of land, being and lying in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows, to wit:—On the north and north-east by the highway and lands owned by Miles T. Wooley, on the east by lands of William Russell, on the south by lands of Isaac DeLamater, and on the west by lands owned by George W. Case, containing 175 acres of land, be the same more or less: which I shall expose for sale as the law directs at the house now kept by John Beach, in the Quaker Basin Flats, two miles east of De Ruyter village, on Thursday, the 16th of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Dated, De Ruyter, January 2, 1843.

ISAAC BROWN, Shff.
By GEO. W. BARNES, Dep. Shff.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LETTS, has removed his tailoring establishment to Eli A. Gage's hat store, 2 doors north of M. Spear's Hotel. April 6th 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east E. D. Jenck's store, to the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Cash Paid for Pork.

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any quantity of Pork in the hog, weighing 250 lbs. and upwards, delivered at his store within three weeks.

De Ruyter, Dec. 5, 1842. J. N. ELMORE

20 TONS Butter wanted at the STONE STORE
May 30.

IN CHANCERY, FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Joseph W. Sexton, }
vs }
William R. Burdick, }
Noah C. Worth, *et. al.* }
Z. T. BENTLEY, Comp't, Solicitor.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber at public auction at the Inn of William C. Gage, in De Ruyter, in the county of Madison, on the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of De Ruyter, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the east line of the north and south road seventy-five feet north of lands owned by Joshua C. Curtis, formerly conveyed by James Nye, and sold to John [illegible]; thence north sixteen feet, thence easterly parallel with the other lots thirty-five feet, thence south eleven feet, thence east five feet to the well, thence south five feet to lands owned by Maxson & Burdick, thence west forty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated, January 16, 1843.

JOHN FOOTE, Master in Chancery

No Hoax.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is manufacturing Cabinet Ware of all descriptions, wanted by the inhabitants in this section of the country, although he cannot *boast* of his great EXPERIENCE, he having carried on the business only 10 years; yet in that time he has learned that basswood, does not make as good and durable *posts* and draw *fronts* for Bureaus, as well seasoned cherry does: although there is in this section, pine and basswood in abundance, thrown together something in the shape of a Bureau, but it is not, and cannot be done in his shop, nor under his superintendence. The Subscriber intends that all Cabinet Wares sold by him shall be made in a good workmanlike manner, and of thoroughly seasoned lumber, and will be sold on as good terms, as can be had at any well established shop in this, or any of the neighboring villages. His shop is in the east corner of LaFayette Block, No 3. Cortland street.

Ready Made Coffins.

THE SUBSCRIBER having long regretted the too high charges made for COFFINS and funeral services in this place, and at the request of many citizens, has made, and will keep on hand, a full assortment of Coffins, from the largest to the smallest size.

A HEARSE WILL BE IN READINESS

at all times, and he pledges himself that his charges shall be as low as in any of the neighboring villages.

CHAIRS for sale on commission.

MOST kinds of produce, and lumber, taken in payment.

M. W. WILLIAMS

De Ruyter, January 4th, 1843.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal,
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.

G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress.
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.

Miss LURANA A. CURTIS.
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 28th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3.50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5.00
In Drawing,	2.00
In Painting,	2.00
Extras,	.50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been asserted to be the "road to wealth."— Cutting done at short notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.

De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

For Sale.

TWO NEW CUTTERS, cheap. Enquire at this office.

POETRY.

The Stilling of the Waters.

'Twas midnight on the waters, and there rode
A slender bark upon the swelling flood.
The moon and stars had vanished from the sky,
And tempest-nourished winds were hurrying by,
Bestowing in their wild and wayward wrath,
Sad, fearful desolation in their path.
The waves were tossed in mountains to the sky,
And danger banished sleep from every eye.
The thunder roared tempestuously loud,
And lightnings broke from out the uncharged cloud.
It was a time to fear, as, tossed to heaven,
The slender sails by the furious winds were riven.
It was a time to fear, and those who stood
Upon the vessel, when they saw the flood
Come on in angry majesty, were bowed
In agony. The seamen wept aloud,
And lifted up their voices, tuned to grief,
To him who was their Master and their Chief.
He heard not, for He lay in gentle sleep,
And heeded not the terrors of the deep.
He rested sweetly, and there dwelt a smile
Upon his holy lips, that might beguile
The cares and sorrows of the world away;
He had been wearied by a toilsome day.
The rich, dark locks were curled upon his brow,
The flush upon his cheek was deep'ning now;
He stirred, and whispered some delightful word;
'Twas like the music of a fairy bird;
And then the smile came on, as if a gleam
Of heav'n was mingled with his midnight dream.
Might not the Savior dream, and smile to see,
Although in visions, what his end would be!
They came and woke him. As he ope'd his eyes
There was a radiance, as if from the skies:—
"Save, Lord, we perish!" was their fearful cry,
While glancing upwards to the angry sky.
It was enough;—the Savior gently rose,
And kindly bid his followers calm their woes.—
"Peace, peace, be still!" The rolling waves
were stayed;
The storms were over and the winds allayed.

Peace, troubled soul! The Savior bids thee rest.
And calm the tumult raging in thy breast.
Into thy heart let his sweet smile descend,
For He will be thy Brother and thy Friend!

Miscellaneous Department.

THE ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK.

This clock has excited considerable attention among the *savans* assembled at Strassburg, and some further descriptions have been published of the extraordinary complication of its performances and the ingenious means by which they are effected. The following description is from the foreign journals. The clock is composed of three parts, respectively dedicated to the measure of time, to the calendar, and to astronomical movements. The first thing to be created was a central moving power, communicating its motion to the whole of the mechanism. The motive power, which is itself a very perfect and exact time-piece, indicates on an outer face the hours and their subdivisions, as well as the days of the week: it strikes the hours and the quarters, and puts in motion divers allegorical figures. One of the most curious of these is the genius placed on the first balustrade, and who turns each hour, the sand-glass that he holds in his hand. The cock crows and a procession of the apostles take place each day at noon. In the calendar are noted the months, days, and dominical letters, as well as the calendar properly so called, showing all the saints' days in the year. The plate on which these signs are marked, revolves once in 365 days for the common, and 366 days for the bissextile year; making, at the same time, the irregularity which takes place three consecutive times out of four in the secular years. The moveable feasts, which seem as though they followed no fixed rule, are, nevertheless, obtained here by a mechanism of marvellous ingenuity, in which all the elements of the ecclesiastical computation—the millesimal, the solar circle, the golden number, the dominical letter, and the epacts—combine, and produce, for an unlimited period, the result sought. It is at midnight of the 31st of December, that the other moveable feasts and fasts range themselves on the calendar in the order and place of their succession for the whole of the following year. The third division solves the problems of astronomy. It exhibits an orrery, constructed on the Copernican system, which presents the mean revolutions of each of the planets visible to the naked eye. The earth, in her movement, carries with her her satellite, the moon, which accomplishes her own revolutions in the space of a lunar month. Besides this, the different phases of the moon are shown on a separate globe. One sphere represents the apparent movement of the heavens, making its revolution in the course of the Sideral day. It is subjected to that almost imperceptible influence known as the procession of the equinoxes. Seperate mechanisms produce the equations of the sun, its anomaly and right ascension. Others the principal equations of the moon; as its erection, anomaly, variation, annual equation, reduction and right ascension. Others, again, relate to the equations of the ascending node of the moon. The rising and setting of the sun, its passage to the meridian, its eclipses, and those of the moon, are also represented on the dial.

BATTLE WITH WILD ELEPHANTS.

On the 24th of September at midnight I received information that two elephants of very uncommon size had made their appearance, within a few hundred yards of the cantonments, and close to a village the inhabitants of which were in the greatest alarm. I lost no time in despatching to the place all the public and private elephants at the station, in pursuit of them, and at daybreak on the 25th was informed that their very superior size and apparent fierceness, had rendered all attempts for their seizure unavailing, and that the most experienced driver I had was dangerously hurt: the elephant which he rode having been struck to the ground by the wild ones, which had retreated to a large sugar cane adjoining the village——.

I immediately ordered the guns to this place, but being desirous in the first instance to try every means of catching the elephants, I assembled the inhabitants of the neighborhood, with the assistance of Rajah Rangnath Sing, and caused two deep pits to be prepared at the edge of the sugar-cane, in which our elephants and people with the utmost dexterity, contrived to retain during the day. When the pits were reported ready, we repaired to the spot, and they were with the greatest dexterity driven into them; but unfortunately one of the two did not prove sufficiently deep, and the elephant which escaped from it, in the presence of many witnesses, assisted its companion out of the other pit with his trunk.

Both were, however, with much exertion brought back into the sugar cane, and as no particular symptons of vice or fierceness had appeared in the course of the day, I was yet anxious to make another trial to catch them.

The bildars, therefore, were set to work to deepen the hole, and prepare new pits against day break, when I proposed to make the final attempt.

At four o'clock in the morning of yesterday, however, they burst through all my guards, and making for a village, about three miles distant, entered it with so much rapidity, that the horsemen, who galloped in front of them, had not time to apprise every inhabitant of his danger, and I regret to say that one poor man was torn limb from limb, a child trodden to death, and two other persons (females) wounded.

Their destruction now became absolutely necessary, and as they showed no inclination to quit the large village in which the mischief had been done, we gained time to bring up the four-pounders, from which they soon received several round-shot, and abundance of grape, each. The largest of the two was even brought to the ground by a round shot in the head, but after remaining there a quarter of an hour apparently lifeless, he got up again, as vigorous as ever, and the desperation of both at this period exceeds all description. They made repeated charges at the guns, and if it had not been for the uncommon steadiness and bravery of the artillery who more than once turned them off, by shots in the head and body, when within a very few paces of them, many dreadful casualties must have occurred.

We were now obliged to desist for want of ammunition, and before a fresh supply could be obtained the elephants quitted the village, and though streaming with blood from an hundred wounds, proceeded at a rapidity of which I had no idea, towards Hazareebagh. They were at length brought up by the horsemen and our elephants, when within a very short distance of a crowded Bazaar, and ultimately after many renewals of the most formidable and ferocious attacks, upon the guns, gave up the contest with their lives. Nineteen four pound shots have already been taken out of their bodies, and imagine eight or ten more will yet be found.

I have been thus particular, both because I think the transaction worthy of being recorded, as well as from a hope that you will concur with me in the propriety of application to the Government for a compensation for the damage suffered by the owners of the villages of——and Ooria, from the destruction of several huts and much cultivation. I have taken the necessary steps to ascertain the extent of the injury they have sustained, and shall have the pleasure of communicating to you the result.

I enclose a correct measurement of the elephants, which will be read with surprise, I believe. I am of opinion that they must have escaped from Hyderabae, or some part of the Deccan, for I have never heard of or seen animals of their size in this part of India.—*E. Roughsedge, Bombay.*

INTERESTING JEWISH MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

There is something peculiarly solemn and impressive in the Jewish marriage ceremony, and having for the first time in our lives witnessed its solemnization on Wednesday last, we believe that a description thereof will prove acceptable to the readers of the Aurora. The parties were the Rev. Jacques J. Lyons and Miss Grace Nathan, daughter of Seixan Nathan Esq., a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in this community. The ceremony was performed in the synagogue in Crosby street, of which the Reverend bridegroom is pastor, and the marriage ritual was read by his brother, the Rev. E. Lyons, of the Richmond Va. synagogue. The spacious building was crowded to excess, and never do we remember having witnessed such a dazzling assemblage of brilliant eyes and beautiful faces. The chandeliers and candles around the altar and ark, were all lighted; in front of the ark, near the classic and beautiful pedestal on which the lamp is placed, which is kept continually burning by the contributions of the pious, were the groomsmen, bearing a crimson damask canopy, under which stood the bride, with six young ladies as bridesmaids her father and sister, the bridegroom in his clerical robes, his father and brother, by whom the marriage ceremony was performed. The bride, an excedingly interesting young lady, was neatly attired in a light colored silk, a white hat and veil.—The ladies present were all dressed with exquisite taste, without unnecessary display; indeed, so much beauty needed not 'the aid of foreign ornament.'

After a solemn chaunt, the officiating clergyman, tasted a glass of wine, which the bridegroom and bride successively raised to their lips.

The bridegroom then placed the ring on the finger of his bride, and pronounced the following words:

'Behold, thou art wedded to me with this ring, according to the laws of Moses and Israel'

After another solemn chaunt, the minister again tasted a glass of wine, after pronouncing a blessing, of which the following is a translation:

'Blessed art thou, oh Lord our God; King of the Universe, who created the fruit of the vine.'

After the bride had tasted the wine, the bridegroom raised it to his lips, poured the wine on the salver, placed for the purpose, and on which he dashed the glass, breaking it into numberless fragments.—This ceremony is in commemoration (as we perceive by the book which we were politely furnished) of the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem—and further, as we were informed by a gentleman learned in the Jewish laws and customs, as an emblem of the frailty of human happiness. Another prayer was chaunted, the concluding portions of which is thus rendered into English:

'Blessed art thou, oh Lord our God!—who causeth the bridegroom to rejoice with the bride, and cause them to prosper. Oh! give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good for his mercy endureth forever. May joys increase in Israel, and sighs flee away.'

The ceremony being concluded, and congratulations interchanged, the numerous assemblage dispersed, and the bridal party repaired to the house of the bride's father, in Varick street, where they received cogratulatory visits of their friends until a late hour in the evening. May all their anticipations of happiness be realized! We never witnessed a ceremony with the solemnity of which we were so forcibly impressed.

WINTER IN RUSSIA.

Under the head of 'Winter in St. Petersburgh,' we find the following in the *Constitutionel:*

'Winter is more variable at St. Petersburg than at Moscow; that is, the cold does not reign there with such continued severity. Thus, for instance, it is said not to be a rare circumstance at Moscow to find a fruit peeling, or any other matter, thrown by chance from a window, catch on the balcony, and, becoming immediately frozen, remain there suspended for the rest of the winter. Such a case could not occur at St. Petersburg, where, though the thermometer often descends to 30 degrees of Reaumer below zero, (35 1-2 below zero of Fahrenheit,) the neighborhood of the sea combats the icy winds of Siberia, and unexpectedly brings on the most strange changes in temperature. It has never rained, in the memory of man, at Moscow during the months of December and January. At St. Petersburg, on the contrary, rain frequently falls during these two months, and at that period it has been constantly the custom to replace carriages by sledges. This latter kind of vehicle, which no person gives up, becomes the most inconvenient in the world, being driven in the midst of snow and mud.

The winter at St. Petersburgh, on account of these sudden transitions, so unexpected and so rapid, is far more formidable than at Moscow, and to strangers who have not experienced its effects is particularly serious. To defend one's self from the weather, the most constant and minute precautions are required. In October, the Russians, and all who have been long in the country, assume fur clothes, and keep them in continual wear until the month of April, after the ice has broken up on the Neva. Stoves are lit every where, and each family lays in a stock of birch wood. There is a servant specially appointed to attend to the stoves, and his duty is to keep up as much as possible, an equal heat throughout the house. The best stove-keepers, whose fame procures them a high salary, are generally from Moscow.—Twenty degrees of cold do not appear astonishing to an inhabitant of St. Petersburg, though he then casts a curious look at the thermometer. At 23 or 24 degrees, constant rounds are made during the night, to prevent the police and sentinels from falling asleep on their posts.

Should the cold bring on drowsiness, and the sufferer not be able to prevent himself from yielding to its influence, he must perish as he can only wake from his sleep in the other world. At 25 degrees the theatres are closed, and all those who are obliged to go out on foot hurry along with the utmost speed, most anxiously looking at the noses of all those whom they meet in the street. If a sudden paleness—of which no intimation is given by any physical feeling—should appear on any part of the face, the passer-by rushes forward, and commences rubbing the afflicted feature of the alarmed passenger with snow, to produce animation. The same thing may occur to the operator himself, before the hour is over. At 30 degrees of cold the populace alone go out of doors, entire families shut themselves up, and not a single sledge of any appearance of fashion is seen in the streets. Yet even the military reviews are not interrupted, and the highest dignitaries, up to the Emperor, repair to them without a cloak.

It must be evident that, with cold of such intensity, the sufferings of the poor must be dreadful. Yet it may be affirmed without exaggeration, that the lower classes, in winter, suffer less in Russia than in France. There are placed in the various quarters of every large town in the empire public establishments, heated by large stoves, where every person that pleases, may take refuge. Dreadful accidents undoubtedly mark the arrival of the severe season, but they generally fall on the servants of Russia noblemen, whose carelessness towards their servants' comforts is akin to barbarity. It must not be forgotten either that, three-fourths of these accidents are attributable to the abuses of spirituous liquors. The passion of the people for brandy sets at defiance every warning, and in winter it becomes more than usually fatal.'

THE TOILS OF A NEWSPAPER EDITOR.—Newspaper literature is a link in the great chain of miracles which proves the greatness of England, and every support should be given to newspapers. The editors of these papers must have a most onerous task. It is not the writing of the leading articles itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, distress of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to one task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling for them, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appears nothing—the labor is not manifest; nor is it the labor—it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One week is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes the other. It is the stones of Sisyphus—an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind—a continued wearing upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.—*Capt. Marryatt*

BLITZ OUTDONE.—The London Spectator thus speaks of the tricks performed by a celebrated juggler now in that metropolis:

Among other incomprehensible doings he boils four plucked pigeons in a kettle full of water suspended over a fire, and perfectly isolated, and out fly four living birds from an empty vessel; he returns to their owners a score of handkerchiefs, washed and ironed, that a moment before lay soaking wet in a pail, and he produces no end of bouquets, out of an old hat that he stamps upon, and turns inside out, each pressure or squeeze of the hand being followed by a fresh supply of bunches of sweet smelling flowers from the old battered hat.

A young lady near us lent her straw bonnet, and was horrified at seeing it crushed up into a ball; but, to her great relief, it appeared hanging at the top of the proscenium, and being brought down by a pistol shot, she found it quite undamaged. A handful of gold watches is flung to the back of the stage, and presently reappear hanging from the branches of a plant that had just been watered and placed under a heated cover for producing this sort of golden fruit; bunches of keys that seem not to be out of sight, are found attached to the roots of a plant in a flower pot; and a head, with goggle eyes, at the summons of a pistol shot, thrusts out a bunch of rings at the tip of its tongue, and stares with two gold watches for eye-balls, though one could have sworn both rings and watches were under certain covers.

But perhaps one of the completest puzzles is the pouring successively of black and red wine, and steaming champagne from the identical black bottle that we had just before seen with water; this, and the dipping for bouquets in the old hat, are done in the very faces of the spectators; and the bottle, when emptied of its contents, is broken, and a silk handkerchief is found in it. A couple of lemons are handed to the company, and one of them, on being broken, yields a walnut; that, when cracked, discloses a ring belonging to one of the audience. If those feats seem wondrous in telling, they are far more inexplicable in the doing; for you feel what cannot be indited sufficiently in a brief description, the seeming impossibility of them. The illusion is perfect; you see things vanish under your eyes, and behold them in another place, while yet they appear to be where they were before.

SWEETNESS OF NATURE.—Surely there is nothing in the world short of the most undivided reciprocal attachment, which has power over the workings of the human heart, as the mild sweetness of nature.—The most ruffled temper, when emerging from the town, will subside into a calm at the sight of a wild stretch of landscape reposing in the twilight of a fine evening.—It is then the spirit of peace settles upon the heart, unfetters the thoughts, and elevates the soul to the Creator. It is then we behold the Parent of the universe in his works—we see his grandeur in earth, sea, and sky—we feel his affection in the emotions which they raise, and half-mortal, half-etherialized, forget where we are, in the anticipation of what the world must be, of which this lovely earth is merely a shadow.—*Miss Porter.*

BROUGHAM says: If a child is neglected till six years of age, no subsequent education can recover it. If to this age he is brought up in ignorance and dissipation, in all the baseness of brutal habits, in that vacancy of mind which such habits create, it is in vain to try to reclaim it by teaching reading and writing. You may teach it what you choose *afterwards*, but if you have not prevented the *formation of bad habits*, you will teach in vain. With children under the age of six years, learning—school learning—should not be the chief consideration, but the formation of moral principle."

FEAR.—Thousands, through fear of want, want all their lives; and thousands every day, for fear of dying, suffer worse than the pangs of death. The demon Fear at all times trembles at impossible events. Why should we grow pale at hideous fictions of our own? We should at all times endeavor to be serene and masters of ourselves, prepared for what may come, leaving the rest to heaven.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.
A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography,*' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C Brownlee, D. D, and is only *one* out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its innate value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C BROWNLEE."

A very liberal offer!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

⁂ Persons inclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them.

Also, in press, another *important, valuable, and cheap work,* in the course of [illegible], and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt, price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Modes of Inventions, Ruins, Illustrations of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Caverns, Trees, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS from the best [illegible].

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid,* without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for [illegible].

All Clergymen, Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire,* without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in the papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary on the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 33 a6

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
L. Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.
Holmes's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4 Manufacturers' Agent

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.
De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.
De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.
JAMES M. LETTS.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.
Sept. 14 GEORGE W. SUTTON.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.
Sept. 14, 1842.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*"
May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns
May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.
De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mortgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas Potter, A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
DeRuyter—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
[illegible]—[illegible].
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Bethany—[illegible] Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, [illegible] H. P. Greene.
[illegible]—[illegible] West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen—Stephen M. Burdick, Dea Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church.
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers.
Persia—Dea. [illegible] Whitford.
[illegible], St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sackett's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—[illegible] G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
[illegible]—[illegible] Ward.
[illegible]—[illegible] T. Greene.
Truxton—Russell G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Alex. Campbell, Sanford P. Stillman.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—J. A. R. Greenman.
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock, B. C. Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co.—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

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L. L Rogers

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.---NO. 51.] JAMES BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. [WHOLE NO. 155.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——*The* SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.————*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1843. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Religious Department.

From the New-York Evangelist.

A DAY OF UNIVERSAL PEACE.

The prophecies of the word of God are explicit upon one point—that there is to come a day when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth,and when among all the nations of men there shall be found nothing to hurt or destroy. Much of the sublime imagery of the Old Testament shadows forth this day.

"The Lord will comfort Zion; he will build all her waste places, and he will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord; joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody." "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them." "The cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together, and the lion shall eat straw like the ox. The sucking child shall play upon the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice den. In all my holy mountain they shall not hurt nor destroy;—nation shall not lift sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

These and a multitude of similar passages assure us of a coming day, when the horrors of war shall be forever ended, when all the weapons of destruction shall be converted to implements of husbandry, and mankind no longer study as a science or follow as an occupation the art of murder. Whatever may be the history of the past or the appearances of the present, *that time will come.*

The restless and furious elements of ambition which roll, wave upon wave, over the world, shall hear the voice of the Prince of Peace, and fall into a gentle calm. The heart-rending and wide-spread abominations of war shall be banished from the world, for there shall be nothing in all the habitations of man to hurt or destroy.

It is delightful to suffer the imagination to float onward to the future, and contemplate even in the distance, this day of peaceful glory. But there we cannot rest. Sure as its coming has been made by the unalterable word of prophecy, it comes not to us. We have had the lines fall to us in other places, and in other times. Ours is a day of confusion and the noise of war. The sublime and conservative charity of the gospel of peace has not yet found a lodging-place in the bosoms of all men, nor are all the myriads of the human race united in one harmonious brotherhood

And we have need of caution, while contemplating the latter-day glory in the light of prophecy, lest we allow ourselves improperly to rest upon God's word, and wait for its fulfilment in indolence and ease.

We know the purposes of the Almighty to be immutable, and that all his declarations will be fulfilled; but we know also, that these grand ends which he purposes to gain, are to be accomplished by the co-operation of men. Human exertion is necessary for the accomplishment of these designs. God will never send from heaven any sudden and irresistible influence, which shall compel men to lay aside their implements of war, and unfurl the banner of peace.

Omnipotence will be exerted for the accomplishment of this end; but not by any overwhelming fatality that shall fall upon the world in some unexpected moment.

This promised peace which is to be universal, is to be procured only by kind and patient Christian effort. Intelligent labors to spread the principles of peace will be made; the mild and benevolent doctrines of the gospel will spread; the fires of love will be kindled and burn from bosom to bosom, and nation to nation, until every degree of latitude shall be embraced in an inseparable bond of love; every province of earth bear the olive-branch, and every dwelling-place of man be happy and secure.

Christians of this generation may excuse themselves from this work, but the work will be done. God will raise up men, in his own time, and way, who shall be made co-workers with himself. Happy the man whose shoulder shall bear the yoke, and whose back shall bow to the burden. His name shall be blessed, and he shall be a child of God. B.

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

THE LIBERTINE'S CODE OF MORALS.

NO. I.

The friends of virtue have good cause to care to know what this code is. The question is practically coming before them for decision. *Shall this code become the social law of the land?*

I shall therefore adduce the leading features of this code with such remarks as seem demanded.

1. The first doctrine of the libertine's code is, *that the crime and the punishment of seduction pertain not to the author but to his victim.*

All the world knows that this is the sentiment of all libertines. And all the world must see intuitively that it screens the more guilty and punishes the comparatively innocent. Is this right or wrong?

Fix your eye upon the slanderer, exulting over the ruined character of his slandered neighbor, and gruffly maintaining the doctrine that his skill in traducing, acquits him of all blame. Is this right or wrong?

Observe that vender of alcohol who puts the cup to his neighbor's lips and leaves him in the gutter—and then glories in his own good morals, justifies his honorable calling, and disdains to associate with his fallen customer. Is this right or wrong?

The seducer's arts may be secret, and hence the comparative measures of his guilt may be effectually concealed. Falsehood on his part may screen him from just censure, especially if by success he can blast the character of the only witness in case. How immense then are his facilities for practising, without exposure, the basest arts and even the foulest perfidy.

Such deeds do not thereby become guiltless. The true principles of righteous law holds them to be both the meaner and the more culpable.

The man who forcibly enters my house or fires it under cover of darkness, is doubly guilty compared with the author of the same deed in open day. All right public sentiment recognizes this principle and ought to. If we have detestations to give for crime, we give it most liberally where detection is most difficult No form of murder is meaner than midnight assassination.

What then do we think of the doctrine which throws its ample shield over the wily seducer, and brands the seduced as alone vile and guilty? It is outrageously wrong. What then shall we do with it? Expel it from the earth. It deserves no places in a world where men applaud the right and speak well of virtue.

On the ground of its intrinsic enormity, the crime of seduction should receive from public sentiment unsparing and most exemplary reprobation. The crime is cruel as the grave, relentless as the pit of despair, fraught with mischiefs to its victim which their author can never fully repair, if he would, and commonly would not if he could. Indeed the most cruel thing in this doctrine of the libertine's code, is that it authorizes the guilty man to heap the bitterest possible evils—desertion and eternal shame, upon his victim. It makes one wrong a justification for another; bids him atone for his inflicted wrong by inflicting every other in his power! This is a *gentleman's* honor.

There is no remedy for these enormous wrongs short of an utter revolution in that horrible doctrine of libertine sentiment which lies at their base. The seducer must have his due. His crime should be estimated in view of the innocence which he betrays; of the untold evils which he inflicts; of the crafty arts which he employs; and of the facilities for concealment which pertain to the nature of the crime. In view of these circumstances who does not feel that public sentiment ought to brand seduction, always, and every where, as one of the worst and meanest crimes which can be perpetrated upon society?

Let each father make it the case of his own daughter; each brother of his own sister; and then take the gague and dimensions of the seducer's guilt. This is no unfair mode of estimating it; indeed it is the only righteous mode; for every seduced female is a daughter, and probably a sister. Why does not public sentiment, rising in its strength and majesty, pass its righteous and changeless decree against this worst of crimes?

2. A second doctrine of the libertine's code is, *that a female seduced, is forever ruined, and forever to be excluded from respectable society.*

This iron-hearted decree society owes to the tender mercies of the libertine. He could not well bear the presence of his victim in good society and on a level with himself. If this were admitted, it would seem to testify that the guilt and degradation consequent upon seduction do not belong exclusively to the female. This the seducer could not bear. It conflicts with this code of morals. In a point where there must be some wrong, he insists that it shall all be imputed to the female, and that her seducer shall remain untarnished in reputation.

Besides it answers another purpose of his much better, to thrust her into a caste of degraded beings where she can have no influence to use against him, and no object to live for except, perchance, to minister to the basest passions of the worst of men.

With how dignified and virtuous an air does the libertine issue and sustain his inexorable mandate against his fallen victim. O, now he is the careful conservator of the public morals! If a corrupt female were to be tolerated in decent society, there would no longer be any protection for virtue!!

This jealousy for the interests of virtue would appear with somewhat better grace if the libertine would mete out his rebuke to each party according to the respective measures of their guilt, and also with some regard to the relative degree of jeopardy into which they respectively throw the well being of society by their influence and example. Why, in his jealous watchfulness for virtue's interests, does he not doom the seducer to his just portion of indignant retribution? If he cared a straw for virtue he would.

In respect to being restored to society again, the true doctrine and the only true one, for seducer and seduced, is this; pardon to the penitent, for the impenitent no pardon ever. While the vicious pursue their vicious course, let them know that virtuous society has no place for them in the bosom of its confidence and friendship. If they are wretched and forlorn, she gives them a place in the sympathies of her benevolence—that is all. Let them give proof of their repentance; then 'tis human and God-like to forgive. One law only should there ever be for man or woman.—Be forever abominated the cruelty that makes the distinctions of the libertine's code—distinctions both without reason, and against all reason.

3. A third doctrine. *Female purity possessed, is to be sneered at; lost, the miserable victim is to be unutterably despised.*

Towards the resolutely virtuous they freely use the epithets of prude and nun. It would be a real advance in their system of legislation over society if they could quite exclude the strictly and firmly virtuous from public esteem. They have tried to do this; but with limited success. This nation is not yet one universal Sodom.

The capriciousness and unreasonableness of this principle in their code is not its worst feature. It is horribly cruel and malicious. It seems to fix its eye on the ruin of the entire female sex. Its libertine authors rail at those who stand beyond their fell grasp, and curse those who fall under it. They find pleasure in the society of none except those whom, with satanic anticipations of conquest, they are luring into their toils.

Let mothers and daughters read this, and looking at the facts, let them ask themselves if the libertine is their friend. But one class of ladies are their chosen associates—those whom they hope to make their victims. These they can caress, flatter, applaud—and then betray and forever forsake to the doom of the outcast. What friendship this?

Be it remembered, however, that the libertine's ostensible respect is one thing; the inner homage of his conscience and his reason is quite another. Those ladies who firmly and indignantly repel his improprieties may be sure of the latter, however much they fail of the former.

H. C.

EXTENT OF THE DIVINE LAW.

Do you feel any tendency to self-righteousness?—any disposition to claim perfection for yourself, or to acknowledge such pretension in others?—any insensibility respecting his own guilt?—any want of detestation towards sin? Then think of the extent of God's pure and spiritual law.

It is a spiritual law, and therefore extensive. It goes down through all external folds of character, and rests upon the soul itself, places its claim beside the very germ of all action, and touches the mainspring of immortal existence in an accountable being. The soul, the motive, the choice, the very element of moral life is placed under its control. Nothing of which moral character can be predicated is exempt.—Nothing which can be used for moral purposes is excluded. It expands and lives as far and as long as the soul.

It is as extensive as the divine perfections. It claims for God, from moral agents, all the love, reverence, confidence, obedience, adoration, and moral affection of every shade, which his known affections deserve. It claims that the heart in all its various emotions should correspond with the character of God in its varied and blended moral loveliness. It claims that we should render him the glory due unto his name.

It is as extensive as the known interests of the universe. It is founded on the principle of impartial love. It claims for these interests that regard which their relative value requires. It vindicates and asserts the right of all and each upon the individual soul.

It is as extensive as the relations which the soul sustains to God and the universe. These relations originate duties. These duties are various, important, and essentially binding upon the moral nature. They are to be studied, understood, followed out, and invariably regarded, now and forever.

It is as extensive as the powers of the man, both in body and mind. It demands a perpetual consecration of them all to truth and a constant use of them all according to its purposes. It restrains, impels, decides, guides, and judges the man in them all.—Thus it diffuses its claim through the whole system demanding every part and power supremely for God.

It is as extensive as the flow of moral existence.—Every day, hour, and moment in which we are moral agents it rests upon us. It binds us constantly with their obligations. Not an instant can we be relieved from its absorbing claims.

It is as extensive as all the developments of the gospel.—Through the gospel, all the perfections of God shine brighter—the interest of the world seem grander, the relations of being more numerous and sublime, and the purposes of life more important, and indeed the law itself in all its elements, wider, deeper, higher, grander, and more splendid than it could have seemed without the gospel. New relations and duties, new interests, and emotions are wrought around the mind. The soul is bound to meet them every moment without any failure, so far as it is possible for her to know them.

It is as extensive as the order of the moral universe.—It reaches forth on every side, onward through all changes and upward along every avenue of truth, wherever the hand of God binds, and arranges and directs all beings and events. So far as knowledge can be had, it claims of the soul perfect conformity to the ordering of the divine hand.

"I have seen an end to all perfection, *but thy commandment is exceeding broad.*"

Can the proud moralist study the divine law and maintain his claim? Can any sinner compare himself with this standard, and not feel his overwhelming guilt? *Can any man look over one hour of his life, and* KNOW *that during that hour he has fully met every claim and bearing of this law?*

Can the holiest saint on earth contemplate this bright law of God, and not feel his imperfection and his dependence?—Can the vilest sinner ponder on it, and not acknowledge that there is something glorious in true religion? Can any friend of God meditate upon it, and not long for a full, and perfect, and eternal assimilation to his character as revealed in the law, especially as it is seen shining down upon us through the gospel?

O, who can paint the glories of the Truth!
How bright it beams, how far its beauties shine!
What heart can feel the full o'erflowing might
Of all-enfolding goodness in the Law!
Immortal Mind awake! put forth thy powers,
Lean on thy God, and strive to rise and soar
Amid these endless realms! On! for the skies!
On! upward! always for the purest height,
Which man can e'er attain, or God bestow!

From the Vermont Chronicle.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD PREACHER.

Every church, it is presumed, must be desirous of having a good minister, yet every one may not in their own apprehension be favored with such a blessing. Many churches, or rather many persons in our churches, often feel that their minister is not quite what they desire him to be—not quite the man for the place he is in. Their eyes are, therefore, turned away from the minister whose labors they enjoy, to some other man—or to their *beau ideal* of a minister, and they desire a change. For the benefit of such we would relate the following circumstances, which we are told, are substantially matter of fact.

A young man was settled in a large and popular congregation in New England, under very flattering circumstances. The church and people had settled him in the belief that he was a young man of more than ordinary talents, and with the expectation of his becoming a distinguished man. After a year or two, when the novelty of the thing had worn off, the current seemed to change, and the feeling prevailed that Mr. B——— was not, nor likely to be, quite what they had expected. He did not grow as they had thought he would; he did not perform that amount of labor which was needed to build up the church, and interest the congregation. Things dragged heavily. The young man felt the influence of the chill atmosphere which thus surrounded him. His spirits sunk, his health run down, and it was soon whispered around in the society and in the neighboring towns, that Mr. B—— would probably have to leave ——; he was not the man for the place. He was not the man of talents which they had anticipated.

While things were in this state, at a meeting of the church when the pastor was absent, (perhaps one called to see what should be done,) Mr. O——, an intelligent and influential member, arose and said:

"Brethren, I think we have been in the fault respecting our minister. I think that he is a young man of superior talents, and will one day be a distinguished man. But we have not sustained and encouraged him as he should. We have not spoken of him to others with esteem and confidence, as we should. We have been standing and looking on, expecting him to raise both himself and us to eminence. Now let us adopt a different course. Let us encourage our minister with our prayers, our sympathies, and our efforts. Let us speak of him with esteem and confidence to others, and say that we think him a man of talent, and one who bids fair to be a distinguished man."

The thing was agreed upon. The leading men set the example. Very soon every one was speaking in favor of Mr. B——. His people visited him, sympathized with him, encouraged him; and people out of the society soon began to remark how Mr. B—— was rising in the estimation of his people. The young man felt the change. The cold damp chill with which he was surrounded, and which was benumbing the energies of his soul, was changed by the influence of such kindly beams, and a warm genial atmosphere came over him. His spirits rose; his health returned; his energies awoke, and he soon showed to all that he had within him the elements of a man. Several revivals have attended his labors. In the affections of the church and people he has long since firmly established himself. They delight in him as a man of talents, as well as a good man. His name has become honorably enrolled among American authors, and he is one whom his own church and the churches of New England delight to honor. Reader, Christian, would you have a good minister? Go thou and do likewise.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

A household in which family prayer is devoutly attended to, conjoined with the reading of the Scriptures, is a school of religious instruction. The whole contents of the sacred volume are in due course laid open before its members. They are continually reminded of their relation to God and the Redeemer, of their sins, and their wants, and of the method they must take to procure pardon for the one, and the relief of the other. Every day they are receiving "line upon line, and precept upon precept." A fresh accession is continually making to their stock of knowledge; new truths are gradually opened to their view, and the impression of old truths revived. A judicious parent will naturally notice the most striking incidents in his family in his devotional addresses; such as the sickness, or death, or removal for a longer or shorter time, of the members of which it is composed. His addresses will be varied according to circumstances. Has a pleasing event spread joy and cheerfulness through the household? it will be noticed with becoming expressions of fervent gratitude. Has some calamity overwhelmed the domestic circle? it will give occasion to an acknowledgement of the divine equity; the justice of God's proceedings will be vindicated, and grace implored through the blood of the Redeemer, to sustain and sanctify the stroke.

When the most powerful feelings, and the most interesting circumstances, are thus connected with religion, it is not unreasonable to hope that through Divine grace, some lasting and useful impressions will be made. Is not some part of the good seed thus sown, and thus nurtured, likely to take root, and to become fruitful? Deeply as we are convinced of the deplorable corruption of the human heart, and the necessity consequent on this, of Divine agency to accomplish a saving purpose, we must not forget that God is accustomed to work by means; and surely none can be conceived more likely to meet the end.—What can be so likely to impress a child with a dread of sin, as to hear his parents constantly deprecating the wrath of God as justly due to it; or to induce him to seek an interest in the mediation and intercession of the Savior, as to hear him imploring it for him, day by day, with an importunity proportioned to the magnitude of the subject? By a daily attention on such exercises, children and servants are taught most effectually how to pray. Suitable topics are suggested to their minds; while their growing acquaintance with the scriptures furnishes the arguments by which they may plead with God.—*Robert Hall.*

FORGIVENESS OF INJURIES.

It is not the prostration of an enemy, but the forgiveness of him, that evinces a divine filiation, and conducts to the noblest victory. Our great Exemplar of righteousness, the purity of whose life baffled the scrutiny of malice, and compelled that blood-stained wretch who had often sported with the rights of innocence, to exclaim, "I find no fault in the man," how did HE meet injuries, and what was HIS demeanor towards his enemies?

Mark his entrance into Jerusalem, that city blackened by crime and steeped in the blood of martyrs. From the Mount of Olives it opened to his view. At which sad sight, he wept Wept not over friends, but enemies; enemies who had rejected, vilified, persecuted him, and who were still waiting, with fiend-like impatience, to wreak their vengeance on his person, and quench their malice in his blood. Nor is this a solitary instance of benignity. Trace his paths from Bethlehem to Calvary, and you will find him everywhere meek, humble, long-suffering. Surrounded by adversaries, and called to meet calumny and even persecution, he supported his matchless clemency to the end; and left the world, good above conception—great beyond comparison.

From the toils and trials of a distressing, but perfect life, follow this illustrious Personage to the place of death. Approach his cross, and fix your attention on the prodigies which signalize his sufferings, and stamp divinity on his martyrdom! Think not that I allude to the terrific drapery which in that dread hour was flung around the great theatre of nature. No; 'tis not the darkened sun, the bursting tombs, the quaking mountains or the trembling world, that I allude to! These are indeed prodigies; but these vanish before the still greater prodigies of meekness humility and sin-forgiving goodness, displayed in the dying Savior.—When I behold him amidst the last agonies of dissolving nature, raising his dying eyes to Heaven, and forgetful of himself, interceding with the God of mercy, with his last breath, and from his very cross, in behalf of those wretches whose insatiable malice had fixed him there—then it is that the evidence of his claims rises to demonstration, and I feel the resistless force of that impassioned exclamation which burst from the lips of infidelity itself, "If Socrates died as a philosopher, Jesus Christ died as a God!"

And shall a worm covered with crimes, and living on sufferance, in that same world where the agonizing Savior uttered his dying supplication, and left his dying example for imitation—shall such a worm, tumid with resentment, lift his proud crest to his fellow-worm, and incapable of mercy, talk of retribution? No; blessed Jesus, thy death is an antidote to vengeance. At the foot of thy cross, I meet mine enemies, I forget their injuries, I bury my revenge, and learn to forgive those who have done me wrong, as I also hope to be forgiven of thee.—*Dr. Nott.*

TEARS FOR A LOST SOUL.—We are made for the enjoyment of eternal blessedness; it is our high calling and destination; and not to pursue it with diligence, is to be guilty of the blackest ingratitude to the Author of our being, as well as the greatest cruelty to ourselves. To fail of such an object, to defeat the end of our existence, and, in consequence of neglecting the great salvation, to sink at last under the frown of the Almighty, is a calamity which words were not invented to express, nor finite minds formed to grasp. Eternity invents every state, whether of bliss or of suffering, with a mysterious and awful importance entirely its own, and is the only property in the creation which gives that weight and moment to whatever it attaches, compared to which all sublunary joys and sorrows, all interests which know a period, fade into a most contemptible insignificance. In approaching every other object, it is easy to exceed the proper estimate. But what would be the funeral obsequies of the lost soul? Where shall we find tears fit to be wept at such a spectacle; or could we realize the calamity in all its extent, which tokens of commiseration and concern would be deemed equal to the occasion? Would it suffice for the sun to veil his light, and the moon her brightness; to cover the ocean with mourning, and the heavens with sackcloth? or were the whole fabric of nature to become animated and vocal, would it be possible for her to utter a groan too deep, or a cry too piercing, to express the magnitude and extent of such a catastrophe?—*Robert Hall.*

Children's Department.

ACTIVE BENEVOLENCE.

The following was written by a correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal. It is a delightful story.

"I must here tell a little story which I hope may be of service to the younger members of respectable families. A short time since, I happened at the house of a friend; and while seated in the parlor engaged in conversation, a gentleman called in to settle an account. During the process of exchanging the money, a five-cent piece fell upon the floor which at the moment was not found. The gentleman, after arranging the business, told the little son of my friend, that if he could find the piece he might have it to spend in cakes. The little fellow went to work, and in a short time found the money, and, running to the gentleman, presented it to him, saying it was his. 'No, my son,' said the gentleman, refusing the money, it is yours. I gave it to you to buy cakes.' The child's countenance sparkled with delight at the idea of having found the piece, but he seemed to insist that the owner should receive it. Noticing his hesitancy, I said to him: 'Come here, my little fellow, and let me tell you a story.' As he stood by my knee, I told him that I knew of a poor widow who had five children, one little boy about his size; and that when I saw them they were all crying for bread. The little boy said: 'O, mother, do give me some bread. I have so much pain and am so hungry.' The mother said, 'Johnny do not cry so, and I will get you some bread presently.' But Johnny knew there was no bread to be had, for he had been told the same often before; and looking beseechingly into his mother's face, he burst into tears and turned away in despair. I told him that I had but a five-cent piece in my pocket, which I gave the child with directions to go and buy some cakes. 'O, no, not cakes,' said his mother, 'get some bread;' and away he ran and brought the worth of it in bread, and the children all fell into it and devoured it directly. Little Alonzo (for that was his name,) placing the money in my hand, said: 'Will you give this to some poor little boy whose mother has no bread?' 'And here,' said the father, 'are twenty-five cents more to add to it.' A young brother of Alonzo's, named Thomas, who was looking on, and who had heard the story, ran to his mother who was sewing in the back room, and cried, 'O, mother, I want five cents for the poor boy who has no bread.' Obtaining his request, he ran to me, and with his countenance beaming with pleasure, he said: 'Here is more money for the boy.' The gentleman who came to settle the account, looked on with astonishment and delight at the childish generosity so innocently exhibited before him. 'Well,' said he, 'I only wish it were in my power to add so much to the gifts of these dear children, as my heart would dictate. 'Here,' said he, 'is one dollar—it will be of some service.'

After leaving the house, I went on my way, musing on the interesting scene, until I fell in with a poor afflicted widow with a sick daughter, who had neither bread, nor wood, nor any thing to supply their immediate and pressing necessities. I looked at the dollar and thirty-five cents I had received through Alonzo, and thought of their request 'give it to the little boy who has no bread;' but I concluded that their generous little hearts would not object to my dividing a portion of it between these afflicted sufferers. I gave them nearly half the amount, and then went to procure some wood. When the car was loaded, I told the circumstances to the wood merchant, and he refused the pay, saying that was his part of the donation. He filled the cart as full as it would hold, then the carter spoke and said he would put in his part, and that would be the hauling. I mentioned the circumstances that took place in connection with the offerings of the children to show the train of incidents that may occur in connection with a single visit. Nor is this case a solitary one. With almost every act of charity bestowed, a single circle of events takes place.

It is easier to bring up a dozen children right, than to reform one grown blockhead.

He who has a good health is young; and he who owes nothing is rich.

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, February 15, 1843.

Prof. Bush vs. Miller.

Prof. Bush of New York University has lately delivered a series of lectures on sacred symbols and prophecy, in Portland, Me. Among those lectures he gave one touching Mr. Miller's theory of the end of the world. There is, probably, no better interpreter of prophecy in this country than Prof. Bush. Relative to the theory of the destruction of the earth in 1843, Prof. Bush holds the following language:—

"But such an event—the destruction of this mundane system—cannot be contemplated separately from its past history.—New facts in Geology are almost daily discovered, which show the age of the world to be much greater than has usually been supposed. In this, all intelligent geologists are agreed. It is believed to be perfectly consistent with the account which is given by Moses, and a necessary inference from the facts above referred to, that it should have existed for many thousand years, at least, before the time to which the scriptures carry us back. And all this period seems only a preparatory one for what was to follow. But the six thousand years which has since elapsed, bears but a very small proportion to the preceding period. Is it likely that God would be *many* thousand years in preparing for a series of events, which were to occupy only six thousand years? What should we think of an architect, who should occupy many years in erecting a theatrical stage which was to be used only for one short hour, and then destroyed?

"And yet, if the word of God, fairly interpreted, teaches any thing of this nature, it should be embraced at once, irrespectively of any such considerations. And in ascertaining the meaning of the Bible, and of prophecy in particular, regard must be had to the science of philology. A thorough knowledge of the original languages of the Bible, as well as of the principles of interpretation, are indispensable. He was very far from wishing to undervalue the importance of common sense and of divine illumination; much less would he hold up the idea that there is a privileged class, who alone can understand and expound the Book of God; yet he must say, that Mr. Miller has given many proofs, in his book, of his need of literary qualifications. As an illustration of this remark, the use which Mr. M. makes of a passage in Lev. xxvi. 23, 24, on which he has founded his 17th lecture, was mentioned. "And if ye will not be reformed by these things, but will walk contrary to me, then will I also walk contrary unto you, and will punish you yet *seven times* for your sins." The phrase, 'seven times,' in this passage, Mr. M. says, means *prophetic times*, or seven times 360 years, and from this, he calculates that the *end* will be in 1843. And yet, the word 'times' has nothing corresponding with it in the original. The meaning of the Hebrew, is, *seven fold*, not *seven times*; and yet Mr. M has built a whole lecture upon the latter expression.

"Mr. M. has a peculiar way of quoting scripture, following the sound rather than the sense. This is true in his book from beginning to end. Some instances were mentioned as examples, found in his first lecture—2 Sam. xxii. 9, 10, 13—"Then went up a smoke out of his nostrils, and fire out of his mouth devoured," &c. This Mr. M. quotes to prove, that the wicked will be destroyed by fire when Christ comes; while it is a song of David, composed in view of a special deliverance from his enemies. It relates to an event in his own life—to a *past* event, and to no *future* one whatever. Other illustrations of Mr. M's. loose manner of quoting scripture, equally striking, were presented."

The 2,300 days of the vision in the 8th and 9th chapters of Daniel, which Mr. Miller understands to be so many years to the end of the world, Prof. Bush, (and very justly, too, we think,) refers to the protracted persecution of the Jews. The Jews, it is well known, have been trodden under foot from the time they invoked the blood of Christ on themselves, and their children. At the accomplishment of these 2,300 prophetic days which are to be understood as so many literal years, Prof. B. thinks the sanctuary will be literally cleansed. The literal Jerusalem is to be cleansed and the Turks to be driven out, and the Jews now scattered abroad are to return and possess it.

In Daniel vii. 10, mention is made of a judgment which Mr. M. takes to be the *last* judgment, Prof. B. thinks this refers to the *beast*, for in the next verse it is said that the *beast* was slain, and not the world of ungodly, and his body given to the burning flame. This he regards as figurative, and refers to the triumph of Christianity over its antagonist powers. Any one can see that such a triumph has already commenced.

Relative to the 1,000 years mentioned in Revelation, Prof. B. holds as follows:

"Mr. Miller maintains, that there is to be a resurrection of the righteous 1,000 years before that of the wicked, and that during this period, the righteous are to reign on earth with their Lord. But he thus assumes, that the resurrection body is of such a nature, that it can occupy a material abode. Paul tells us that there is a natural and a spiritual body. Mr. M. has not explained how a spiritual body can be adapted to an earthly residence. But, Mr. M. says that as the promise, that the Jews should inherit the land, has never been fulfilled, it must be a promise to the spiritual Jew, and is to be fulfilled at the second coming of Christ. Mr. Bush thinks he can prove that the Jews literally will yet inherit the land of Palestine.

"Mr. Miller finds no room for a temporal millenium, such as is spoken of in Rev. 20, except the one which he believes in. Mr. Bush finds room for it in time past, but he considers the *reign with Christ* here referred to, as a very different one from that which Mr. M. advocates. The dragon here, is Paganism. So Mr. M. admits in one part of his book, though, in another part, he gives to it another meaning. And this passage, Rev xx. 1, &c. carries us back to the time of Constantine. The faithful witnesses reigned with Christ spiritually from that time to the present.—"Till the thousand years should be fulfilled." This does not declare that they were not to reign after that period. Paul says, "*Until* the law came, sin was in the world." Did he mean to imply that after the law came sin was *not* in the world?—The deceiving of the nations, Gog and Magog, has already occurred."

Mr. Miller and his views, we have no doubt, are much slandered by common fame; yet there are some of his interpretations that seem very arbitrary, for instance, "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall increase." This he thinks is fulfilled in turning to and fro the Book of Daniel.

But we would wish by no means to prevent any one from preparing themselves for the judgment. All are hastening to it, and in a trice will be there, whether prepared or otherwise. Blessed will those be who are ready when the Son of Man shall come to execute judgment, and assign to every person his appropriate destiny.

Precept vs. Practice.

One of the Editors of the Morning Star, in an article headed "Perpetuity of the Sabbath," lays down the proposition that an institution ordained by God can be abolished only in one of three ways:

1. The cessation of the causes which induced the establishment of that institution, (including the object for which it was established)

2. By the origin and action of some counteracting causes.

3. By the positive revocation of God.

The above positions he establishes beyond the shadow of a doubt. Of the law of the Sabbath he holds the following

"The commandment to remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, is a member of the moral code. The strength of no other precept in that code, is in the least degree diminished! If this precept does not embrace an everlasting moral principle, why is it here, as a solitary exception, associated with an entire list of perpetual principles? With the same propriety may an infatuated mortal lay his impious hand upon any other foundation stone in the great moral fabric, and attempt to wrest it from the place where God has fixed it, as to waste his energies in fruitless efforts to overthrow the Sabbatical institution."

We, as believers in the unchangeable nature of MORAL LAWS and the precepts of the DECALOGUE, can ask for nothing more than the Editor contends strenuously and effectually to sustain. But yet, after having established the argument beyond the possibility of contradiction, the Editor in *practice* denies it. How must we look upon him in the light of his precept or practice? We advise him to change either one or the other to make himself CONSISTENT. The "Star" is a Free-will Baptist paper.

The Jews.

The Russian Government seems disposed to grant emancipation to the 2,200,000 Jews within the Empire. Dr. Lilienthal, the grand Rabbi of Riga, has been charged with the mission of visiting the eighteen governments of the Empire where the Jews reside, to collect all the necessary details of their condition, and inform them that the object of the government is to furnish them, gratuitously, the means of moral and intellectual improvement necessary to raise them to the rank of other citizens, without interfering with their religion.—This should be chronicled as one of the signs of the times that foreshadows the literal fulfilment of prophecy relative to the permanent settlement of the Jews again in Palestine.

It is said that there are 50,000 Jews in the United States, and that they have 50 synagogues.

The Mothers' Journal.

The February number has come to our table. Like its predecessors, it is well calculated to be of service to those for whom it was designed.

Among its articles are the following, "George Crabbe—Pure Air." "It is said—I think." "A Mother's Reverie." "A Mother's Responsibility cannot be delegated." "Stuffing children with improper food." "The Christmas Party." "Getting children out of the way." "Heroes." "Novel Reading and Reality."

A work of this sort should be in every mother's hands. The aid that they might derive from it in learning how to attend to the trusts committed to their charge, would abundantly more than pay the subscription price. The health, comfort, education, and temporal and eternal interests of children are in a great measure in the hands of mothers. Surely they need every possible assistance to direct and sustain them under such responsibilities.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Mr. Greeley, of the Tribune, and Dr. S. H. Cox, have debated the subject of Capital Punishment in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York. Mr. O'Sullivan and Rev. G. B. Cheever have also debated it two evenings. The argument of Dr. Cox and Mr. Cheever against abolishing the punishment, was unanswered by Mr. Greeley and Mr. O'Sullivan. Well might it be so, for while the former have the word of God for their argument, the latter have to explore the field of speculation. We trust the good sense of our Legislature will not allow it to take so impolitic and dangerous a course as to abolish Capital Punishment.

SABBATH SCHOOL TREASURY.—Fifty cents forwarded, post free, to Henry S. Washburn, Agent, 79 Cornhill, Boston, will secure you a neat octavo pamphlet of 24 pages, monthly, for one year. And we are quite sure that every youth who reads it and cherishes its instruction, will be decidedly better in his habits and morals, and will treat others with that respect due them. Parents would do well to furnish their children with such a work. It would save them many bitter regrets, and give them unspeakable pleasure in seeing them walk in the ways of virtue, and in the paths of peace.

TO AGENTS.—We wish no one to pay money to any *one* on debts claimed due from us without our special order. We shall be able to settle every authenticated demand honorably, and to entire satisfaction, we trust.

For the Register.

Christ's Second Coming.

BROTHER BAILEY—I observe from the publications of the day, that the subject of the Second Advent is much agitated in many places; and almost in every place is the theory of certain Millenarians receiving some consideration, especially that of Mr. Miller. I regard this subject with interest, and I believe no subject connected with the state of the church, can be more interesting; still, it may be rational to suppose that error is connected with every theory with which the human mind has any thing to do.—That God's truth will stand, is undoubted; but do we understand it? This is the important question.

In respect to the main position of the Millenarians, I profess to be warmly attached; it appears to me to be one of the best established positions in the unaccomplished prophecies. It is necessary, to carry out the great work which the Savior, the second Adam was promised to perform, (i. e.) to destroy the work of the devil, and restore all things, to raise man from the ruins of the fall, and conquer, even the last enemy, which is death. That this is to be done in the militant state of the church, before the Judgment, when the righteous and the wicked shall stand before their Judge, and be separated as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats, is evident, for, from the time when the saints shall be changed from the mortal to the immortal state, after the precedent of Enoch and Elijah without death, and our Savior in the Resurrection, "they shall live and reign with Christ a thousand years"—for, says the scripture, and the rest of the dead lived not till the thousand years were accomplished. This being before the final resurrection, must relate to this world, and not to the heavenly state.

It then appears that all the blessings of the primeval state will be restored to the church, before the Judgment and final consummation of all things. If so, what will be the state of the church and of the saints?

1st. They must be holy—so was Adam from the hands of his Maker.

2d. They must be immortal, for death is but the consequence of sin.

3d. They must be saved from all moral and natural evil, for these are the inheritance of a fallen state.

4th. The curse must be removed from the earth, and henceforth she must produce her strength; and disease and death cannot be communicated from her atmosphere,—a *renewed earth* must be the appropriate dwelling of the *renewed men*. Thus we shall have a "new heaven and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." "And God shall wipe all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow or crying; neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away."

This state of things is shown by the scripture to be the perfection of the work of redemption when the last enemy is conquered, and the saying is brought to pass, that "death is swallowed up in victory," and the church is redeemed from the ruins of the fall.

What a cheering reflection is this to the real child of God! The scenery which rises to his view, infinitely surpasses that which enraptured the soul of the man of God when, from the top of Pisgah, he was permitted to overlook the Jordan that rolled between him and the land of Canaan—the promised inheritance of the people of God—the ultimatum of their highest hopes, from the time the promise was made to Abraham to the close of their eventful journey.

The Millenial state of the church, no doubt, will combine all the blessedness, all the pleasure and enjoyment which Christians in their present imperfect state are capable of comprehending or anticipating, as connected with future felicity in heaven, to which it will doubtless be but an intermediate and preparatory state.

That the Millenium is necessary to the militant church, is evident from analogy.—The Sabbath is the consummation of the week; six days of which are spent in care and toil, and often in severe and desperate conflict, but the Sabbath comes, to the real christian, a cessation of conflict, the end of toil and care; and the Millenium is but the Sabbath of the church. She has toiled and suffered during the preceding 6,000 years as no tongue can describe or imagination paint; but a Sabbath is reserved for her, when her toil and conflicts are over, a glorious rest indeed is reserved for the people of God.

When this state shall commence, it will, no doubt, be joyful to the saints of Christ. The holy Apostles and primitive Christians seemed to dwell with satisfaction on the promise of his coming, and the activity of their minds and the strength of their faith seem to overleap the thousands of years that intervened, and presented the time as if it were at the door. The Apostle Peter says, "seeing *we* look for these things, what manner of persons ought we to be." And the toil-worn pilgrim of every age has been cheered on his pilgrimage with the same blessed assurances associated with the second coming of Christ, and the Sabbath of rest which remained for a toil-worn and afflicted church.

But of the time when this Advent will take place, God has seen fit to reserve to himself. And our Savior has directed his disciples to watch. "Blessed is that servant whom, when his Lord cometh, he shall find watching;" for, although his coming will be to many in an unexpected hour, and find them unprepared; still, the true disciple, obeying his Master's injunctions, will not be in darkness, that that day should overtake "him as a thief."

I am aware that some modern Millenarians have supposed that they are able to define precisely by the prophetic numbers the year in which this Advent shall be, and Mr. Miller has fixed it at A. D., 1843, taking for the basis of the calculation Daniel's 2,300 days. Others have fallen into the same error, (for an error I am disposed to consider it,) for, from their own showing, there must be a discrepancy of *four* years, and it could not transpire till 1847. Daniel's 70 weeks were fulfilled in three and a half years after the Passion of our Savior, for he says, that "in the midst of the week shall the Messiah be cut off." If then, the 70 weeks were fulfilled in 37 years after the Advent, which is upon the conclusion that he was 30 years old when he began to preach, and preached 3 or 3 1-2 years, and was cut off in the midst or middle of the week then the close of the 70 weeks would be 37 of the Christian era; which deducted from 1847, will leave 1810; this added to the 490 is equal to 2,300, the full complement of Daniel's numbers; whereas, those who fix the termination of these numbers at 1843, close the calculation of 70 weeks at the death of Christ, and therefore deduct only 33 years from the number of the Christian era. I name this to show that error enters into the calculations of the most precise and confident on this subject.

But I am constrained to believe that Miller and those of his views have fallen into a still more important error, and that is the object for which the numbers are given.—It is a common error in commentators to transfer the promises and prophecies of the scripture relating to Jerusalem and Israel to the Christian church, and some Millenarians have abandoned their avowed principles of a literal application of the prophecies, and have also adopted this erroneous construction of this prophecy, which clearly relates to the "cleansing of the sanctuary," which has been trodden under foot of the Gentiles from the dispersion of the Jews, at the destruction of Jerusalem, to the present time, and from the indications apparent is soon to be cleansed from the control and contaminations of the feet of Mahomedan Gentiles, whose "time is nearly fulfilled."

If such be the case, as we have every reason to believe it is, then the object of the prophet was to shed light on the future history of the Jews, and as they, by rejecting the gospel, incurred the displeasure of God, (who however "confirmed the covenant with many during the one week," from the commencement of the Savior's preaching to the time they counted themselves unworthy of eternal life; and Paul was called and sent to the Gentiles—a period of about 7 years) and who at that time and by that means committed the abomination that has made their city and land desolate for about 1800 years; and given their sanctuary unto the hands of the Gentiles to be literally trodden under their feet. If such was the object of the prophet, then we may soon look for the disability which has attended the Jews to becoming a body politic, and re-people their land and inhabit their city, and cleansing their sanctuary, (not only from the pollution of Gentile feet, but also of the stain of infidelity to their Messiah and King) for the 2,300 days is very nearly accomplished. The exceeding injustice of appropriating the promise belonging to the Jews, to the Gentile Church is apparent; beside, the prophecies clearly relating to the Jews, as noted by Paul Rom. xi., are yet unaccomplished, and the scriptures cannot be broken. All of which go to show that Mr. Miller is mistaken on this subject.

You see, Brother Bailey, I have given an off-hand article on the subject. It is the result of much reflection and careful comparison of writers on this subject with the scriptures. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN MAXSON.

Revival Intelligence.

We publish the following letter from Br. SCOTT, which gives an interesting account of the work of God in R. I. The former letter of which he speaks we have not received.

For the Register.

BROTHER BAILEY—Notwithstanding I have recently written to you of the progress of Zion in this village, (Pawcatuck.) My heart now inspires me to send another irregular scrawl for insertion in the Register.—I noticed in my last that my health was fast declining, and my fears that I should thereby be obliged to close my labors here.—These fears I now fully realise. After laboring continually for about eight weeks, I find myself unable to proceed farther.

Last first day evening was a time of great interest in this town, it being an appointment for the backsliders redeemed, and the newly converted to take the body slips in the sanctuary, and listen to a discourse directed to them. At the ringing of the bell the people began to gather, and as the most of the inhabitants were interested, they appeared like an army bending their course from every street to the house of God. The "young converts" gathered to the place appointed, until, for the lack of room, they were obliged to mingle with the congregation at large. The house was literally "jammed," and many, *very many*, not able to get in, were compelled to return to their homes—I had already given up my labors, but deep anxiety urged me to the house to behold the scene. And oh! how glorious *was* that season! How marvellous that sight! What a cloud of new-enlisted witnesses. Scores and hundreds, that eight weeks ago were in the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity, are now hopeful beings in the sight of God. A goodly number of them were open opposers of that religion they now profess. Sceptics of about every class are with the number. From the gray-headed man, whose course is almost run, even down to the child—the man of the world, honor, wealth and pleasure, all are there, and all are upon the same level at the foot of the cross. Some that were there had once despised even *that* "church-going [illegible] confessed they had [illegible] terrific peals of [illegible] hear even the echo [illegible] had derided that nam[illegible] deemed." Those [illegible] blasphemers, mo[illegible] ages and distincti[illegible] in this glorious re[illegible] scene! They w[illegible] Campbell. He [illegible] most of the time, [illegible] those recently conve[illegible] might have thought all [illegible] the house were about to ris[illegible] in compliance with the invitation. The rush of this cloud of witnesses, caused a thrill of joy through the congregation which burst forth in one loud "Amen—glory to God." My soul felt that this met a response from angels above; and that while heaven's arches were ringing with angelic shouts, the acclamations in heaven and earth met and mingled, as did the spirits of the celestial and terrestrial bands. One minister said to me that nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants were already converted to God. A continued, consistent effort on the part of the church, and Rhode-Island shall have one village dedicated to the service of the Lord of Hosts. The people still maintain the watch-word "hold on," and are advancing "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

The advancement of the temperance cause in these parts is heart-cheering to the lovers of truth and morality. The inebriate, on conviction, first signs the "temperance pledge," then offers himself for prayers. One merchant with a large amount of liquors on his hands has embraced religion, abandoned the traffic, joined the church, and last first day evening in the congregation praised God that he had left off dealing in "ardent spirits," and had engaged in the business of religion. During the sermon to the converts a vote was taken of them on "total abstinence," and it is believed that every one voted in its favor. Temperance goes in this country by the name of "John the Baptist," because it "prepares the way of the Lord."

In my last I noticed the conversion of Mr. Nash, of Watch-Hill. God has thoroughly converted him, his family, hotel and all. Although his house is on the "beach," and a place of general resort for pleasure parties, and those who visit the sea for health, he has closed his bar, and given out word that *his house* is open for prayer and preaching. Eld. Campbell preached there last evening. The house was thronged, and my informant said, "God came down in power; sinners begged for mercy, and saints shouted loud hallelujahs to the Lord!" Glory to God for the contrast—The heavenly fire is burning all around us, and about all are evincing their desire to be sharers in this precious revival of religion. May the Lord ride on, in his native majesty and power throughout the nations of the earth.

J. L. SCOTT.

Westerly, R. I., Jan. 17, 1843.

For the Register.

The Madison County S. School Union held its first anniversary in the Congregational Church at Eaton, Jan. 26, 1813, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The President being absent, Rev. E. D. Willis, one of the Vice Presidents took the chair, and O. C. Wheeler was appointed Sec. *pro tem.*

Prayer was offered by Prof. Raymond.

Messrs. Putnam, Tremain, and Foote were appointed a Committee to nominate a Board of Officers for the year ensuing.

After a short season devoted to prayer, and remarks upon the importance of S. Schools there was a recess for one hour.

Met pursuant to adjournment at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Nominating Committee presented the following list of names for the several officers, which were duly appointed by the society, viz:

Rev. E. D. Willis, Eaton, President.
" C. H. Harvey, Hamilton, 1st V. P.
C. Allen, Lenox, 2d "
Rev. James Bailey, De Ruyter, 3d "
" B. Putnam, Morrisville, Recording Secretary.
Prof. J. H. Raymond, Hamilton, Cor. Secretary.
William W. Farwell, Morrisville, Treasurer.

J. Jenkins, Cazenovia, Rev. J. B. Pixley, De Ruyter, Rev. Hiram Lee, Georgetown, D. Woodworth, Fenner, J. W. Slocum, Erieville, Rev. Mr. Abell, Chittenango, J. Foote, Hamilton, Mr. Thwing, Brookfield, Rev. Mr. Cooper, Lenox, A. C. Stone, Peterboro, James Bolton, Pratt's Hollow, Rev. M. L. Platt, Madison, Rev. E. D. Reed, Lebanon, Rev. William Tompkins, Stockbridge, Managers.

The Treasurer's report was presented, which, after being duly audited, was accepted. It acknowledged receipts in cash amounting to $167,87, and in pledges deemed good, $326,75. The society then listened to remarks from their agent, Mr. Smith, [illegible] the success which he had realized [illegible] the year. The number of [illegible] had been nearly doubled, while [illegible] remained a majority of youth [illegible] within the County, unconnected [illegible] S. School; he had been cor[illegible] ceived by all the evangelical de[illegible] and had found them ready to [illegible] for the promotion of our ob[illegible]

[illegible] Raymond then moved the following resolution, accompanied with appropriate remarks, which was seconded by B. Putnam, and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the blessings of Providence upon our past labors, call upon us to devise liberal things for the future.

The semi-annual meeting of the society was appointed to be held in Peterboro, in September next.

The Secretary was directed to forward, for publication, the above minutes to the editor of each paper printed in the County, also to the editors of the N. Y. Baptist Register, the N. Y. Observer, and the Christian Advocate and Journal. After prayers by Messrs. Putnam and Smith, the Union was adjourned to meet in the Baptist Church in Peterboro, in September.

B. PUTNAM, Rec. Sec'y.

News of the Day.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY ON COMMANDER M'KENZIE'S CASE.

U. S. Ship North Carolina,
Jan. 20th, 1842.

Present—Commodore Charles Stewart, Commodore Jacob Jones, Commodore Alexander J. Dallas, Ogden Hoffman, Judge Advocate.

The Court after due deliberation, resolve to report the facts and circumstances of the case submitted to them, and to deliver their opinion upon the facts as follows:—

In execution of the order of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, the Court, with the exception of ten of the crew, who are in confinement, examined every officer, seaman, and apprentice, belonging to the United States Brig Somers, in her late cruise, and unanimously report the following facts as proved to the satisfaction of the Court by the testimony, the record of which they have the honor herewith to submit.

That on the 27th of November, 1842, in lat. 13 24 16, and longitude 41 24 45, Commander McKenzie discovered that a mutiny had been organized on board the Brig Somers.

The Court further finds that such mutiny did exist, and that Midshipman Philip Spencer, Boatswain's mate, Samuel Cromwell, and Seaman Elisha Small, were ringleader's in it, and that others of the crew had knowledge of its existence and participated in its guilt.

That on the 27th of November, Midshipman Spencer was arrested and confined in irons, that on the subsequent day Boatswain's Mate, Cromwell, and Seaman Small were also confined in irons, and at the time they were so confined, it was the intention of Commander McKenzie to bring them to the United States to be tried by the laws of their country, and that to effect this desired object, Commander McKenzie adopted every measure that a brave, prudent, and skilful officer could adopt. That during the confinement of the prisoners, sullenness, discontent, inattention to duty, disobedience to orders, often as seamen know, and naval records prove, the sole precursors to open acts of violence and blood, were manifested by the crew, and justly excited the belief in the Commander & in the officers, that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners, and take the brig from those to whom she had been entrusted by the Government.

The Court further find, that there was no place on board the Brig, which would have given greater assurance of protecting the prisoners from a rescue, than the quarter deck, on which they were confined.

That Commander McKenzie in the responsible situation in which he was placed, sought, as it was his duty to do, the advice and counsel of his officers, and that the unanimous advice and opinion of those officers, after an examination of some of the crew, and careful deliberation, was that the safety of the brig Somers depended upon the immediate execution of Midshipman Spencer, Boatswain's Mate, Cromwell, and Seaman, Small.

That Commander McKenzie, in pursuance of the advice of his officers, and in obedience to the dictates of his own judgment, did execute, by hanging, Midshipman Spencer, Boatswain's Mate, Cromwell, and Seaman, Small.

That such execution took place on the 1st of December, 1842, in lat. 17 deg. 31 m. 28s., and long. 41 deg. 24 m 45s and that the brig at the time of the execution, was, by the log, distant from St. Thomas 528 1-2 miles, at which place she arrived on the 5th of December, 1842.

The Court further find that the conduct of Commander McKenzie had been kind to his crew, attentive to their wants and comforts, that he was studious to promote their knowledge of their profession, and that no punishments were inflicted greater than were rendered necessary by the discordant nature of the crew, and the proper discipline of a man of war.

The Court further find that the conduct of Commander McKenzie, Lieut. Gansevoort and the officers of the brig was, during the trying scenes through which they passed collected, calm and brave, and justified the confidence reposed in them by their country.

OPINION

The Court are, therefore, of opinion,

That a mutiny had been organized on board the United States brig Somers to murder the officers and take possession of the brig.

That Midshipman Philip Spencer, Boatswain's Mate, Samuel Cromwell, and Elisha Small, were concerned in and guilty of such mutiny.

That had not the execution taken place, an attempt would have taken place to release the prisoners, murder the officers and take command of the brig.

That such attempt, had it been made in the night, or during a squall, would, in the judgment of the Court, from the number and character of the crew, the small size of the brig, and the daily decreasing physical strength of the officers, occasioned by almost constant watching and broken slumbers, have been successful.

That Commander McKenzie, under these circumstances, was not bound to risk the safety of his vessel, and jeopard the lives of the young officers, and the loyal of his crew, in order to secure to the guilty the forms of trial, and that the immediate execution of the prisoners was demanded by duty and justified by necessity.

The Court are further of opinion, that throughout all these painful occurrences, so well calculated to disturb the judgment, and to try the energy of the bravest and most experienced officer, the conduct of Commander McKenzie and his officers, was prudent, calm, and firm, and that he and they honorably performed their duty to the service and their country.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
President of the Court.
(Signed) OGDEN HOFFMAN,
Judge Advocate.

Anecdote.—"My dear husband," said an amiable and witty wife to her truant lord, the morning after returning at a late hour somewhat the worse for an evening's dissipation, "do you think, really, that man and wife are both one, as is sometimes said?" "Certainly, my dear; how can it be otherwise? But why ask the question?"—"Because," she replied, "if that be the fact, I am bound to express my regret and ask your forgiveness for being imprudent last night. Pardon me this offense, and I promise you that I will never *get drunk again.*" The rebuke was effectual.

The Cost of the Capture.—In adjusting the awkward Monterey business, the following stipulations were entered into between the high contracting parties;

6th. Sir Thomas Ap. C. Jones will deliver five hundred complete suits of clothes, of woolen, for the infantry, to replace about one half of what was spoiled of the Mexican division, by their forced march in continued rains to recover the port which he invaded.

7th. Sir Thomas Ap. C. Jones will pay into the Treasury of the nation $15,000, which were expended in the general alarm occasioned in the department of the Californians by his invasion of the port of Monterey, as well as for a complete military band of musical instruments rendered useless by the same cause.

Another Post Office Decision.—John A. Bryan, Assistant Postmaster General, in answer to an inquiry says, "that the making of lines round an advertisement, or paragraph in a newspaper, with ink or pencil, unaccompanied by any writing upon the same, is not considered to be 'memorandum,' within the meaning of the 13th and 20th section of 1825."

A Well-Fought Battle—"Science against Numbers."—The Olive Branch says that some time since, on a Sunday, the people passing a grain store on Front street, heard an unusual noise. Many stopped and looked in, and beheld a weasel fighting rats.—He fought bravely, and some fifteen of the rats fell successively before the heroic weasel; every part of the store was sprinkled with blood; at last, however, the weasel became exhausted from the very labor of slaughtering his enemies, who, being almost innumerable, dashed on their foe and killed him.—*Bos. Trans.*

The Choctaw Tribe of Indians.—The Arkansas Telegraph furnishes, from the Choctaw Almanac, statistics indicative of the progress of the tribe towards civilization. They have a printing press, from which they have issued, up to September, 1842, 33,000 impressions, or more than 3,000,000 of pages, consisting of translations of books, pamphlets, &c. They have also contributed $10,000 to the building of a Central College, where they intend to complete the education of Choctaw youth, and prepare teachers for the general instruction of youth.

Their country is divided into four districts. There are courts of law in each, judges inferior and superior, with all the necessary officers. Religious and temperance societies abound, and trade is carried on with spirit. The population of the four districts which comprise their territory is 17,600. There are many missionaries among them. In one district there are eighteen, fourteen of whom are of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Confirmation of the Capture of the Texian Army.—The rumors of the defeat of the Texians at Mier, which were brought by the last accounts from Galveston, are fully confirmed by authentic accounts received by a late arrival at New Orleans from Matamoras.

We quote from the Bee of the 26th ult., as follows:

"On the 15th of December, Gen. Ampudia received a despatch from Gen. Woll, informing him that the Texians, 800 or 1000 strong, had taken Loredo, and that he (Gen. Woll) had been compelled to fall back; that the Texian forces were taking the northern route towards Matamoras.

On the receipt of this intelligence, Gen. Ampudia left Matamoras with two battalions of sappers and miners in quest of the enemy, and reached Mier, fifty leagues distant, on the 22d of December. A body of Texians, under the command of Colonels Fisher and Green, had in the mean time crossed the river and attacked the town in the night. The Mexican troops stationed in the neighborhood immediately went to the assistance of the city, when an engagement took place which lasted seventeen hours.

Every house and street was desperately defended. After the battle had been maintained on both sides with determination and obstinacy for a great length of time, the Texians, finding themselves surrounded on all sides, resolved to surrender, and finally capitulated on honorable terms. It is feared, however, that the articles of surrender will not be faithfully complied with on the part of Mexico.

The Mexicans report their loss during this engagement at 420 killed and 130 wounded. The loss on the part of the Texians was 11 killed and 19 wounded.—This great disparity evinces the superior skill of the Texians in the use of fire arms, and the surrender of the invading army after so slight a loss would lead us to suppose that they only surrendered after having exhausted their ammunition. The success of the Mexicans, after suffering so severely, speaks favorably of their courage and perseverance.

Gen. Ampudia returned to Matamoras on the 7th of January, and was received by the citizens with great rejoicings and applause. He brought with him 212 Texian prisoners, including Colonels Fisher and Green. Texians were to leave Matamoras on the 16th inst. for the city of Mexico, there to await their destiny from the hands of Santa Anna. Colonels Fisher and Green, and the prisoners generally, acknowledge the treatment they received from Gen. Ampudia since the capitulation, to have been humane and gentlemanly.

We have given the substance of a document which we have been favored with a perusal of, but which is too lengthy for insertion.

[The force of the Texians engaged in the above contest is stated at about 260 men, and that of the Mexicans at from 1,500 to 1,800.]

American Inventive Genius Abroad.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer writing under date of the 31st ult. takes the following notice of one of our citizens and his admirable inventions:

You and all the American public are acquainted with the high professional reputation of William Norris, Esq., and the unsurpassed excellence of his locomotive engines. These possess already a European fame. Last month or earlier, he brought to this capital an elegant finished model as a present to King Louis Phillippe. It and the donor—the able engineer and mechanician—were received by his majesty with all interest and honor. The model underwent a Court examination and admiration in all detail.

The King bestowed on Mr. Norris, in return, or as a general evidence of his double satisfaction, a splendid gold box with brilliants, and a gold medal with his portrait. A large compartment in the Louvre was assigned for a railway experiment. I annex a note from Mr. Norris, which I received yesterday, relating to what passed. He formed several advantageous contracts for his locomotives, to be furnished from his manufactory in Philadelphia, to the superintendents of the French railroads about to be executed.

Paris, December 27, 1842

Yesterday the King and all the royal family, accompanied by several of the Ministers of State and general officers of the army, visited the Marine Museum Gallery of the Louvre to witness the performance of the Miniature Locomotive on a railway constructed in such a manner as to show the inequalities of surface—deviation from straight lines—with curvatures of the smallest radii, that are found in practical railroads. The length of the road is 305 feet, width 44 inches. The shortest curve is of 11 feet radius for the length of 28 feet.

The locomotive made many trips over the road, much to the surprise and gratification of the company, when a car of huge dimensions, in comparison with the road and locomotive, was attached. The car, accommodating ten persons, was soon filled with Major Generals and other illustrious personages, who were delighted with their rapid trips to and fro.

Settlement of our Affairs with Morocco.—The following (official) from the Madisonian, shows that an affair has been readily settled by the new Consul, from which much difficulty was apprehended.

Tangier, 12th Dec., 1842.

To the Hon. Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State of the U. S

Sir,—I hasten to reply to your letter under date the 3d August, which I did not receive until the 3d inst. I considered it advisable to proceed immediately to Tangier, as no United States vessel of war had made its appearance at Gibralter up to the date of the receipt of your letter. I have now the honor to report to you, immediately on my arrival here, I had an interview with the Bashaw, and made the following demands:—

First, that as the Lieutenant Governor of Tangier had been lately removed from office, without the presence of Commodore Morgan or myself, that (he) the Bashaw would make to me an acknowledgement in writing, that the Lieutenant Governor had been removed by orders from the Emperor, in consequence of having caused the difficulty between the two countries. Secondly, that the flag of the United States would be hoisted on Monday the 12th inst. and saluted with twenty-one guns from the town batteries; that I would then proceed to Gibralter as early as convenient, and return to Tangier in a United States vessel of war, when I would be saluted with a certain number of guns, and that an equal number be fired in return from the town batteries upon my landing; that the Moorish flag would then be hoisted at mast head on board said vessel of war, and saluted with twenty-one guns. All these terms have been fully granted, and certificates exchanged in writing, that they will be faithfully executed; and I have now to submit to you for your approbation, the course I have pursued. At the same time I have the honor to report to you, that the United States flag was hoisted, this day, on this Consalute, over a salute of twenty-one guns, accompanied by the flags of the respective Consuls resident here.

I will, with the earliest despatch possible, report to you the origin of the late difficulty, which grew out of a breach of etiquette on the part of my predecessor, Mr. Carr, which he ought to have observed; at the same time I have to inform the Department, I have received an acknowledgement from the Bashaw, that the Lieutenant Governor of Tangier was turned out of office, for having been the cause of disturbing the peace between the two countries; a copy of which document, with copies of my correspondence with the Bashaw, I will transmit to the Department with my next despatch. I am now about to proceed to Gibralter, to wait the arrival of a United States vessel of war, having reported to commodore Morgan that the United States flag has been hoisted this day, on this Consalute, with a request that he will despatch a vessel from the squadron, to receive me on board at Gibralter, and land me here to exchange the necessary salutes. I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient and humble servant,
JNO. F. MULLOWNY.

Narrow Escape and Probable Loss of Life.—We learn from Capt. G. W. Taylor, who has for some days been engaged, by means of his submarine armor, in an attempt to raise the steamboat Erie, which was sunk about a month since off Point Huron, Lake St. Clair, that after encountering great inclemency of weather, and working for days surrounded by ice, they succeeded on Wednesday last, in raising the Erie to the top of the water. That about midnight he attempted with eight others, to cross on the ice to the shore, a distance of about two miles, but before they reached the land, the ice parted from the shore, and they found themselves rapidly drifting into the Lake. He immediately decided that their only hope was in returning if possible, to the boat, in which he was seconded by four of his companions, but the remaining three of the company persisted in their attempt to reach land, and had not been heard from so late as Friday evening. Capt. T. thinks they must have perished, as immediately on escaping on board the boat, the ice gave way and was broken to pieces by the waves. We did not learn their names.—*Detroit Gaz.*

India Rubber Boats.—A French gentleman tells us that he saw on the Seine an India rubber boat of 400 tons burthen! It was used for bringing down produce.—When unloaded, it was folded up and sent back in a wagon.—*Jour. Com.*

Employment of Convicts.—The report of the Commissioner (Ransom Cook Esq.) appointed under the law of the last session, with a view to a personal examination into the practicability of employing convicts in mining—was presented to the House on Saturday through Mr. Daly, and a large number ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature, on motion of Mr. Pentz.

We have not had an opportunity of looking into the report, which is now in the hands of the printers to the House; but we learn from those who have examined it cursorily, that the results of the commissioner's examinations and inquiries are highly favorable to the change in the mode of employing convicts, with reference to which the inqury was ordered by the legislature. We understand that the Commissioners suggests the purchase of an iron mine in Clinton county, now in operation, and favorably located with reference to health, communication with the prisons and the market, and to materials for such buildings as the security and comfort of the convicts may require. We learn also that the Commissioner estimates that a gang of one hundred convicts might be immediately and profitably employed there—that temporary cells might be erected, from the peculiar stone quarry on the spot, at a trifling expense—and that ultimate accommodations for some five hundred men might be erected, and profitable employment given to the whole number—under an outlay of about $170,000 for the mine and the new cells.—*Albany Argus.*

A Smart Race.—On Tuesday last the delegate to Augusta of the Passamaquoddy tribe, on his way to this city took the Ellsworth stage and proceeded to the half way house, when it was discovered that he had no money to pay his fare, and he was informed that he could proceed in the stage no further. Just as the pole horses were being hitched to the stage, the Indian started on foot for a race to Bangor, which being perceived by the driver, he immediately started his team. The horses were driven with great violence, but the Indian was not overtaken until within a few rods of Penobscot bridge, and then the poll horses could only be made to lap a few feet past the Indian. In crossing the bridge the Indian gained so much that he reached the Kendnskeng bridge in advance of the stage.

The horses were in a foam of sweat and puffing badly, while the Indian was in a laughing mood, and sufficiently self-possessed to converse and joke upon the incident with good relish.

The distance run was strong fourteen miles, the time one hour and forty-five minutes, and the Indian had a bundle to lug. We intend to challenge Mr. Ellsworth to race with this Indian.—*Bangor Whig.*

The Course of Trade.—Our neighbor Draper has been selling, to-day, a cargo of cotton goods, the travels of which, in finding their way to market have been long and perilous. They were manufactured in Massachusetts, and sent to New York for a market. Here they were sold to the far West, in which direction they were shipped, by the way of New Orleans.—Thence they were transferred to one of the steamers of the mighty Mississippi.—Arriving at the confluence of the Missouri, the goods were sent up the latter river, more directly to the Rocky Mountains.—Having proceeded five hundred miles up the Missouri, the steamer was snagged and sunk. An agent of the underwriters was despatched thither, to look after the cargo; the cottons were recovered from the water; hung up to dry upon the trees and spread upon the prairies, repacked into bales, and sent back to New Orleans, and thence to New York for a market. Beat that who can.—*Com. Adv.*

The nearest guess we ever knew a man to make, was made by one who was tumbled bodily out of a second story window, and when picking himself up, "he rather guessed he wasn't wanted up there."

Notices.

WANTED.

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

DIED.

In Petersburgh, on the 19th April, 1842, WM SCRIVENS, aged 83 years.

Brother Scrivens was one of those who lived in the day that tried men's souls, one who raised his voice and arm against the cruel oppression of a Tyrant and his Satelites, but the victories he helped achieve on the field of battle, were nought compared with his victory over sin. For fifty years he has been a member of the S. D. Baptist church here, and the holy flame of holy love was always burning in his heart. So habituated was he to prayer that oft would he when asleep commence praying with the greatest regularity; thus has he gone to his grave in peace. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Comm.

In Scott, on the 6th inst, of a lingering illness, Tacy D., infant daughter of Dea Henry C. and Diana Hubbard, aged one year, nine months, and eleven days.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Job Spencer, H S Emerson, S S Griswold, (next week,) Clyde, Williams, & Co, (we will furnish an article.) W P Langworthy, Maxson Green, Charles Card, N V Hull, (next week.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of C Potter, $4, cr S L Babcock, $2, R Saunders $1, self $1, vol 3, Job Spencer, $7, cr Spicer Green, $6.75, vol 1 2& 3 self .25, of Maxson Green $3, cr L Maxson jr, $2, vol 3, H Sheldon, $1, of C Card, $1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND!

IN this village, on the 18th inst., by the subscriber, a Note of $10, payable to CHARLES V. WHITMARSH, on the first day of December next, and dated Jan. 13, 1843, and signed by LYMAN HILLS. The owner can obtain the Note by calling at Room No 17, De Ruyter Institute.

ADDISON S. BURDICK.

De Ruyter, Jan 23, 1843.

Books and Stationery.

DOWNER & BROTHER, have received a new assortment of Books, &c, among which are Miscellaneous, Classical, Historical and Religious works of uncommon merit. Also, works on Phrenology and Animal Magnetism, together with a variety of Annuals, Almanacs and Albums.

☞ CALL AND SEE ☜

De Ruyter, Jan. 6, 1843.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Madison, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1842, the undersigned administratrix and administrator of the personal estate of Franklin Coon, late of Brookfield, in said county deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the deceased in Brookfield, aforesaid, on the 24th day of January, 1843, all the right and interest held by the deceased at the time of his death, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Brookfield aforesaid, in the 18th township, and bounded as follows: On the north by land owned by Samuel H. Coon, west by lands of Thomas York, and Elisha Randall, on the south by lands of John I Morgan, and Dewit C. Coon, on the east by land of David Hinkley, containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, more or less; on which there is one dwelling house, two barns and carriage house, and an apple orchard, of from fifty to one hundred trees, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, or improved land, and the residue timbered land. The premises will be sold subject to the payment of a mortgage or share of a mortgage, held by John I Morgan which covers about ninety acres of the south and east part of said premises and on which there is supposed to be due and chargable to said premises about nine hundred dollars. The sale will be made free and discharged of dower, and will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—Dated Brookfield, December 2, 1842

ALICE COON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H H COON, Administrator

The above Sale is postponed to February 7, at the same place and time of day.—Brookfield, Jan 24th, 1843.

ALICE COON, Administratrix.
W. H. H. COON Administrator.

The above sale is further postponed to the 23d inst., at the same place and time of day.—Brookfield, February 7, 1843.

ALICE COON Administratrix.
W. H. H. COON Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph Mitchell, in my bailiwick, I have levied on all that certain piece or parcel of land, being and lying in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows, to wit:—On the north and north-east by the highway and lands owned by Miles T. Wooley, on the east by lands of William Russell, on the south by lands of Isaac DeLamater, and on the west by lands owned by George W. Case, containing 175 acres of land, be the same more or less: which I shall expose for sale as the law directs at the house now kept by John Beach, in the Quaker Basin Flats, two miles east of De Ruyter village, on Thursday, the 16th of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Dated, De Ruyter, January 2, 1843.

ISAAC BROWN, Shff.
By Geo. W. Barnes, Dep. Shff.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east E. D. Jenck's store, to the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line.

NO IMPOSITION.
NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

Cash Paid for Pork.

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any quantity of Pork in the hog, weighing 250 lbs. and upwards; delivered at his store within three weeks

De Ruyter, Dec. 5, 1842. J. N. ELMORE

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 20. STONE STORE

IN CHANCERY, FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Joseph W. Sexton,
vs
William R. Burdick,
Noah C. Worth, *et. al.*
Z. T. BENTLEY,
Comp't, Solicitor.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber at public auction at the Inn of William C. Gage, in De Ruyter, in the county of Madison, on the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of De Ruyter, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the east line of the north and south road seventy-five feet north of lands owned by Joshua C. Curtis, formerly conveyed by James Nye, and sold to John March; thence north sixteen feet, thence easterly parallel with the other lots thirty-five feet, thence south eleven feet, thence east five feet to the well, thence south five feet to lands owned by Maxson & Burdick, thence west forty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated, January 16, 1843.

JOHN FOOTE, Master in Chancery.

No Hoax.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is manufacturing Cabinet Ware of all descriptions, wanted by the inhabitants in this section of the country, although he cannot *boast* of his great EXPERIENCE, he having carried on the business only 10 years; yet in that time he has learned that basswood, does not make as good and durable *posts* and draw *fronts* for Bureaus, as well seasoned cherry does; although there is in this section, pine and basswood in abundance, thrown together something in the shape of a Bureau, but it is not, and cannot be done in his shop, nor under his superintendence. The Subscriber intends that all Cabinet Wares sold by him, shall be made in a good workmanlike manner, and of thoroughly seasoned lumber, and will be sold on as good terms, as can be had at any well established shop in this, or any of the neighboring villages. His shop is in the east corner of LaFayette Block, No. 3, Cortland street.

Ready Made Coffins.

THE SUBSCRIBER having long regretted the too high charges made for COFFINS and funeral services in this place, and at the request of many citizens, has made, and will keep on hand, a full assortment of Coffins, from the largest to the smallest size.

A HEARSE WILL BE IN READINESS

at all times, and he pledges himself that his charges shall be as low as in any of the neighboring villages.

CHAIRS for sale on commission.

MOST kinds of produce, and lumber, taken in payment.

M. W. WILLIAMS

De Ruyter, January 4th, 1843.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal,
Instructo in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress.
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c
Miss LURANA A. CURTIS,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec., followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3.50
In the Languages and higher English branches,	5.00
In Drawing,	2.00
In Painting,	2.00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.

De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

For Sale.

TWO NEW CUTTERS, cheap. Enquire at this office.

POETRY.

From the Baptist Record.

Take back the Cup.

BY JAMES MILLER.

Take back the cup! take back the cup!
Present it not to me
Away with the drink, the accursed drink,
Of the wretched debauchee!
Far be it from your social feast,
However bright and fair,
Far be it from your friendly guest.
For there is ruin there.

Take back the cup! take back the cup!
I scorn the treacherous thing.
Though tippling bards and epicures
Its thousand virtues sing.
Virtues! the red and swollen face;—
The loss of all that's dear;—
The honored brought to deep disgrace:—
These, these its virues are,

Take back the cup! take back the cup!
Though filled 'tis to the brim,
A thousand ills are lurking there,
Within its fatal rim;
"Look not upon the wine when bright,
Nor to its goblet cling,
For it doth as the serpent bite,
And as the adder sting."

Take back the cup! take back the cup!
I will not of it quaff,
It minds me as it gurgles forth,
Of mania's wild laugh.
Methinks I see upon time's wave
A mother wan and pale;
And hear beside a new made grave,
A loving sister's wail.

Take back the cup! take back the cup!
I hate the "flowing bowl,"
It dries the vital fountains up,
And murders e'en the soul.
Put serpents on the festive board,
And let them coil and roll,
Or death himself with unsheathed sword;
But not the madd'ning bowl.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the Mothers' Journal and Family Visitor.

NURSERY SKETCHES,

BY MRS. E. R. STEELE.

English Nurseries.

One of the most agreeable things which attract the attention of a stranger in the pleasant homes of England, is the docility of the children. Every one knows how much the comfort of a house depends upon these little creatures. When they command, instead of their parents, they are so many abbots of misrule, subverting all law, and carrying disorganizing measures, in spite of all opposition. In those English nurseries which I have visited, I have never seen this. There, the strictest discipline is enforced; the parents are acknowledged as holding authority over the children, and no question is made of their obedience. The father and mother, with their grandparents guardians, and elder relatives, are the 'power that be' to them, and are treated with a respect and deference charming to behold. As this respectful behavior and obedience to elders is habitual, and not only 'company behavior,' the visitors of the house are treated in the same deferential manner. I observed this in many mansions, and will give one instance of the manners of the children at a house where we had been invited to dine.

The guests had nearly all arrived, and were assembled in the drawing-room, when some of the elder children were brought in to be introduced to the strangers. I expected the exhibition, which I had too often beheld, of reluctant children dragged up to the visitor, urged on with a frequent admonition, "speak to the lady, child!—go up to her—kiss her—that's a dear—fie, I'm ashamed of you!" The child is then forced to me and I forced to kiss it, when it is dismissed with a reproof which brings a 'brawling torrent,' from her eyes, while the mother, as she shuts the door, observes, "'tis always thus. When you wish children to behave the best, they are sure to act their worst!"

With pleased surprise I beheld these children coming smilingly towards us, and after putting out their tiny hands to be shaken, or lips to be kissed by us, they performed the like to the remainder of the guests, and then took their seats in their corners and nooks, where they remained quietly gazing at or listening to the company. Their manners were easy, but not bold; there was no reluctance, but a gentle timidity, which heightened their bloom, and cast their pretty eyes upon the ground.—we descended to the dining-room, leaving the children alone. When the dinner was over, the cloth removed, and the dessert of wine and fruit set upon the board, they were once more brought to us. Places were eagerly made for them among us, and there they stood quietly answering our questions, looking upon the good things before them, but not presuming to ask for or to touch any. The mother, after waiting awhile, said to the eldest, "Will you take a piece of this pine, Maria?" "Yes, mama, if you please," she answered sweetly. The father then, addressed his boy near him, asked him what he should like. "An apricot, please, papa." After each had received a share of the fruit, and each had drank the company's health in a glass of wine, they were all dismissed to their nurseries, except the eldest, who returned with us to the drawing-room, where she entertained us with some airs upon the piano, which she did without manifesting any reluctance, when she also retired.

I must digress a little here to speak of this custom of giving children wine to drink. Setting the temperance question aside, it is a habit to be much deprecated. Wine, if used at all, should be reserved as a cordial for the sick or the old. The weak stomach may require it, or the custom long used may be dangerous to the health if suddenly abandoned; but to allow children the habitual use of the wine-cup, is, to say the least of it, injurious to them. Its nature is exciting, and invigorating, and the rapid pulse of a child needs no stimulating, its young freshness needs no renewing draft. The English people generally make the etiquette of the table such a point in their *menage*, that not to drink wine at dinner, or not to take certain wines with certain courses, is as heathenish and ungenteel as if one ate fish after meat, or used steel forks instead of silver. Hence the slow progress of the temperance cause among them.

One instance of great forbearance and discipline in another family, and I will give place to more agreeable contributors.

We were staying with a friend on a farm in a remote part of the country, where primititive customs still remain—among others, that of dining at an earlier hour than is customary in cities. Consequently tea was a matter of more importance, and for the first time since we had left America, we saw a table spread with cakes and sweets, as with us. As we were not to be 'made strangers of,' the children were allowed to take their seats around the board as usual. How often upon such occasions I have seen the children stuffed with these dainties, which after hours of headache they had been obliged the next day to reject from their little overloaded stomachs. Here, there was nothing of this. A pitcher of rich fresh milk, and a plate of brown bread stood before them, from which they made their suppers; while their stout healthy forms, and the smiles of good humor which lighted up their rosy cheeks, told the success of the system upon which they had been reared. They had been taught that the sweets around them were injurious to them, and that they were only placed there for their elders. Their mother, they knew, would give them a share if she thought proper, and they quietly awaited her pleasure. They were not however to be entirely deprived of the good things before them. After Louisa had been asked if she would like a piece of cake, and had answered "yes, please, mama," and the others had said "thank you, mama," they each received a small portion of sweets, and retired joyous and contented with their share.

After my return I related this to an A-american mother, who was indignant that children should be treated so harshly.—"For her part," she said, "she should never wish to withhold anything from her children which she had on her table."—What! are children with their delicate organization to be fed with the same con-concentrated and varied food as their elders? Must they be brought up to believe every whim should be gratified! What harm is it if a child is called upon to exercise self-denial, to 'bear the yoke in his youth'—is it not better thus, when enjoined by affection, and rewarded by the approval of those they love, than to have these lessons forced upon them by the cold world's teaching? Alas! how much of the sorrow and trials of life are caused by the fondness of an injudicious mother!

The great deference to superiors exhibited by the children of England, is to be attributed in some measure to the government of the country. Society is arranged in classes, and each one sees another above him which he cannot enter, and which he does not strive to enter. The people are educated to believe all are not equal, and each class is taught deference to the class above,—and the highest looks to one still superior to him in the sovereign, who is above all. A habit of reverence for those in authority is thus acquired and is no doubt carried in their institutions to excess. We, on the contrary, err upon the opposite side. Liberty, equality, independence, are delightful things, and in fact are essential to our happiness. Still, when independence degenerate to rudeness, and the 'sturdy little republican' is applauded for insolence to superiors; and when respectful attention is refused lest it be an acknowledgement of inferiority, the principles of our institutions are mistaken, and we are doing ourselves an injury in the eyes of our neighbors. Let us then teach our little republicans that civility is not servility, and that respectful behavior is not incompatible with freedom.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—There is a farmer residing near "the gap" of the Blue mountains in this State, who had been for many years an intemperate man. Some months ago, he was induced to sign the total abstinence pledge, and in a very short time afterwards he united himself with the Methodist church. The rumseller and his dependents were sorely dismayed at this "extraordinary change," as they termed it, and set their wits to work to lure him back. The time of harvest having arrived, and the farmer having many acres of wheat to be cut, the rumites assembled, with their cradles in their hands, and demanded their accustomed allowance of rum. "*Not a drop shall be given*," firmly replied the farmer.—"We will not cut your wheat without it," said the rumites. "*Then it shall rot in the field*," replied the farmer. The faithful followers of alcohol now returned to their respective homes, (if homes they can be called) and left the "obstinate farmer" to his fate. His wheat had begun "to fall in the stubble" yet he placed his reliance in God, and having commended himself to his Maker, he retired to his rest. Early in the morning he was awakened from his slumber by a shout which seemed to speak the very soul of joy. He looked out and beheld a large number of men, with cradles in their hands, the foremost bearing a broad banner with the words, "*Total Abstinence*," inscribed upon its ample folds. "What can all this mean?" said the farmer, gazing with astonishment upon a scene which seemed rather the work of magic than reality. "Isn't there a teetolar somewhere about these parts, who has a field of grain to be cut?" inquired one of the crowd. "Yes," replied the farmer, "I am he." "*Well, we've come to cut it*," was the short response. The farmer hurried down to greet his kind-hearted visiters, who having heard of the circumstance, had traveled many miles to give him a "helping hand." He pointed to the field—the banner was erected in its midst—the men worked like good teetolars, and in a few hours, *the farmer's crop was saved!*—Thus doth God protect his obedient children, who in firmness of faith obey his word, and trust in his great name.—*Temperance Advocate.*

From Alison's History of the French Revolution.

WASHINGTON.

Modern history has not so spotless a character to commemorate. Invincible in resolution, firm in conduct, incorruptible in integrity, he brought to the helm of a victorious republic, the simplicity and innocence of rural life; he was forced into greatness by circumstances, rather than led into it by inclination, and prevailed over his enemies rather by the wisdom of his designs, and the perseverence of his character, than any extraordinary genius for the art of war. A soldier from necessity and patriotism, rather than disposition, he was the first to recommend pacific councils when the independence of country was secured; and bequeathed to his countrymen an address on leaving the government, to which there is no composition of uninspired wisdom which can bear a comparison.

He was modest without diffidence, sento the voice of fame, without vanity;—independent and dignified, without eitheir asperity or pride. He was a friend to liberty, but not to licentiousness; not to the dreams of enthusiasts, but to those practical ideas which America inherited from her English descent, and which were opposed to nothing so much as to the extravagant love of power in the French Democracy. Accordingly, after having signalized his life by successful resistance to English oppression, he closed it by the warmest advice to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain; and by his casting vote, shortly before his resignation, ratified a treaty of friendly and commercial intercourse, between the mother country and its emancipated offspring. He was a Cromwell, without his ambition; a Sylla, without his crimes; and, after having raised his country by his exertions, to the rank of an independent state, closed his career by a voluntary relinquishment of the power which a grateful people had bestowed. It is the highest glory of England to have given birth, even amidst transantlantic winds, to such a man; and, if she cannot remember him among those who have extended her provinces or augmented her dominions, she may at least feel a legitimate pride in the victories which he achieved; and the great qualities which he exhibited in the contest with herself; and indulge with satisfaction in the reflection, that vast empire which neither the ambition of Louis XIV. nor the power of Napolean could not dismember, received its first rude shock from the courage which she had communicated to her offspring; and that amidst the convulsions and revolutions of other States, real liberty has arisen in that country alone, which inherited in its veins the true principles of British freedom.

A WORD FOR BOOK BORROWERS.—Those who have collected books, and whose good nature has prompted them to accommodate their friends with them, will feel the sting of an answer which a man of wit made to one who lamented the difficulty which he found in persuading his friends to return the volumes which he had lent them—"Sir," said he, "your acquaintances find, I suppose, that it is much more easy to retain the books themselves than what is contained in them." I would just observe here that nothing can be more mean and unkind than to borrow books of persons, and to lose them as is frequently the case. If my friend gratifies my request in lending—if by so doing, he saves me the expense of purchasing—or if, also, by the loan, I gain considerable information or intellectual profit—it is base and ungrateful either to suffer the book to be injured, or not to return it. I give this as a hint to some who are more in the habit of *borrowing* than *returning* books.—*Buck's Anecdotes.*

IRISH GALLANTRY AND WIT.—We clip the following from the Providence Chronicle, the Editor of which paper clipped it from an exchange. "A few days since a sudden gust of wind took a parasol from the hands of its owner; and before one had a chance to recollect whether it would be etiquette to catch the parasol of a lady to whom he had never been introduced, a lively Emeralder dropped his hod of bricks, caught the parachute in the midst of its Elssler gyrations, and presented it to the loser with a low bow, which reminded us of poor Power. "Faith, Ma'am said he," as he did so, "if you were as strong as you are handsome, it would'nt have got away from you."

"Which shall I thank you for first, the service or the compliment?" asked the lady smiling.

"Troth, ma'am," said Pat, again touching the place where once stood the brim of what was once a beaver, "that look of your beautiful eye *thanked me for both!*"

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANECDOTE.—A SWEARER REPROVED.—Some little boys were playing at marbles on the village green.—One of them irritated, by losing the game, swore and used ill language, upon which the winner answered mildly, "Why do you swear and take God's name in vain? I will rather give you back your marbles again that you should go on so." "What then do you say when you lose?" rejoined the other, "for my part I am so vexed that I cannot help swearing. "How wicked," remarked the first, "you never hear me swear, for I go to Sunday School every Sunday, and have learned that swearing is sin. If you knew how angry God is with you whenever you take his name in vain, you would soon leave it off."—*Christian Watchman.*

PHILOSOPHY OF HEAT.—"Well, my little fellow," said a certain Principal to a juvenile philosopher, whose mamma had been teasing the learned Knight to test the astonishing abilities of her boy.—"what are the properties of heat?" "The chief property of heat is, that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them."—"Very good, indeed—can you give me a familiar example?" "Yes, sir; in summer, when it is hot the days are long and in winter when it is cold, they become short." The learned Knight stopped his examination, and was lost in amazement that so familiar an instance should have so long escaped his own observation.—*English paper.*

Potatoes planted below three feet do not vegetate; at one foot they grow thickest; and at two feet they are retarded two or three months

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HOW TO DO IT.—"What a pretty little child that is," said the schoolmaster to Mrs. ——. 'Its countenance is so expressive. Why, madam, how very much it looks like you!" Our schoolmaster said he never had a better boarding place after that.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac simile signature of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies*

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS

Positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALLEY'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns and Scalds and sore Eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS

On the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD Pills, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

Doctor O. C. Lin.

HEADACHE.

Dr. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or billious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

For the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in the most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, Coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

INDIA HAIR DYE,

Colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S EXPECTORANT will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, Coughs and Colds taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

Will eradicate all Worms in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

Fellow-Citizens,—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.

A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America. Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume. The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C Brownlee, D. D., and is only *one* out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842.

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its innate value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE."

A very liberal offer!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

⁂ Persons inclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them

Also, in press, another *important, valuable*, and *cheap work*, in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,

In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,

Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published for enterprising men to make money by their sale, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers throughout the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, *entire*, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an Illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions. 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842 33m6

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

L. W. BLISS' Window Sash

" Bliss' & Co. " Blinds.

Holme's Simpson & Salsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,

October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.

De Ruyter, June 20, 1842.

JAMES M. LETTS.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14 GEORGE W. SUTTON.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Sept. 14, 1842.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, at reduced prices at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*

May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who adevrtise two columns.

May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES. Superior quality, fashionable Hats just received, and for sale low at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.

De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on HART, ACKLEY & CO.

October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf

May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mrtgages, &c. just printed, and for sale at this office.

De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Oct. 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the

May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Spafford B. Maxson H. P. Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen—Stephen M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin.
New York City—Paul Stillman.
Newport—Daniel Truman.
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers
Persia—Dea. Horace Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
[illegible] G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Brookfield—Rowland T. Greene.
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams.
Watson—Ezra Whitford.
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Alex. Campbell, Sanford P. Stillman.
Hopkinton—Joseph Spicer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—P. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—J. A. R. Greenman
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clarke.
Northampton—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N. Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co.—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co.—James Dunham.

The Seventh-day Baptist Register

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT DE RUYTER, MADISON CO., N. Y.,

BY

JAMES BAILEY.

TERMS.—To village subscribers who have the paper left at their doors, $2 25, in advance, or $2 50, at the expiration of the year.

☞ To office and mail subscribers, $2 in ADVANCE.

Each communication, involving facts and intended for insertion in the paper, must be accompanied by a responsible name.

No subscription received for a less term than six months.

☞ All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞ Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All letters and communications to ensure attention should be addressed to the publisher *free of postage*

H. W. Rider

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.

VOL. III.—NO 52.] JAMES BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor. [WHOLE NO. 156.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,——The SEVENTH DAY *is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*—COMMANDMENT.——*If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments.*—JESUS CHRIST.

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.] DE RUYTER, N. Y., FOURTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1843. [PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Original Papers.

For the Register.

BR. BAILEY,—Some six months since I proposed some few queries in your paper like the following, "Is it consistent for a S. D. B. Minister to baptize one with whom he will not commune? one who connects himself with no church? or one who keeps not the Sabbath?" Not having the files of your paper I may have varied the wording a little now, but I have given the substance I believe, and for this reason I may not answer my respondent, Eld. Eli S. Bailey, as correctly as I otherwise might. My reason for not sooner replying, is, Eld. J. G. requested the privilege of responding, but having long waited, I shall endeavor to maintain the negative of my "string of queries."

For the sake of rarifying the "fog" which some may raise, I remark, that as some place the "laying on of hands" between baptism and communion, together with the "right hand of fellowship," I shall only say that I cannot find one single text of scripture to maintain such a view, and however proper it may be to practice imposition of hands, yet I believe it would puzzle even a sprinkling minister to prove that it stands between baptism and communion. I am not now denying the propriety of the practice, but the place which has been assigned to it in the church. Query. Why practice imposition of hands and not wash feet?

That the Apostles practiced "imposition of hands," I admit, but that they placed it between baptism and communion, or by it, consider it to be even a necessary requisite to communion, or that it was the initiating act to the visible church, I call upon my opponent to prove. It cannot be proved from Acts viii. 19, but that those individuals upon whose head hands were laid, had participated in the communion once and again. Hands were laid on some time previous to baptism. See Acts ix. 17, 18. These remarks seemed necessary to clear away all fog so that we might enjoy a transparent atmosphere.

To proceed, then. By the unanimous consent of all Christian denominations, (except one, I believe,) baptism is a prerequisite to communion, so that as Dr. Woll said, "Among all the absurdities ever practiced, none ever heard of this, viz: That of admitting persons to the communion without previous baptism," so that I agree that baptism is a prerequisite to communion. This being the case, may I not inquire if all baptized persons have not a *right* to participate in the communion. If baptism be the only prerequisite to communion which the bible recognizes, then all baptized persons have a right to the communion. And that all baptized persons have a right to commune, is evident from Acts ii. 41, 42, where those who were baptized continued in "fellowship and *breaking of bread*." Baptism then appears to be the only thing required by the bible to be done between repentance and communion, for it is certain that "imposition of hands" oft *preceded* baptism, and that it was not the initiating act to the communion, is evident from the fact that it was often practiced *several times* upon the *same individual*. Compare Acts viii. 13 with Acts xiii. 3. Thus we see that "laying on of hands" has no connection with communion, and he that undertakes to prove that the giving of the right hand of fellowship is of divine authority, or even an apostolic practice as an initiating act into the visible church, will find as Herculean a task as to find infant sprinkling or first day Sabbath. Thus we see that baptism is the public initiatory and consecrating act which introduces a person into, and recognizes him a member of Christ's visible church. Consequently it is altogether inconsistent (if not unscriptural,) for an administrator to perform the public initiating act upon one with whom he cannot or will not walk after they are admitted, or in other words, will not commune. For a minister to hang the badge of discipleship upon one whom he cannot recognize as such, must be inconsistent practice. But my opponent may say, "that baptism and communion are two things quite different." So they are. But who dare perform the solemn right of baptism on one who refuses to obey the *dying command* of his Savior, "*do this in remembrance of me*"? Men are to be taught previous to baptism, and it requires but little teaching to show that the command for being baptized is no more obligatory than partaking of the Lord's supper. And for one I should seriously hesitate about performing the solemn ordinance of baptism upon any one who refuse obedience to Christ's command. If obedience be not an evidence of repentance and faith, what is?—and if obedience be wanting, what else can be? And that candidate who can disobey the dying command of his Savior, lacks an important qualification for baptism, and one that ought to *preclude* him from it.

It is the want of implicit obedience to the authority of God that has divided the church of God into so many fragments.—Let men but bow to God and yield submission to his commands, and to morrow's sun would witness, "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." Heaven would keep a jubilee, and hell filled with despair, and devils gnaw their tongues in hopeless disappointment of any farther increase of their number. Therefore it seems to be very inconsistent for one to baptize another, and then not let him have a seat with him at the Lord's table. Christ himself has defined the prerequisites for both baptism and communion, and who shall disannul them? or who shall sunder what he has joined together? I think I have fully shown that it is inconsistent with the principle of bible truth, church organization, and admission into Christ's visible church, for a minister to baptize one with whom he cannot commune, or who refuses to acknowledge himself a member of Christ's visible church, and therefore refuse obedience to the laws and ordinances of Christ's house. Thus the two first of my "string of queries," I have endeavored to answer negatively.

I now proceed to the other, viz: Is it consistent or right for us as Sabbath keeping ministers to baptize a Sabbath breaker? It would seem as if there could be but one answer to the above, if we were only fully persuaded which the Sabbath day was of the seven. If my opponent has a query about it in his own mind, I would say, that, perhaps, he might baptize one who did not keep the *seventh* day. But if I have not misunderstood him, he fully believes that the *seventh* day is the Sabbath. Now, Br., it is or it is not. There can be no medium between, can there? If the seventh day is the Sabbath, IT IS. If it is not, it is not. Just say which. I know my Br. will say the *seventh* day is the *Sabbath*. Now, then, all we have to do to answer the above question is, to find out what is a prerequisite of baptism. The bible says, "repentance and faith." What is repentance? Is it not sorrow for the past and reformation for the future? Of what are we to repent? Of disobedience of God's commandments? Now, I ask, can that be gospel repentance which only repents of some acts of disobedience, while it does not of all? I thought Paul said, "if we disobeyed one command we were guilty of all." Was Paul mistaken? I trow not. But my opponent will say I must allow every man to enjoy his own opinion about the Sabbath. Very well. Why not allow every man to enjoy his own opinion about the mode of baptism? Consistency is a rare jewel. Can Br. B. spare one? But Br. Bailey will say, let us go together as far as we agree. Well, how far do you and your candidate for baptism agree? Only to the second verse of the second chapter of Genesis. For third *there* says that the *seventh* day is the Sabbath, while you and he begins *there* to *disagree*. Why not begin to agree here before you come to baptism? If you cannot agree upon the meaning of such a plain passage as that, how can you agree to go down into the water together? This reminds me of the boy who began at the back end of the arithmetic to learn to cypher ere he understood *Addition*. I am well aware that in reading Hebrew we begin at the back side, but I was taught in reading English books to commence on the *first* page. This reading the bible backwards is the great cause of disagreement among Protestants. Would my Br. baptize one who denied the facts contained in the *first* chapter of Genesis? Certainly not. Why, then, one who disbelieves a plain important fact narrated in the second? I pause for a reply. I say, then, let us go together as far as we agree, even if it be to the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, "for how can two walk together except they be agreed," and what kind of agreement is that when two go down into the water disagreeing whether seventh day is not first day, unless it be agreed while in the water to bury all former disagreeings between them.

I now wish to ask, how much *better* is it to *baptize* a Sabbath *breaker* than to *sprinkle* a Sabbath *keeper*? No fog Br. about this "string of queries" is there? If you grant to one the right of opinion, why not the other? Why reject the sprinkled Sabbath *keeper* and admit the baptized Sabbath *breaker* in our creed? Which, think you, is the greatest sin of the two, to violate God's Sabbath where we have a plain and positive command, or to change the *mode* of *baptism*? Shall I ever hear any more from my opponent about *Sunday* folks deciding upon the comparative magnitude of creation and redemption, while he sits umpire upon a question of perhaps greater importance?

I, therefore, am of the opinion that it is inconsistent for a believer in the Sabbath to perform so solemn an act as baptism upon one who habitually violates it. It lowers down the Sabbath to a mere nothing, one of the *non*-essentials, and goes far to lead the people to suppose that our regard for the Sabbath is a mere superstitious tradition of Jewish extraction, and of but little consequence in the sight of God, and that our blessed Redeemer makes no difference between those who keep and those who do not keep his commandment. Thus we destroy one of the best evidences of our adoption, for Christ says, "if ye love me, keep my commandments"; but we say by our practice "only a part of them," that will answer well enough for baptism; keep the rest when "you get ready." That we may all be guided into *truth* is the prayer of SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD.

Petersburgh, Feb. 6, 1813.

Moral Reform Department.

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

THE LIBERTINE'S CODE OF MORALS.

NO. II.

4. The Seducer *must be treated with the utmost tenderness, especially by the most virtuous part of society, lest he become reckless of his character and hopelessly corrupt.*

It is, I well know, a fearful thing to lose one's character, and the conscious self-respect which pertains to it; worse yet to deserve the loss. It is a horrible evil to a young man; why is it less so to a young woman? Let justice look on both sides.

Again, if it is horrible to be expelled from public confidence, it is ten-fold more horrible to retain that confidence, and constantly use it for the seduction and ruin of unsuspecting innocence!

We come then to the only just and wise conclusion—treat well those who will repent and reform. Let tenderness be freely bestowed upon those who will cease to lay desolate the fairest hopes and the purest bliss of virtuous families. Here let mercy "know its appointed bound." The infinite compassion of Jehovah goes no farther.

The plea "lest he become hopelessly corrupt," is sometimes, perhaps often, urged in behalf of those whose hearts are already rotten to the very core. Sincerely, therefore, as I should love to restore the truly penitent, I should not love to warm the stiffened viper into life in my bosom. How many bosoms have bled incurably from wounds thus given.

Reclaimed rakes, say some mothers to their daughters, make good husbands.—Those daughters become weeping wives, and mothers of broken families. Not always so perhaps, but often, quite too often for the trustworthiness of the libertine maxim which the short-sighted mother took up.

5. The code in question maintains that the *seducer proves himself worthy of the first society of either sex; but that the seduced are unworthy of even the lowest.*

That young man who makes conquests (so runs the doctrine) is no clown or fool. He is accomplished and winning; looks benevolent. What better proof of his high claims than his success in captivating and vanquishing in spite of almost any resistance?

Wherever the sentiment will carry, you will find it put forward; badges of victory are the index of his noble qualities—the ensigns of his glory. Who should stand first in refined society if not he?

But where are those once virtuous ladies who stood on his level in public esteem?—No longer to be named in the circle where he moved. His own hand seized them and hurled them down ten thousand fathoms deep, never to rise again. This act, according to the code, is not his guilt but his glory.

And this is a doctrine in morals for the good government of Christian society in a Christian land!

6. Filthy prints, licentious tales, and indecent scenic exhibitions, are every way tolerable, and worthy of covert, if not of open patronage; but moral reform papers, expositions of the evils of licentiousness, and especially a fearless intelligible exhibition of God's truth on this subject from the pulpit, are horribly and insufferably polluting.

Here we have another principle which emanates from that most benevolent regard which the libertine feels for the good of society! No men so sensitive to the touch of moral pollution as they! No ears are so refined and so quick to detect and repel an improper allusion as theirs! Men who live day and night in the atmosphere of pollution, and whose imaginations are saturated with its effluvia, should doubtless be the conservators of the public purity.

That they should be thrown into sore trouble by any intelligible and righteous discussion of this subject is no matter of wonder. The remark long since fell from the lips of consummate wisdom; 'Every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved.' Rebuke is scorching where conscience seconds all its stern appeals.

A still more prevalent reason may be given; for unfortunately the libertine's course rarely leaves him much conscience. His *code of morals is in danger.* It would not be safe to let this be exposed to the light. The touch of divine truth upon it, or even of unperverted reason, would wither it, like the east wind on Jonah's gourd. Once withered, and the rising sun of a just public indignation would scorch them till they might well say,—'let me die, for it is better for me to die than to live.'

I pity the man whose imagination is so active and prolific in impure associations than even if now virtuously inclined, he cannot safely hear a decent allusion to the seventh commandment. There may be such, and from them may emanate some of the opposition which the advocates of moral reform experience. They deserve our pity. Let them have it. Yet we hope they do not constitute the majority in any respectable society. Therefore they ought not to control the desired action in behalf of virtue. We must not forbear to warn the pure-minded and pour light on their path, because there are some eyes too weak to bear the light.

We now have the leading points of the libertine's code of morals before us. It has been in active operation throughout extensive portions of our land for many years. It has yielded prolific and rapidly recurring harvests of legitimate results.—Blasted innocence; wrecked character; ruined peace; unavailing tears, and "woe too wide to see beyond"—these have been ever accruing to attest the legitimate influence of this code. Success too for the libertine; allurements for young men to enter that career, so strong as to sweep into the current no small portion of the flower of our cities and chief villages; these things combine to show what we may expect from such a code of morals.

Shall it become universal, and sway the sentiment of this nation? This is now the practical question. Shall the pulpit, the Christian press, and the legislators of a Christian land give it their tacit assent?—Then the measure is carried, the code becomes universal law, and the sexton may dig the grave of our country's virtue. He may toll the knell of her rising hopes.—That society whose social maxims are imposed by libertines is morally dead already; physically its population is destined soon to rot, and (thank heaven) leave no posterity behind them. A few years more (as says the voice of recent history)—a few years more with the libertine's practical code and without the gospel, and the Sandwich Islands had been depopulated. If in this Union the country population were as vicious as a portion of the city population are, and if all together were to throw off the divine code and take the libertine's, the coming generations of this race were easily numbered.

And this physical ruin is only a shadow of that substantial, solid desolation which this code must bring over our social and moral well-being.

What shall be done? This evil, let alone by true moralists and Christians, has not cured itself nor shown any tendency towards a cure.

Every symptom under this treatment has waxed worse. So it ever will. While we sleep the enemy sows tares. Let the pulpit and the Christian press consent to be muzzled on this subject, and no power will arrest the onward career of licentiousness. It has entrenched itself in the high places of our land; the great centres of social influence are falling under its power; the public sentiment of a portion of the ostensibly virtuous community is adapting itself to the libertine's code; a thousand tendencies are ripening towards a general consummation, which, unarrested, must be the moral pollution of a whole people.

H. C.

Children's Department.

The London School Miscellany.

THE FICKLE GIRL.

'Well, I do love Ann Nichols, that I do!' cried little Fanny West to her mother, 'she is such a good tempered girl; I'm sure I like her better than any body in the world, except you. Yes, and I shall always love her, always, as long as I live.'

'I am glad to hear it,' said her mother; 'Ann is a good girl, and I hope you may indeed continue to love her, and never give her pain by slighting her.'

Fanny colored. 'I am sure I shall always feel for her what I do now, *quite* sure,' returned she, 'and I am certain that I shall never give her pain. I know what you mean; but I never had such a nice, kind friend before, as Ann. No, I am positive that I shall never change.'

Her mother made no reply, she looked indeed as if she could have said something, but she continued to pursue her work in silence, and Fanny, though much nettled at the hint which had been thrown out, and longing to repeat her assurance of never changing her sentiments, had no other resource than to follow her example. No sooner, however, did she see Ann, than she repeated the conversation which had passed between herself and her mother.

'And will you change?' asked Ann. 'If I thought you would, I should be so unhappy.'

'Dear, no,' said Fanny; 'I'm sure I never shall, you are such a darling, nice girl, and those others that mother meant, were such queer ones, they were not worth keeping; and besides, I never loved *them*.'

'Then why did you ever choose them?' asked Ann.

Fanny was puzzled how to answer this question. Oh! because—because I, that is, they—but what does it signify why?' said she, 'they chose me, and you know one can't help people choosing us for friends, can we?'

'No,' replied Ann, and she sighed. 'But it is not pleasant to be thrown off, and for a new friend too. When I love any body, I like to love them always the same.'

'Oh! so do I,' cried Fanny, 'and I always should have done, if every body was like you; but that they are not, and never will be; and if others change, you know one must change too. But don't let us talk of this. You never will be any thing but what you are now, and I shall always love you just as I do now.'

About a month after this, Fanny's aunt, who was a respectable tradesman's wife in a neighboring town, came with her daughter, who was a little older than herself, on a visit to her mother. As she was unwilling to be at more expense to her sister than she could avoid, and was yet unwilling to wound her by any seeming superiority, she brought with her a very pretty new frock, exactly like her own child's, as a present to Fanny. Sunday came, and oh! who was so delighted as Fanny? who had such a kind, good aunt as she, or such a pretty, agreeable cousin as herself? The two sisters walked first to church; the two little girls followed. Fanny saw not the ground on which she trod, so high did she hold her head, but she contrived, nevertheless, to notice every one whom she passed, and she secretly hoped that she too was seen. Her cousin had a smarter appearance altogether than herself, and she was not a little flattered at walking by her side, or at its being known that she possessed such a relation.

As they turned the corner of a street, she unexpectedly saw Ann Nichols standing at the door of her grandmother's cottage, waiting to walk with her to church. Ann nodded to her, and smiled brightly and affectionately, but strange to say, Fanny's memory seemed suddenly to have received an injury, for she scarcely recognized her, and barely returning her salutation, she began a fresh conversation with her cousin, then holding her head still more erect, she walked on without staying to take any further notice of her.

The whole of the day she was full of her frock and of her cousin's agreeable qualities; she thought no more of Ann, or of the look of mortified affection that followed the slight she had shown her. Perhaps, indeed, this had escaped her, so fully was she occupied with her own appearance and with her cousin; be that as it may, there was no remembrance left of the circumstance in her own mind, and Fanny had thought for no one till the departure of her cousin two days after.

'How dull I am,' exclaimed she on the evening of that day. 'I shall go and look for Ann,' and off she set with all speed.—Ann was at home, but how altered, she showed no pleasure at seeing her, nor once attempted to interrupt Fanny's continued prattle, or to reply to her repeated expressions of pleasure at seeing her. 'Why, what's the matter?' said Fanny, at last, 'what's come to you, Ann?'

'The truth,' replied the little girl, 'and a painful truth it is. O Fanny! how I loved you, and how truly would I have loved you always! but you love a new frock and a new friend better than me, and you must keep them, for my friend must be like myself, one who will not be ashamed of me in any company, nor desert me for another who has no other merit than being known the last.'

From the Boston Quarterly Review.

NOVEL READING AND REALITY.

It is never good to excite the mind or the head overmuch, save when it can find immediate vent in actions which concern real life. A confirmed novel reader is always morbid; on some sides preternaturally sensitive, on others preternaturally callous; capable, it may be, of talking much fine sentiment, but wanting in that spiritual strength, in that moral robustness, which is equal to the performance of a useful but difficult part in real life. The less fine sentiment we have on our lips, the more genuine feelings shall we have in our hearts; and the more noble and generous actions shall we perform. He who stoops to sentimentalize about poverty, will be the last to throw his cloak over the tattered garbidine of the beggar.

This is no doubt all very antiquated, and all together old-fashioned. But we hope our young friends, seated on rich ottomans, or reclining on soft couches, with the last new novel still moist from the press, will forgive this our antediluvianism. It is with no vinegar visage, nor pietistic cant, that we tell them to throw that novel aside, to rouse themselves from their indolence, and go forth and devote the sensibilities of their hearts, the richness of their fancies, and the creativeness of their imaginations, to the great and noble work of revealing actual distress, and of up-building the cause of truth and righteousness on earth. O, my young friends, there is not such an overplus of generous sentiment, of warm and noble feeling, in this cold wintry world of ours, that you have any to waste over a Paul Clifford, or a Jack Sheppard. No; go forth into real life, and let your sensibilities flow out for the actually poor and wretched; let the tear, so lovely in the eye of beauty, start at no fictitious woe. That poor mother, by her dying boy in that poor hovel, needs it; those poor children, ragged, incrusted with filth, growing up to fill your penitentiaries, need it; the wrongs and outrages man is every where inflicting upon man, should call it forth. Throw away the last new novel; go with me through the dark lanes, blind courts, into these damp cellars unfinished garrets, where poverty, vice, and crime are crowded together, layer upon layer, where breeds the corruption that pollutes our whole atmosphere. Here my friends is a volume that may excite you; here is a work that you may read. Forget your luxury; forget your luxurious ease; blush for your repinings, your sentimental whimperings, your vapors and indigestion; and remember that you are men and women, and that it is your business to make this earth a paradise, and every human heart a meet temple for the living God. Decidedly my young friends, you have no occasion to seek excitement in Jack Sheppard, or in Ernest Maltravers; decidedly you have no time to kill between dinner and the hour to dress for the evening lecture, the evening meeting, the theatre, or the assembly. No; you have duties, high and solemn duties, and no fine sentiment, no ability to talk sweetly and pathetically of the last new novel, will weigh one feather in your favor, if you are not true to duty in earnest to silence the groans of this nether world, and to deliver the whole creation into the glorious "liberty of the sons of God."

Religious Department.

REVERENCE THE SCRIPTURES.—It is always painful to us to hear allusions of levity to the word of God, although they may not amount to coarse profanity. Such allusions are dishonoring to God and dangerous to the souls of men. Luther said, 'Whom God would destroy, he permits to trifle with Scripture.' Indeed such things very dreadfully harden the heart. A good practical writer says:

"It is of the greatest importance that we should resist the temptation, frequently so strong, of [illegible] idea to a scriptural usage, a scriptural expression, a scriptural text, or a scriptural name. Nor should we hold ourselves guiltless, though we have been misled by mere negligence. Every person of good taste will avoid reading a parody of a beautiful poem, because the recollection of the degraded likeness will always obtrude itself upon our memories, when we wish to derive pleasure from the contemplation of the elegance of the original. But how much more urgent is the duty by which we are bound to keep the pages of the Bible clear of any impression tending to diminish the blessing of habitual respect and reverence to our Maker's law."

THE CHRISTIAN'S WORK.—The proper work of Christians is the extension of Christianity; the adding to the cloud witnesses; the diminution of the sons of darkness; the accession of gems to the Redeemer's Crown. It is to be imbued with holy, untiring anxieties to rescue beings like themselves from going down to the pit; and, because time is short, to devote every power, to consecrate every talent, devise every means, employ every resource, to "save souls from death,"—constantly to remember, that men are always perishing; that, therefore, we should be always laboring; that the season for activity is circumscribed—and that, ere long, the night will come—it is coming—when our tongues shall be silent, our hands motionless, and our hearts pulseless:—'For there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest."
—*John Adey.*

THOUGHTS FOR THE AFFLICTED.—My afflictions are fewer than my sins, and lighter than my deserts.

My afflictions are as much the fruit of God's love as any of the bounties of his providence.

It gives no pleasure to God to see me suffer. "He doth not afflict willingly." If I am in heaviness there is a need for it.

Better people than I have had as sore trials, yet uttered no complaint.

Some things in the work of sanctification cannot ordinarily be obtained without sorrow.

If I know nothing of the pains of earth, I shall hardly be well prepared for the joys of heaven.

No one now in heaven regrets having gone there through great tribulation.

"That temper and conduct which is called "spirited," in asserting our rights, and maintaining our consequence, is as unwise and unpolitic as it is unchristian like.—Nothing forms so truly great and dignified a character as the meekness and gentleness of Christ."

Never trifle with a child or speak beseechingly to it, when it is doing an improper thing, or when watching an opportunity to do so.

"Open rebuke is better than secret love."

THE REGISTER.

De Ruyter, February 23, 1843.

Close of the Volume.

The present No. closes the 3d Vol. of the Register, and with it our labor is sealed for the Judgment. We are not ignorant of the fact, that those labors have been very imperfect; and it is very possible that we have gone through the year with accomplishing less good than might be expected from the station we hold, and we cannot let this opportunity pass without asking that we may not be regarded as altogether culpable for all the defects that may have appeared.—A retrospect of the year suggests to us, that had we been more untiring and diligent, much more might have been accomplished; and while we ask the indulgence of our readers on this account, we also hope that some good has been accomplished, and most ardently desire that whatever has been sown in weakness may be raised in power. Our aim has been to elevate the standard of piety, and create a greater relish for the truth on the part of christians, and vindicate the neglected and down trodden law of God. We have not been insensible to the necessity of imparting right instruction to youthful minds.

During the year we have had the happiness of recording the wonderful dealings of God, in the conversion of many from sin, and several from the errors that have come into the church in the dark ages. Among whom have been more than half-a-dozen ministers of the gospel. The Sabbath has occupied an unusual share of attention, and more has been accomplished in a reform on this subject than during any previous year. There remains yet much to be done, and we trust the coming year will tell more for this subject than has yet been told. We shall have an eye to this labor; and more especially because there is no other paper that advocates the Sabbath of the Lord God. Neither is there an Editor to be found who is willing that his paper should be the medium of shedding forth the whole light of the Sabbath. The charge is hard, but true, and we pray God to give Editors, as all other men, such love for him and his truth that they will be willing to receive and practice it themselves while they teach it to others.

We trust we shall be pardoned for alluding to our pecuniary affairs, as this more than all other causes has embarrassed our operations. At the commencement of the year we fixed the terms of the paper at $2 in advance, hoping that as the sum was so small that all of our subscribers would meet it promptly, it being less than the average price of religious papers of the same size. On the two former vols. there was due about $1,500. On the present vol. only about one third have paid; so that now we have about $3,000 due on subscription for the Register. Any one can see that we must necessarily be somewhat straitened to meet our engagements. Owing to the small proportion paid, our bills have grown quite too large with printers and paper makers. It is not hard therefore to see that the embarrassment in pecuniary matters must of necessity in a great measure unfit us for Editorial labors. We anticipate for the year to come to devote more of our own time to editing, or obtain the services of some other one. Promptness on the part of our patrons will so relieve us as to render our labor pleasant to us, and profitable to them.

We have during the last two years issued 1,200 papers, and our subscription list has not been less than about 1,100. We now have about the latter number of subscribers. We also distribute some 50 papers weekly gratuitously.

We shall immediately proceed with the fourth volume, trusting that those who have given us their patronage will still continue it. We also expect that those who are in arrears will remember that we do not discontinue papers till arrearages are paid.—We have, we think, been so lenient that no one can complain. A great proportion of publishers have repeatedly called upon their patrons to "pay up," but we have not, and do not now see it our duty to call upon our subscribers thus publicly, because many who have paid promptly dislike to be greeted with such a message. Those who are in arrears to us probably know the fact as well as we. We expect that all who take and read a religious newspaper have sufficient understanding of what is right. We have therefore expected that all who intended ever to pay would do so when their circumstances would admit, without a special public invitation.

Our terms for vol. 4th will be $2 *in advance.* This we shall consider due on the reception of the first number, and shall make no extra charge for a delay in payment. Most of our subscribers can meet this at once. There are probably some who cannot be so prompt. If we allow such a few weeks to make payment, we do not anticipate to grant indulgences to any who could as well meet the demand at one time as another. Our subscribers where we have Agents will please make remittances through them. Others may get the Post Master at whose office they receive their papers to forward the money to us. If our agents and other friends of the press will take the trouble to call upon subscribers for settlement, and obtain other subscribers, we will amply reward them for the labor.—Sometime during the coming year we hope to visit our subscribers generally and make settlement, and confer with them relative to the interests of the press.

To those who have contributed to render the Register interesting and profitable by their communications, we most cordially tender our grateful acknowledgments while we request a continuance of the same.—We would be glad if our writers would be more free and general, in making themselves useful by this means. "A word fitly spoken, how good it is?" "In the morning sow thy seed, in the evening withhold not thy hand." May we not for the coming year look for more help from those who are able to impart instruction?

Attention to the Sabbath.

We had the pleasure of spending the last Sabbath in Hamilton, with a small company of believers in the obligation of all men to remember the Sabbath of the commandment, to keep it holy. A lecture was delivered there last fall on the subject of the Sabbath by Eld. E. S. Bailey. Since that time there has been considerable excitement on the subject. Several have expressed themselves convinced that the Sabbath of the commandment should be kept; but as yet only one family has come to its observance. Some four or five of our members have lived in the place two or three years. They now are so much encouraged by the addition to their numbers, and by the excitement on many minds, that they have commenced Sabbath meetings, which they hope to continue until it may be deemed expedient to organize a Seventh-day Baptist Church in this most desirable of all locations. They will be supplied with preaching most of the time from Brookfield and this place. May the Lord bless his truth there, and build up a church that shall be zealous to do his whole will.

The Enquirer No. 2.

We have received No. 2 of the Enquirer, published by E. C. Delavan. It contains correspondence and discussion relative to the proper kind of wine to be used at the communion, and the wine question generally, with an Appendix. It is a large quarto, of about 50 pages. It may be obtained of O. Scovil, Albany, Gen. Ag't, at 25 cents the single copy, $1 for five copies. As we have just received the 2d No. we are not able to speak of its merits. The reputation of the Publisher, however, is a sufficient guaranty that the work is valuable. Both sides of the question are discussed in this No.

INDIAN MISSION CONVENTION.—We have received the proceedings of the Indian Mission Convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio. The object of the Convention was to form a western organization for the promotion of Indian Missions. This object was accomplished, and a Society formed under the title of the American Indian Mission Association. The object is, the promotion of the spiritual and temporal interests of the Aborigines of America, by the preaching of the Gospel and other religious institutions, by the establishment of schools both male and female, from primary schools to those of the highest order, and to promote industry and civilization.—It is a Baptist organization exclusively.

We wish the enterprise much success.

For the Register.

Revival in Clarence.

CLARENCE, February 6, 1843.

DEAR BRO. BAILEY—It may be interesting to yourself, and the friends of Zion in general, to be informed of the special grace of God towards the church in Clarence. It has indeed been a time of refreshing of late from the presence of our God. Its appearance was on this wise: Four weeks since the brethren concluded to hold a meeting for one week day and night.—Accordingly the meeting commenced, but the traveling became so bad many of the brethren who lived at the distance of a few miles could not attend except by dint of effort; consequently our congregation was small, and prospects dark; however, we soon *felt* and *saw* tokens of DIVINE and *immediate* help. "We thanked God, and took courage." Soon the mercy-drops fell upon us. The love of God in the hearts of his children, was no longer like "fire shut up in their bones," but it broke forth like an "overflowing stream." The week was spent; the brethren resolved to continue the meeting. The work increased, and thus for four weeks, night and day without intermission, I was helped to preach once, twice, and sometimes thrice a day, having no one to assist so much as to preach one sermon. The brethren, however, were faithful—discharging their duties with energy and promptness. During the course of the meeting, 31 were added to the church, of which number 19 embraced the Sabbath of the Lord our God, having hitherto been in the observance of the first day of the week. Connected with this subject, were a number of very interesting circumstances. A number of individuals came forward as backsliders, confessing the reason of their backsliding, that in time past they had come to the knowledge of the Sabbath, and were unwilling to keep it, and hence they backslid from God. Others, having become awakened during the meeting to a sense of their "lost condition," when inquiring of God the way that "leads to Zion's hill," have come to a knowledge of the Sabbath, and instead of "going forward," they have "conferred with the flesh," having turned aside from the "holy commandment" unto "old wives' fables," choosing rather to enjoy their own *ease,* than to "deny themselves," and thereby have right to the tree of life through obedience to the commandments of God, Rev. xxii. 14. We received no other opposition during the meeting except a little from some of our *pious* neighbors who seem to be far more concerned about the "bad influence" of "Jewish Laws," than the damning consequence or character of Gentile sins! But while our *Christian* neighbors, having a holy dread of legal defilement, chose to absent themselves from the "synagogue," it gave the "common people" an admirable opportunity, and they heard us "gladly." We however regretted very much the smallness of our house, which is only 30 by 40, for upon one occasion it was thought there were at least one hundred people that could not get within hearing distance.

Yours, in gospel bonds,

N. V. HULL.

For the Register.

The Second Advent Nigh!

BY BENJAMIN CLARK.

In three Chapters.

(Concluded from page 178)

CHAPTER III.

An inquiry concerning the time spoken of by Daniel the prophet.

Mr. Miller contends that the "*two thousand and three hundred days,*" (interpreted years,) in the 8th chapter of Daniel, is to be the time of the second coming of Christ. But this text expressly refers to the time when the "sanctuary" was to be cleansed, and notwithstanding there are a number of dates and times expressly given in the book of Daniel, and in the Revelations, yet, we find no express time given in any part of the scriptures as referring to the second Advent of our Savior. The apostles asked him, saying, "Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel? And he said unto them, It is not for you to know the times or the seasons which the Father hath put in his own power.'—Acts i. 6. Again, if neither men, nor the angels of heaven, neither the Son, but the Father only, knew the "day or hour" or "the time," of his second coming; (Mark xiii. 32, 33,) then, we ask, how the angel Gabriel could reveal the time to Daniel? I repeat this question, and respectfully ask Mr. Miller, or any of his friends, that if the "angels of heaven" did not know the day or the hour, how Gabriel could reveal the time to Daniel?

The answer may be, the year, and not the day, or hour. But is not the day and hour given when the Messiah would be cut off? (Dan. ix. 24 to 27.) And did he not say before he was crucified, "My hour is come"? Thus, if we go back "seventy weeks," or seventy times seven years from the death of Christ, we shall come precisely to the time that the decree went forth to Ezra to restore and build Jerusalem. (Ezra viii. ch.)

But the time to the cleansing of the sanctuary 2,300 days, the time to the crucifixion of Christ, "seventy weeks," the time that Ezra and Nehemiah would be rebuilding Jerusalem seven weeks, (49 years,) the time the gospel would be confirmed or preached "one week" (7 years by John the Baptist, and by Christ,) and the time "to the end of those wonders" noted in the 10, 11, 12 chapters of Daniel, seem to be given to Daniel, even to the time that he would "rest and stand in his lot at the end of the days." Now we will look at these three last chapters of Daniel, as only one chapter, containing only one subject; only one vision and its explanation. That is, the kings that would reign, and the rulers down to the time that Michael would stand up and the resurrection, first, "some to everlasting life" and second, "some to shame and everlasting contempt." And to the time that the wise shall shine forth as "the stars" or "as the Sun in the kingdom of their Father." Now all these things were to be finished: but the second coming of Christ which would be *some where in the course of this vision,* but not expressly defined at what time, only after the reign of a certain king,* or ruler, which would do such and such things: "and at that time shall Michael stand up the great prince," &c.

Christ foretold his disciples of certain signs which would proceed his coming; such as wars, famines, pestilence, earthquakes, false prophets, and many saying, lo here! and lo there! iniquity abounding, and the love of many waxing cold; and as it was in the time before the flood, and also in the time of Lot, the people were going on with all manner of worldly business, and worldly expectation, when the flood came, and when the fire and brimstone came upon Sodom: "even thus shall it be when the Son of Man is revealed." But the gospel was first to be preached among all nations, (which is said to be now accomplished in some measure.)

Mr. Miller has some twenty-five signs, such as—The increase of knowledge, Dan. xii. 4. The increase of riches, James v. 1, 3. The unwillingness of men to hear sound doctrine. Scoffers, saying, Where is the promise of his coming. Perilous times. Departing from the faith. False teachers making merchandize of the people. Mockers in the last time. The falling away of the church. The church in the wilderness forty-two months. The papal power forty-two months, &c., all of which signs appearing to have been fulfilled. And indeed I know not why all the signs given are not fulfilled, unless it be that the sun and moon shall be darkened, and the stars fall from heaven, which would immediately proceed his coming.

As it respects the fulfillment of the prophecies, such as "The nations shall not learn war any more"—"The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of God, as the waters cover the sea," and "All shall know the Lord" &c., I understand will be *after,* and not *before* his second coming; because this "mountain of the Lord's house," is *first* to be "*established*" upon the top of the mountains, and exalted above the hills" before the nations en masse "shall flow unto it." Isa. ii. 2. See also Dan. vii. 13, 14, which show the dominion and glory and the government of the nations to be given to him, *after* he comes "with the clouds of heaven."

For one, the writer of this does rejoice at the late attention given to this subject, so far as respects the fulfillment of the "signs" given by Christ, Matt. xxiv. 32. "When ye shall see all these things, *know that it is near, even at the doors.*" But, at the same time, I do not believe it is wisdom for christians, nor that the best good of christianity requires that any christian should pretend to give particular dates for this important event. But I would endeavor, through his grace, to unite with all those who sincerely pray, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth." And when he says—"Behold I come quickly," may we all anxiously respond—"Amen. Even so, come Lord Jesus.

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*This king is understood by many to refer to Bonaparte.

News of the Day.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Seduction in Philadelphia—Deliberate Murder of the Seducer by the brother of the Seduced—Great Excitement.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12—P. M.

In one of my regular letters a few days since, I briefly alluded to the alleged seduction, or rather abduction as it was then called—of a young lady residing in Southwark, and stated at the time that something serious was likely to grow out of the affair. That prediction has been most sadly realized, and I will now state, as briefly and truly as possible all the circumstances connected with the dreadful affair, which has thrown our whole community into a state of the greatest excitement.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last, considerable talk was produced by the sudden disappearance of a young and handsome girl, aged about 16, named Sarah Mercer, the daughter of Thomas Mercer, 33 Queen street, one of the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants of Southwark. A young man of this city, named Hutchinson Heberton, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in her abduction, and taken before Alderman Mitchell, at the instance of the girl's brother, who threatened him then with instant death if he refused, but was discharged in consequence of the girl's return to her parents on Wednesday evening. It was ascertained, however, that Heberton had seduced the young girl, and that she had gone to a house of ill fame, in the neighborhood of Pine and Twelfth streets, kept by Louis O'Neil, where he had been in the habit of meeting her.

Miss Mercer's absence, as well as her return, according to all statements, was voluntary. The anguish of the family at the knowledge of the dishonor that had fallen upon the daughter, no tongue can tell nor pen describe. To wipe out the stain so far as it was possible so to do, a marriage was proposed to the seducer. This was declined on his part, and the brother of the seduced then challenged him. This was also declined. The infuriate brother, stung almost to madness, determined not to be baulked in his revenge. He watched the movements of Heberton, and having ascertained that he was to leave the city on Friday afternoon or evening in a carriage, by way of Camden, he managed to discover the same in the street, when he employed one of Vanseiver's vehicles, driven by a young man, to whom Mercer gave instructions, pointing out the carriage, to lose sight of it on no condition, but keep close to it, and wherever it went to follow after it.

In this carriage, in company with Heberton, was seated his legal friend and adviser, Jas. C. Vandyke, Esq., from whose office the deceased had left with the avowed object of preventing a meeting with the misguided and excited Mercer. After having driven through several streets, the carriage entered the ferry-boat John Fitch, then lying at Market-st. wharf. Mercer followed after, leaped from his vehicle unobserved, and concealed himself behind a box on board the boat, armed with one of Colt's six-barreled pistols.

Shortly after the carriage was driven on board with the blinds drawn up, and when within a few yards of the Jersey shore Mr. Vandyke got out of the same, walked around, it is presumed, to see that all was safe, when Mercer approached the carriage and fired four balls into it in quick succession. One of them proved fatal, taking effect under the left shoulder blade, and penetrated the heart. Heberton was conveyed to Cake's tavern in Camden, where he expired in a few minutes.

The murderer was immediately arrested, and upon his person was found the pistol, two barrels of which still retained their charge. His conduct during the remainder of the evening is represented as having been wild and frantic, evidently laboring under the most intense excitement.

Thus has the imprudent conduct of a once fond and doating daughter, hurled into misery the peace and happiness of aged and venerable parents! When Miss Sarah Mercer entered her parents residence, after leaving the abode of infamy in Pine street, she avowed her determination not to remain—expressed her attachment for the deceased—and it was only by force that she was compelled to. It is also said that her brother had sworn that she, too, who had disgraced her family, should fall the instant he laid eyes on her; but fortunately he was not permitted to stain his hands with a double murder.

The parties in the above lamentable drama are of the most wealthy and respectable character. Of the Mercers I have partly spoken; and will only add, that the name of the murderer is Singleton Mercer, for the past two or three years a clerk in the store of Carson & Newbold, South Wharves, not yet *twenty years of age,* fond of society and the world. The murdered, Hutchinson Heberton, was the son of the late Dr. Heberton, an estimable man, and who died possessed of great wealth. He is also related to the Messrs. Hebertons merchants, Matthew Newkirk and numerous other wealthy and respectable citizens. He was about 26 years of age, 5 feet ten inches, and considered one of the handsomest young men in Philadelphia. He formerly wore a mustache, but had it shaved off on Wednesday last. He resided with his widowed mother, Ann Heberson, Ninth street, near Arch, where his lifeless body was conveyed on Saturday afternoon about 1 o'clock.

Young Mercer was taken by the Sheriff of Gloucester county to the Woodbury jail, to await his trial for the dreadful deed he has committed, about 1 o'clock yesterday, accompanied by two cousins and an attorney. He appeared perfectly calm and collected.

There are various rumors afloat in connection with this tragic occurrence, and the reputation of the dead Heberton; but I think I have narrated all that can be of interest, and which I believe is strictly correct. No exertion, on my part, has been spared to ferret out the whole affair; and where such universal excitement exists, as does both in this city where the parties all belong, as in Camden, whose shore was the scene of the unfortunate event, it is impossible to derive a more authentic statement. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury has not yet been made public.

Heberton's funeral will take place tomorrow (Monday) at 2 o'clock P. M. from his mother's residence.

It has been said that the above occurrence was one of 'awful retribution;' and that it is such, all who know the parties will readily admit. Heberton has been proclaimed the seducer of a young and virtuous girl, blasting her fair fame, and destroying the peace and happiness of a hitherto respectable family. This, true though it be, did not justify the shedding of his blood. But the whole affair is one of 'awful retribution' throughout.

The period has not been long since the very offense for which Heberton has been violently sent into eternity was actually committed by his murderer, Singleton Hall Mercer, upon the person of a poor friendless servant girl in the family of his aged and respected parents, but which, for the consideration of some three hundred dollars, was quietly hushed up. 'Awful retribution,' indeed! No outraged brother appeared upon the stage in this case, to avenge the wrongs of a poor and unprotected servant girl. No sympathy was excited, no cry of 'satisfaction' was raised, and the money usual exacted by the Guardians of the Poor for the maintenance of illegitimate children, was freely paid in the case alluded to.

Thus you have the character of the parties plainly stated, and if ever there was an 'awful retribution,' it has been most fearfully realized. As I have before said, the parties are wealthy—move in the highest circles—and altogether it is one of the strangest and boldest transactions that has been recorded for years. In making the above expose, I do nothing but what is publicly known and talked of; far be it from me to inflict any farther wound upon the feelings of the already agonized relations of the two parties; but I do most earnestly invoke that justice be done to all. Let not any mawkish and mistaken sympathy be enlisted on either side.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was 'Wilful murder,' and Singleton Hall Mercer was accordingly committed by Justice Harrison, of Camden, to answer the charge of murder in the first degree. During the examination of the prisoner, Ferdinand W. Hubbell, Esq., of this city acted as his counsel.

BRUTUS.

Epidemic in Vermont.—We learn from the Montpelier (Vt.) Watchman that a very dangerous epidemic is prevailing in the northern part of that town, in Charleston, Newark, Burke, and various other sections of the state. In some districts it is said the number of those who are well, is scarcely sufficient to take care of the sick and bury the dead. The same disease prevailed, to a dreadful extent, last season, at Burlington, and in its vicinity, where many of the most valuable citizens fell victims to its violence. It is a disease until recently unknown in that section of the country, and it is thought to be a species of erysipelas.—*Boston Bee.*

Millerism.—A curious case of partial insanity, resulting, we understand, from belief in these doctrines, has lately occurred at North East, Pa., the statements relative to which are furnished us by a friend. The subject is a young man named Putnam, who imbibed the notion that he should die on the last day of the year just expired. For some length of time he has been laboring under this delusion, which he strenuously declared was made known to him by revelation. So infatuated was he with this idea that he gave up his business, employed his time in drawing devices on the tomb stones at the grave yard, and occupied nine days in hewing out a sepulchre in which to die—a grave six feet deep in rock. Accordingly, having made all the preparations, he proceeded to his tomb, which was situated in a secluded spot, accompanied by some two hundred persons, present by invite, and deliberately laid himself down in his grave to die. He remained there for the space of an hour and a half, the assembled multitude, no doubt waiting with anxious suspense to see him give up the ghost; but, to use a vulgar phrase, "he couldn't come it." The miserable man crept out of his hole and departed thence, strongly impressed that he shouldn't die that day.—*Fredonia Censor.*

A Result of the Exploring Expedition.—In the January number of the Horticultural Magazine, in an article entitled "A Retrospective View of Horticulture for the year 1842," we find the following interesting paragraph:—

"An important addition has been, or ultimately will be made on our collections, by the labors of the exploring expedition. The number of live plants brought home amounts to between 200 and 300 species, among them several new fruit trees from the East Indies. The collection of seeds embraces many hundred kinds, from all the various places where the exploring expedition touched: among them many of the ericas, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the splendid Pinus Lambertiana and others, from the Columbia River. The seeds were placed under the direction of the National Institute at Washington, and have been liberally distributed by Dr. Pickering, the curator.

For the growth of the live plants a greenhouse 50 feet long, has been erected on the vacant ground in the rear of the patent office. Part of this has been partitioned off, as a stove or hothouse for the tropical plants and fruits. These, when increased, will probably be distributed among the nurserymen of the country. The whole of the plants are kept under the charge of our correspondent, Mr. Breckenridge, from whom we hope to receive a list of their names, as well as some extracts from his original notes and remarks on the many beautiful and grand productions of Flora, examined by him in their native habitants. This the Government will not allow him to do; but as soon as the injunction is removed, we may promise our readers some interesting articles from Mr. Breckenridge's pen."

SECOND ADVENT.

Dear Brother Himes:—At the request of numerous friends, I herein transmit to them, through you, a brief statement of facts relative to the many stories with which the public are humbugged, by the pulpit, press, and bar-room declamations, concerning the principles I advocate, and management of my worldly concerns.

My principles, in brief, are, that *Jesus Christ* will come again to this earth—cleanse, purify, and take possession of the same, with all His Saints, sometime between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844. I have never, to the space of more than 23 years, had any other time preached or published by me. I have never fixed on any month day or hour, between that time. I have never found any mistake in reckoning, summing up, or miscalculation. I have made no provisions for any other time. I am perfectly satisfied that the *Bible is true,* and is the *Word of God;* and I am confident, I rely wholly on that blessed book for my faith in this matter. I am not a Prophet; I am not sent to prophesy, but to read, believe and publish, what God has inspired the ancient prophets to administer unto us, in the prophecies of the Old and New Testaments. These have been, and now are, my principles; and I hope I shall never be ashamed of them.

As to worldly cares, I have had but a very few for twelve years past. I have a wife and eight children; I have great reason to believe that they are all the children of God, and believers in the same doctrine with myself. I own a small farm in Low Hampton N. Y. My family support themselves upon it, and I believe they are esteemed frugal, temperate and industrious. They use hospitality without grudging, and never turn a pilgrim from the house nor the needy from their door. I bless God my family are benevolent and kind to all men who need their sympathy or aid. I have no cares to manage, except my own individual wants. I have no funds or debts due me of any amount. "I owe no man any thing." I have expended more than 2,000 dollars of my property in twelve years, besides what God has given me through the dear friends in this cause.

Yours, respectfully.

WM. MILLER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1843.

From the Lansingburgh Gazette, Feb 10

Mysterious Disappearance.—Mrs. Ann La Cross, the wife of F. A. La Cross of this village left her home on Thursday morning last, as will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, and has not been heard of since. Her friends have been unable to ascertain even what direction she took upon leaving her own door. The account which her husband gives of the affair, is, that she left about seven o'clock in the morning taking with her only one plain calico dress besides what she had on, and leaving all her clothing of any valne, with her rings and other jewelry; and taking no money.

It seems very strange, as she left at seven, or between seven and eight in the morning, her residence being on our Main street, and situated in the heart of the village, that she was not seen by any one of our citizens. Moreover she has left all her clothing of any value, and her jewelry, &c., which, together with her protracted absence, are calculated to excite the most unpleasant apprehensions.

Mrs. La Cross, was a mere girl of 17, of comely appearance, and was very recently married. She was rather below the medium size, light complexion, and very light brown hair, and rather handsome features. She had on when she left, a dark calico dress, black mantle, a large cape and fringe around the collar, a black hood, with flowers, green veil, gaiter boots, and light moccasins. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received, by the subscriber, at Lansingburgh.

JOHN BRUCE.

A Disgraceful Millerite Scene!—A preacher belonging to this strangely infatuated body, came to this town the early part of last week, and held forth to an astonished audience in Smith's billiard room, giving utterance to some of the wildest rhapsodies imaginable. The burden of his song was that the world was to come to an end some time this year. By some under means he got possession of the Canadian Methodist chapel on Tuesday last, where he commenced what is called a religious service. Shortly after he opened the business of the evening, an attack was made on the chapel by a large mob, for we cannot call them by any other more appropriate name. The windows and stove were shamefully demolished or torn down, ladies dresses suffered considerably in the general melee. The misguided preacher escaped by the rear building, and thus saved himself from further violence. We have heard that he has since left town to practice on the minds of the credulous in more congenial places.

We understand that he is the same individual who prophesied the destruction of Bytown some year or two ago.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

Decease of Comodore Hull.—We regret to be called upon to note the decease of this distinguished officer, which took place after a short illness, at his residence in this city, at an early hour this morning. The name and fame of Hull are alike familiar and dear to his countrymen. On the long roll of our naval heroes, is inscribed no brighter name. He first taught the world that the arrogant title of "Mistress of the Seas," assumed by Great Britain, was but an empty name when she encountered the Yankee seaman with any thing approaching to an even force.

The gallant hero now sleeps in death, but the record of his patriotic services survives him in the hearts and memories of his admiring countrymen.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Communication with the Pacific.—We are pleased to learn that this subject has, for some time past, engaged the attention of the Secretary of the Navy. We are just informed that he is preparing certain of the small vessels of the navy, such as are unfit for distant cruising, for service in the Gulf of Mexico. He proposes that one of these vessels shall leave Pensacola on or about a particular day in each month, and sail direct to Chagres; and, in like manner, one of them shall leave Chagres on or about a particular day in each month, and sail direct to Pensacola. The intermediate time will be employed in cruising in the Gulf and Carribbean sea in the usual course of their duty. Thus the ordinary service of these vessels will not be materially interrupted, while an opportunity will be afforded for the transmission of public despatches and private letters, with certainty, and in one-fourth the time now usually required. It is ascertained, as we are informed, that arrangements will be made for the speedy transmission of all letters, &c. between Chagres and Panama, as soon as it shall be known that a proper communication is established between the former place and the United States. It is probable that a similar arrangement will be made for a more certain and direct intercourse between Pensacola and Vera Cruz.—*Madisonian.*

The "Broadaxes."—Some extraordinary trials are now in progress in Chester co., Pa. It seems that several persons have been arrested for violating the laws of decency and morality, under the principles of fanaticism of a sect called "the Broadaxe" persuasion. They are now in prison, or are out on bail, and their trials have excited some attention among the curious. One or two persons, heretofore of a respectable character, and possessing considerable property, have gone mad under this delusion, although upon other topics they are perfectly sane.—Some of the Broadaxe doctrines are revolting in the extreme.

The French Legion of Honor.—The French Legion of Honor consist of 49,678 members, of whom 21,522 enjoy pensions. The population of France is about thirty-five million. It follows that one in every seven hundred and four of the whole number—men, women and children—enjoys the decoration of the Legion. Nearly 6,000 crosses were distributed during the year 1842.

The Pope in England.—A London paper contains the following which is probably nothing more than a rumor:

"It is rumored, that within a few days, a letter has been received by Her Majesty from the King of the French, strongly recommending the recognition of the Pope as the head of the Church, stating, as a reason for such extraordinary counsel, the universal peace at present prevailing throughout the world. As might have been expected, it is said to have created a great sensation in the Palace. We have also heard that the Pope is expected to consecrate in person, of course with unusual splendor, the Romish Cathedral now erecting in the neighborhood of Westminster Abbey!"

Real Estate in New York.—The three stores in Exchange street, on the site of the old South Dutch Church on Washington Square, were sold yesterday by auction at an average of about $28,000 each. The prices obtained were rather better than were generally anticipated, though only about half the cost—taking the sale of the same lots, which took place soon after the great fire, as the basis of calculation. The lots brought then about $40,000 each, and the erection of the stores must have severally cost some eight thousand dollars.

The little negroes were greatly astonished last Wednesday morning by a fall of snow. It is the first we have ever known in Florida, and we fear the cold which attended it will injure the orange and other fruit trees.—*Tallahasse Sentinel.*

Earthquake at Sea.—Captain Tecklenberg, of the Bremen ship Emma, arrived this morning, reports that on the 61th of January three distinct vibrations were felt on board the ship at 10 A. M. Each lasted about twenty seconds. The sensation was like that caused by an earthquake. Weather fine, sea calm. Latitude 35, 44. longitude 31, 5. Barometer 30 degrees 10.

Roman Catholics in the United States.—The number of Roman Catholics in the United States has been lately estimated at 1,500,000, an increase of 200,000 since the beginning of the year 1842. Of churches and chapels there are 674, and 82 in process of construction, making a total of 656. Of officiating priests the number is 572, of whom nineteen have been made in the year 1842, fourteen of which are in the diocese of New York.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The Last Hour of the False Prophet.—The signs of the speedy fulfillment of the predictions against Mohamedanism, are multiplying every day. At the present time, anarchy and confusion prevail throughout the Turkish empire, and the attempts of the European powers to support her, have hastened her ruin. An intelligent traveler thus writes of this country: "Turkey is in the agonies of dissolution, and will soon be a mere corpse. One of the provinces under her protection, Servia, has been lately revolutionized, and its reigning prince dethroned. The Government at Constantinople acquiesces, because it is too feeble to oppose the revolution. In Syria is the same anarchy. The Druses and Christians of Mount Lebanon, are a prey to perpetual wars, and obey no superior authority. No Law, no safety, no security for property in this unhappy country. What does the Sultan do? He promises to act against the rebels, but he does not. Is it not a sign that the last hour is come for the followers of Mohamed?"—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Gov. General of Canada.—The Kingston Herald, of the 7th inst., states that the Governor General's health has again taken an unfaverable turn. It appears that dropsy has supervened, and that there is a little or no hope of his recovery. Two eminent physicians of Toronto has been sent for, one of whom remained in constant attendance. Parliament was farther prorogued on the 4th to the 18th of March, but the summons for that day is not for the despatch of business.

A Nice but Just Distinction.—The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that persons of mixed blood, who are more than half white, are not subject to the Constitutional exclusion of negroes from the right of suffrage, but are entitled to vote.

The Somers.—We are informed that Wilson, one of the prisoners confined for a supposed participation in the alleged conspiracy to create a mutiny on board the Somers, will be tried immediately after the case of Commander Mackenzie shall be disposed of. We farther learn that the father of Wilson has engaged B. F. Butler, and Charles O'Conner, Esqs., to defend him.

Great Oaks from little Acorns Grow.—Rome was once saved by the cackling of a goose, why should not Pennsylvania be rescued from dishonor by the suggestion of the nobest of creatures—a woman? The men of this degenerate state seem lost to all sense of propriety, and their efforts to throw off the incubus, the state debt, are feeble and unavailing. The gentler sex have often come to the rescue of their lords and masters, when dispirited and wearied they were about to abandon exertion, and lie down supinely on their backs, the slaves of circumstance. A lady of Lancaster, willing to prove that these days can also furnish feminine patriots, propose to the sex throughout the state, that they turn their whole stock of jewelry into coin, buy up the state stock, and make a present of it to the state. She estimates the value of all the trinkets in the possession of the ladies of Pennsylvania at eighteen and a half millions of dollars,—just enough, by buying the stock at fifty per cent discount, to pay off the whole state debt. "Our lords," she wisely observes, "will never pay the debt in the world—and it will certainly be no very great hardship for us to dispense with our jewelry for a short time. And when we pay off this great debt for them, our chivalrous beaux will be both able and willing to buy us a new supply."

Truly, this lady might be a worthy descendant of the noble mother of the Gracchi, whose only jewels were her children, whom she had imbued with great and good sentiments.—*Phil. North American.*

Another Attempted Mutiny.—Under our marine head, a few days ago, we published the arrival of the brig Ganza, at Havanna, where she put in owing to the mutinous state of the crew. A letter from Captain Soule to a friend in Bath, Me., gives the following particulars of the affair.

"The Ganza sailed from Saco, Me., for Mobile, the latter end of October last; on arriving at Mobile, Capt. S. procured a new crew principally, and after leaving the bar—which was on the 7th of January—and before getting outside, he found himself surrounded by a set of desperate villains, fully bent upon rising against him and taking the vessel. At first he made every effort in his power to bring the villains under by mild measures, but all to no purpose. Things kept assuming a more serious aspect—the ruffians making the most horrid threats, that unless Capt. S. would do as they wished, they would *serve him as they had served others.*

On the evening of the 12th, the captain was informed by the mate that the mutineers had sharpened their knives, and that one Thomas Blake, (half Indian,) said he had helped take one vessel and killed the Captain, and they would serve him [Captain Soule] the same way. At 8 P. M., the said Blake being at the helm, the captain went below to get the time, and looking up he saw Blake returning to the helm, with his knife in his hand—the other two being on deck at the same time, when it was their watch below.

The Captain says, "I then meant to confine him, but learning that they had made up their minds to be all confined if any, and knowing it was impossible to work the brig without them, and being satisfied they were determined to take the brig if they could—and the mate and cook being much alarmed—I concluded to keep away for Havanna, which I did, they not discovering the change of direction, but presuming we were still on our course for Boston, according to our original intention."

The captain states farther: "The next morning, Blake being at the helm, the mate went forward to find the keys of the galley which Blake had stolen while there. I went on deck and stood near Blake, and asked him very pleasantly if he had seen those keys. I received a very saucy answer, but said nothing more. But looking at him, he says, "Who in h—ll are you looking at?—go away!"—and he then advanced towards me, drawing his knife. I put my hands in my pockets for my pistols, but he said, "d——n you, it's too late, you haven't got them!"

I then sprang down below, to get clear of him, where I found my pistols, which I had left on the table at breakfast, and which he had observed through the scuttle, and had taken that time to stab me, as he said on going forward—and was sorry he had not "*fixed me then*,' as he was afraid he should not have another so good a chance.

Many other traps were laid, which, through the coolness and intrepidity of the Captain, was successfully thwarted, and finally, very much to the surprise of the villains, he carried his brig safe into Havanna, and lodged the bloodthirsty ruffians safe in prison, where they await farther orders.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Congressional News.

Correspondence of the Jour. of Com.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 6.

The rumors which have prevailed, for some days, of a forthcoming plan for increasing the revenue, have at length assumed a different shape; and it is now stated that a proposition is to be made to modify the tariff act of the late session, by establishing a uniform ad valorem ratio of duty on all articles of 20 per cent. Iron and sugar alone excepted. The sugar duty, according to this plan, is to remain the same, and the specific duty on iron to be somewhat reduced. Whether tea and coffee are to be embraced in the dutiable articles, does not appear. It is further stated that many members of the House have been consulted as to a plan, and that there will probably be a majority for it.

Oregon Occupation Bill again.—Mr. Archer moved a reconsideration of the vote of the Senate, by which the Oregon occupation bill was passed. He voted for the passage of the bill with a view to its reconsideration. Mr. Sevier expressed some surprise whether the bill was still in possession of the body. Mr. Archer, it seems, having informed the Secretary of his intention to make this motion, the bill had been retained till the time for reconsideration, under the rule, should elapse.

The Exchequer.—Mr. Tallmadge then followed in remarks upon the Exchequer bill.

Relief of Amos Kendall.—Mr. Cowen, from the Committee on claims, reported a bill for the relief of Amos Kendall, in consequence of judgment rendered against him in the Circuit Court of this District, growing out of his withholding certain money from Stockton and Stokes for alleged mail services rendered to the Government; and discharged him from the custody of the marshal.

The bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The Senate to-day, refused to reconsider the Oregon occupation bill, by a vote, yeas 24 nays 21. The bill, therefore, goes to the House for concurrence. But it is doubtful whether the House will pass it.

Private Expresses.—The Senate has ordered to a third reading Mr. Merrick's bill to prohibit the employment of private expresses on rail-roads and other, and for the prevention of frauds on the post-office department. The bill was amended so as to define what it means by "mailable matter," the transportation of which "out of the mail" is prohibited. It excepts packages of money, but includes letters and packets, newspapers when unaccompanied by letters, and other written or printed matter, of and under the weight of one pound.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb 8.

The Supreme Court has recently made a decision which settles the validity of the existing bankrupt act. They have given an opinion that the act having been passed by Congress in the exercise of what they deemed their constitutional power, the Supreme Court can not controvert the constitutionality of the act or annul it. I state the decision from mere heresay, but this is the amount of it. It is highly important if correct. It has always been doubted whether the Supreme Court has the power to pronounce an act of Congress unconstitutional, but the question was never before settled.

An interesting financial eclaircisment took place, incidentally in the House to-day.

Some blame was thrown on the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, for not being prepared to inform the House how the appropriations for the fiscal year, ending on the 20th of June, 1844, was to be met.

Mr. Fillmore took occasion to state in explanation, that he had addressed inquiries to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject—asking for estimates of the amount of revenue, and expenditures, &c., but has received no reply.

The important resolutions submitted by Mr. McDuffie on this subject deserve attention. They are as follows:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is the solemn and urgent duty of the present Congress to adopt without delay efficient measures to revive the crippled and decaying commerce, replenish the impoverished exchequer, and avert the alarming accumulation of the public debt of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That a modification of the existing tariff on foreign imports, such as will render it strictly and in good faith a mere revenue measure, is indispensable to the accomplishment of these objects; and that the recent measures of the British Parliament partially adopting the principles of free-trade; the public indications of a disposition on the part of the present ministry to extend these principles still farther; and the probability of the speedy organization of an extensive system of smuggling on the long line of the frontier, furnish pressing motives to Congress for acting on the subject during the present session.

3. *Resolved*, That a rigid system of retrenchment, economy, and accountability, such as will bring the annual expenditures within the annual income of the Government, is not less indispensable; and that while this is rendered necessary by the deplorable state of the public finances, it is rendered just and not injurious to the public service by the great reduction of the currency and consequent appreciation of the value of money.

The Senate, to-day, was chiefly occupied with the ceremony of receiving the sword of Washington and the staff of Franklin, which was yesterday presented in the House.

In the House this morning, on motion of Mr. Taliaferro, twenty thousand copies of the Journal of yesterday, containing the proceedings in relation to the presentation of the sword of Washington and the cane of Franklin, were ordered to be printed for distribution by the members.

Yesterday was the day set apart for the consideration of a joint resolution in relation to commercial reciprocity with foreign nations; but in consequence of the interesting ceremony above referred to, it was lost sight of. In consequence, the resolution was to-day made the special order for Saturday next.

Notices.

The De Ruyter Lyceum will meet on Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, in the Primary Department of the Institution.—Question for discussion—"Ought Capital Punishment to be abolished?"

Disputants—Affirmative, H. Goodwin. Negative, D. C. Enos.

De Ruyter, Feb. 20.

D. C. ENOS, Sec.

WANTED,

Any amount of wood, hay, grain, pork, butter, lard, tallow, lumber, apples, &c., at this office, in payment of unsettled newspaper accounts.

DIED.

In Sangerfield on the 11th inst., of a brief but painful illness, AUDRA, wife of Dea. Silas Spencer in the 66th year of her age. She has been for many years a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Brookfield. She has doubtless gone to enjoy rest in Heaven.

LIST OF LETTERS.

David Dunn, (we will write you soon as we can have time, till then accept our thanks for the friendly suggestion.) Charles Peabody, (we will make the alteration,) Benjamin Clarke, John Whitford, ($2, is all we ask.)

LIST OF RECEIPTS

Of Joseph A. Potter, $6, cr. Benjamin West, J Parmilee, Abel G Burdick, $2, each vol 3, of Jonathan Coon 2d, $4, cr. D Colegrove, J Flint, $2, each vol. 3, of J S Baldwin, $1,80, vol 2, of J Whitford, $2, cr G N Greenman, of S Bailey $1, cr H B Babcock.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Sleigh & Carriage business. Good encouragement will be given to one who will come well recommended, if application be made soon

JOHN MAXSON.

De Ruyter, Feb. 20 1843.

FOUND!

IN this village, on the 18th inst., by the subscriber, a Note of $10, payable to CHARLES V. WHITMARSH, on the first day of December next, and dated Jan. 13, 1843, and signed by LYMAN HILLS. The owner can obtain the Note by calling at Room No 17, De Ruyter Institute.

ADDISON S. BURDICK.

De Ruyter, Jan. 23, 1843.

Books and Stationery.

DOWNER & BROTHER, have received a new assortment of Books, &c., among which are Miscellaneous, Classical, Historical and Religious works of uncommon merit. Also, works on Phrenology and Animal Magnetism, together with a variety of Annuals, Almanacs and Albums.

☞CALL AND SEE.☜

De Ruyter, Jan. 6, 1843.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Madison, made and entered on the 30th day of November, 1842, the undersigned administratrix and administrator of the personal estate of Franklin Coon, late of Brookfield, in said county, deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the deceased in Brookfield, aforesaid, on the 24th day of January, 1843, all the right and interest held by the deceased at the time of his death, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Brookfield aforesaid, in the 18th township, and bounded as follows: On the north by land owned by Samuel H. Coon, west by lands of Thomas York, and Elisha Randall, on the south by lands of John I. Morgan, and Dewit C. Coon, on the east by land of David Hinkley, containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, more or less; on which there is one dwelling house, two barns and carriage house, and an apple orchard, of from fifty to one hundred trees, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, or improved land, and the residue timbered land. The premises will be sold subject to the payment of a mortgage or share of a mortgage, held by John I Morgan which covers about ninety acres of the south and east part of said premises and on which there is supposed to be due and chargable to said premises about nine hundred dollars. The sale will be made free and discharged of dower, and will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—Dated Brookfield, December 2, 1842.

ALICE COON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H H COON, Administrator

The above Sale is postponed to February 7, at the same place and time of day.—Brookfield, Jan. 24th, 1843,

ALICE COON, Administratrix.
W. H. H. COON Administrator.

The above sale is further postponed to the 23d inst., at the same place and time of day.—Brookfield, February 7, 1843.

ALICE COON Administratrix,
W. H. H. COON Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph Mitchell, in my bailiwick, I have levied on all that certain piece or parcel of land, being and lying in the town of De Ruyter, county of Madison, and State of New York, and bounded as follows, to wit:—On the north and north-east by the highway and lands owned by Miles T. Wooley, on the east by lands of William Russell, on the south by lands of Isaac DeLamater, and on the west by lands owned by George W. Case, containing 175 acres of land, be the same more or less: which I shall expose for sale as the law directs at the house now kept by John Beach, in the Quaker Basin Flats, two miles east of De Ruyter village, on Thursday, the 16th of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Dated, De Ruyter, January 2, 1843.

ISAAC BROWN, Shff.
By GEO. W. BARNES, Dep. Shff.

JOB PRINTING.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Way, Hand-Bills, Cards Bills, &c. &c., neatly executed at this office.

Removal.

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, Tailors, have removed their shop one door east E. D. Jenck's store, to the shop formerly occupied by S. M House, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line.

NO IMPOSITION.

NO STATES PRISON WORK!

THOSE wishing to purchase BOOTS and SHOES of superior quality of custom work, will find just the place by calling at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT.

De Ruyter, May 20, 1842.

Cash Paid for Pork.

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any quantity of Pork in the hog, weighing 250 lbs. and upwards, delivered at his store within three weeks

De Ruyter, Dec. 5, 1842. J. N. ELMORE

20 TONS Butter wanted at the
May 30. STONE STORE

IN CHANCERY, FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Joseph W. Sexton,
vs
William R. Burdick,
Noah C. Worth, *et. al.*

Z. T. BENTLEY,
Compl't, Solicitor.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber at public auction at the Inn of William C. Gage, in De Ruyter, in the county of Madison, on the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of De Ruyter, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the east line of the north and south road seventy-five feet north of lands owned by Joshua C. Curtis, formerly conveyed by James Nye, and sold to John Murch; thence north sixteen feet, thence easterly parallel with the other lots thirty-five feet, thence south eleven feet, thence east five feet to the well, thence south five feet to lands owned by Maxson & Burdick, thence west forty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated, January 16, 1843.

JOHN FOOTE, Master in Chancery.

No Hoax.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is manufacturing Cabinet Ware of all descriptions, wanted by the inhabitants in this section of the country, although he cannot *boast* of his great EXPERIENCE, he having carried on the business only 10 years; yet in that time he has learned that basswood, does not make as good and durable *posts* and draw *fronts* for Bureaus, as well seasoned cherry does; although there is in this section, pine and basswood in abundance, thrown together something in the shape of a Bureau, but it is not, and cannot be done in his shop, nor under his superintendence. The Subscriber intends that all Cabinet Wares sold by him, shall be made in a good workmanlike manner, and of thoroughly seasoned lumber, and will be sold on as good terms, as can be had at any well established shop in this, or any of the neighboring villages. His shop is in the east corner of LaFayette block, No. 3, Cortland street.

Ready Made Coffins.

THE SUBSCRIBER having long regretted the too high charges made for COFFINS and funeral services in this place, and at the request of many citizens, has made, and will keep on hand, a full assortment of Coffins, from the largest to the smallest size.

A HEARSE WILL BE IN READINESS

at all times, and he pledges himself that his charges shall be as low as in any of the neighboring villages.

CHAIRS for sale on commission.

MOST kinds of produce, and lumber, taken in payment.

M. W. WILLIAMS.

De Ruyter, January 4th, 1843.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

M. L. WOOD, A. B., Principal,
Instructor in Languages, and Lecturer on Chemistry.
G. M. LANGWORTHY,
Instructor in Mathematics, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Ladies' Department.

Miss MARY SEVERANCE, Preceptress.
Instructress in French, Drawing, and Painting, &c.
Miss LURANA A. CURTIS,
Instructress in the Primary Department.

THE Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, are taught by the different Instructors, as best suits the circumstances accompanying the formation of classes, except those mentioned above, which are always taught by the same Teacher.

This Institution is located in the pleasant and healthful village of De Ruyter, thirteen miles south of Cazenovia, twenty-four miles west of Hamilton, and about eighteen east of Homer. Its buildings are both spacious and commodious. Study rooms of which there are a large number, are furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, and rented to gentlemen and ladies at one shilling a week each; each room being large enough for the accommodation of two students.

The ladies occupy the rooms on the south, and the gentlemen those in the north of the building.

The Institution is furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also furnished with a valuable Library. A scientific society connected with the Institute, is furnished with a choice collection of Minerals and Curiosities.

About twenty-one thousand dollars has already been expended on the De Ruyter Institute for the purpose of facilitating the student in his pursuit of knowledge.

It is the object of those to whom the management of the Institute is entrusted, to make the expenses of acquiring a good education, as light as possible.

And the public may be assured that a strict attention will be paid to the moral cultivation of the student; and the trustees and teachers will spare no reasonable pains to render the time spent at De Ruyter Institute, as agreeable and profitable to the student as circumstances will admit.

The year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each the first term commenced on the 16th of Sept., followed by a vacation of one week, the second term will commence on the 30th of Dec. followed by a vacation of three weeks, the third term will commence on the last Friday in April 1843, followed also, by a vacation of four weeks.

TUITION.

In the common English branches,	$3.50
In the Languages and higher English branches	5.00
In Drawing,	2.00
In Painting,	2,00
Extras,	,50

Tuition in advance.

N. B. Those desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, will be furnished with every facility for doing so, and when duly qualified will receive a certificate of recommendation.

What is Economy?

RANDOLPH & DUNHAM, take pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they continue the Tailoring business, in the shop formerly occupied by S. M. House, over I. R. Cook's jewelry store, one door east of E. D. Jenck's store, in all its various branches, where they will be happy to wait on customers on the shortest notice. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed on this establishment, they would say, that all work entrusted to them shall be done up in a *style* not surpassed by any of the "*Craft*" in this "*village or county*;" and at *prices* that will suit their customers, and tend to that "Economy" which has been advertised to be the "road to wealth."—Cutting done at sight, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Finally, all work done at this Establishment will be warranted to fit or no sale.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
J. V. DUNHAM.

De Ruyter, Nov. 22, 1842. 23tf

Economy is the road to Wealth.

JAMES M. LETTS, would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, to the building occupied by Eli A. Gage as a Hat Store, where he will be ready at all times to attend to cutting and making all manner of clothing as cheap as can be done in the village or county. Military work done in the latest and most approved fashion. Ladies Habits, and Coat Dresses Cut to order, at short notice. All work done at this establishment, shall be warranted to fit.

De Ruyter, July 1st 1842.

For Sale.

TWO NEW CUTTERS, cheap. Enquire at this office.

POETRY.

The Man of Sorrow.

BY REV. J. D. TYLER.

"The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head."

The gorgeous skies of Palestine
In evening splendor glow,
And twilight's lingering rays recline
On Carmel's verdant brow;
And Jordan's plains and Elah's vale
In gathering darkness lie,
And famish'd wild beasts fiercely hail
Night's gloomy canopy.

The birds of day, from field and air,
To chosen covert fly,
And forth from burrowed hole and lair
The roaming foxes hie;
The flocks to fold, the herds to stall,
On plain and mountain side,
And men in cottage, tent, and hall,
From deadly night-dews hide.

O'er Kedron's breast, with fainting tread,
The "Man of Sorrows" went—
No roof to hide his care-worn head,
In deeds of mercy spent;
The Son of Man no dwelling hath,
As unto others given—
For him there lies no *homeward* path,
Save to his native heaven!

And up the shady Olivet
His languid footsteps trod—
No couch to rest his weary feet,
Save the sere mountain sod!
And there he slept—the skies above—
The cold hard earth beneath—
And such the suffering Savior's love,
While traveling unto death.

Miscellaneous Department.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

UNKNOWN EUROPEAN STATES.

A tolerable knowledge of geography is reasonably common in this country, especially in those portions of it where common or district schools are established.—From the course of study pursued in these, and from the thousand and one newspapers which every body reads, a general knowledge, more or less accurate, is obtained, of the Earth's principle divisions; and with regard to Europe in particular, no decently informed American is, or at all events ought to be, wholly ignorant of the names, location, extent and manner of government of the principal kingdoms and empires.—But we question much whether there are not, in the very heart of Europe, a large number of distinct and independent national existences, and unknown, even by their uncouth names, to a very great majority of our countrymen. Most of these petty states are situated within the territory to which we, in common parlance, give the names of Germany and Austria, but, though in some form and to some extent, properly regarded as portions of those empires, they are in fact separate sovereignties, and they enjoy—if there is any enjoyment about it—a specific national existence.

We doubt not that some of our readers will be amused, if not edified by a partial enumeration of these unknown states, with some account of their population, extent, government, &c.

We begin with Anhalt. There are three states having this name; Anhalt Bernburg, Anhalt Cothen and Anhalt Dessau. Each is governed by a Duke; Bernburg by Duke Alexis, Cothen by Duke Henry, and Dessau by duke Leopold. The government is limited. The population of the three is 139,500. The extent, 983 square miles.

There are also three Hesses; Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt and Hesse Homburg. The first governed by an elector, William II., the second by a grand Duke, Louis II., and the third by a Landgrave, Philip Augustus. The population of the three 1,488,060, of which Hesse Homburg has but 24,060. The extent in square miles is 7738; Hesse Homburg has only 1554. The Langrave of this little farm, however, is an absolute sovereign, while the other two Hesses have constitutions and a limited monarchy.

The Duchy of Brunswick is not exactly a *terraincognitia* among us Yankees, its name at least, having been known to us by the misfortunes and gallantry of that Duke, who fell at Waterloo, at the head of his black hussars, and more recently by the mad freaks of his successor, Charles, who was kicked out, one fine day, by his subjects. The population is 250,000; extent, 1225 square miles; government, limited monarchy. William is the name of the present Duke.

Of Hohenzollern, there are two; Hohenzollern Henhingen and Hohenzollern Simarigen. The first contains 136 square miles, with a population of 21,000; the second 383 square miles, and 42,800 people. Government, a limited sovereignty. The rulers wear the title of Prince and are named Frederick William and Charles.

Lichtenstein is also governed by a Prince—named John Joseph. Its extent is 52 square miles, and its population 5,800. Limited sovereignty.

Lippe-Detmold is another principality. Ruler's name Leopold; extent, 432 square miles, and its population, 79,000. Limited sovereignty. There is also another Lippe, which has the affix of Schauenburg; extent, 205 square miles, population, 26,000. Ruler's name George William.

There are also two Mechlenburg; Schweren and Strelitz. Title of the Rulers, Grand Duke; their names, Paul Frederick and George V. Population of Schweren, 472,000; extent, 4700 square miles. Population of Strelitz, 85,000; extent, 1091 square miles. The government is a limited monarchy.

The smallest absolute sovereign is the Prince of Monaco, who rules, unchecked, over 50 square miles, and 6,700 people.

The sovereign of this petty principality rejoices in the Romantic name of Florestan the First. He succeeded to the throne, such as it is, about two years ago on the death of his elder brother without issue. Previous to that time he had been for many years, extremely poor, having by some means or other incurred the displeasure of his family, and especially of his mother, the Duchess of Valentinois, whose control of the family purse was absolute, as is now his sway over the six thousand Monacans who own him for their lord, and who obdurately refused to draw the strings thereof in his favor.

He gained his living as a third or fourth rate actor at one of the small theatres in Paris, and now passes most of his time, we believe, in that city, frequenting the coffee houses and theatres, and aspiring to no higher fame than that of a theatrical critic. He is no longer young, in fact, he is quite elderly, and seems to be a standing butt for the jokes and witticism of the Parisian journalists. These, every now and then, put forth laughable items at his expense, describing his army rank and file, his meagre revenues, and withal, the complacency of his royal remarks on the characters and policy of his brother sovereigns.

The Grand Duke of Oldenburg is absolute, but he has 2740 square miles of territory and 260,000 subjects.

The Grand Duchess at Parma, Napoleon's widow, is also absolute over 2184 square miles, and 440,000 people.

Reuss. There are two principalities of this name, whose united extent is 588 miles, and population 83,400. The sovereigns, Henry XIX., and Henry LXII. are absolute.

Of Saxes there are no less than four.—The Duchy of Saxe Altenburg contains 491 square miles, and 114,700 inhabitants. The Duke's name is Joseph, and his sovereignty is limited. Saxe Coburg and Gotha, 790 miles and 132,000 inhabitants.—Duke's name, Ernest. Saxe Meingen Hildburg has 880 miles, and a population of 146,400 people Saxe Weimar Eisenach has 1403 miles and a population of 243,000. Grand Duke's name, Charles Frederick. Sovereignty of all limited.

Frederick Gunther and Gunther II., Princes of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt and Schwartzburg Sonderingen, rule over 746 square miles and 138,500 people. Their sovereignty is limited.

The Prince of Waldeck, George, sways a territory of 455 square miles and 56,000 subjects.

There are four republics on the the continent of Europe. Of these, Switzerland is well enough known, but three are seldom mentioned. They are:

1. Cracow, governed by a Senate and Chamber of Representatives, under the *protection*, however, of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain. Extent, 490 square miles; population, 124,300.

2. Andora, in the Pyrenese, 190 miles and 15,300 inhabitants. Governed by two Syndics and a Council.

3. San Marino—21 square miles and 7,500 people. Governed by a Senate and Council of Ancients.

From the Liberty Bell.

A DAY IN KENTUCKY.

BY WILLIAM F. CHANNING.

A tap with a riding-whip on the door roused me from my book, and, opening it, I saw before me an elderly man, of some sixty years, tall in stature, erect as an Indian, with a cheek where the brown and red were blended in perfect health, and whose long, white hair floated over his shoulders.

"Allow me," said he, with an air of sweeping and graceful courtesy, "to announce myself as John Kemp. I heard from my friend S. that you were here; and propose to you to take a ride to my farm. The morning is glorious; the horses at the door; the road good; my boy will bring your portmanteau; the ladies will be glad to see you; my sons are noble fellows; I promise you a pleasant time; and will take no refusal." And, shaking me by the hand, with the warm, yet dignified welcome, he seated himself till I should be ready.

The morning was glorious, as he said; bright and soft as October everywhere is, in the western valley. A blue haze hung round the horizon; the woods were glowing with golden and crimson; on sandy slopes the frost still glittered on the grass; the birds, with chirping notes of song, and twinkling wings, flew in and out of the bushes; the lizard and the adder were sunning themselves; and the squirrel overheard rustling the leaves as he sprung on on the cracking boughs; the smoke curled steadily up from the brush-fires; long silvery lines of gossamer floated on the air; and the tilting leaves twirled circling down upon our path. The air and scene unloosed our tongues and hearts; and, as we passed along, with the swinging trot of the Kentucky horses, we talked with the openness of old friends.

Slavery, of course, was one of the topics; and I found, on this occasion, as, I invariably have, that a southern man could unhesitatingly say a hundred things of the evils of this relation which many a northern man would blush and stammer over, and apologize for, and explain about. Amongst other things, the judge said:—"Young B. of Boston, was here somewhile ago, and sought to ingratiate himself with me, by speaking of slavery as favorable to free-mindedness in the masters.—Shame on such sycophants!" cried he, rising in his stirrups as he spoke, and dashing with his whip a burr from a chestnut tree under which we were passing, as if in uncontrollable impatience. "Shame on the sycophants! when we are sick at heart with this social cancer, to force this nauseous flattery down our throats, as you would give opium to a dying man. If he had not been my guest, I would have horsewhipped him for a mean spririted fool, as he was."

I shall not soon forget that day; the quiet luxury, and yet simplicity of the style of living; the frank courtesy, the confident self-respecting, and respectful, bold, and gay air of the men; the somewhat haughty, yet gentle, and easy manner of the women, above all, the overflowing affectionateness of each other, and the hospitality, without reserve or an effort, to me, a stranger. But, on this point, I cannot dwell;—I wish to relate what was told me in the afternoon, by one of the daughters, as we walked over the estate.

"It all looks bright, and peaceful, and happy, does it not?" said she, as, standing on a little knoll under a group of hickory trees, she pointed over the wide fields to the family mansion, and the cluster of slave huts, at whose doors the chidren, in swarms, were playing with the noisy glee of the African. "But," she continued, after a gloomy pause, "to us, who know what slavery is, this peace is the green corruption of a stagnant pool—the peace of death. Oh! worse, far worse! It is the yawning grave of humanity. Do you see that spreading beech yonder, just on the edge of the hemp-field, where the ditch runs? It was there that my brother Frank received the blow on the forehead, of which you observed, perhaps, the scar. I will tell you about it. It was his duty, at that time, to keep the nightly watch.—For you know," said she turning to me, with a smile of bitter irony, "that we have to be *guardians* to these poor friends, who love us so as never to leave us. Well, Frank kept the nightly watch. Armed to the teeth, (with a dark lantern,) he passed once or twice, or oftener, round the plantation. One stormy night, some two years since, he had reached that spot, when suddenly, he heard a crackling sound through the hemp stalks. He cloaked his lantern, drew a pistol, and stepped behind the tree In a moment, a man, with stealthy tread, approached the ditch, which is the boundary of the farm on that side. Frank flashed the light upon him. It was his own favorite slave, Ned;—of the same age with himself—almost a foster brother, for his mother was Frank's nurse; his fellow-rambler in the woods, his playfellow through early years. Hunting, fishing, swimming, nutting, taming horses, every sport had been shared by them. Frank loved that man, and Ned, I believe in my heart, loved him. He was high-spirited and manly, though a negro; strong, bold, and somewhat passionate; and as we found out afterwards, had been struck ~~that day~~ by the overseer. It was a dreadful meeting. 'Ned,' said my brother, 'turn back! I cannot in honor let you go. I am my father's watchman. You pass that ditch only over my body. Come! turn back.—You know that I am your friend. We all are your friends.' 'Master Frank,' answered the noble fellow—for he was so, though he almost killed my brother—'Master Frank! God knows I would die for you, but I forewarn you I will not be taken. That wretch shall never lay his hand on me again. Let me pass, I beseech you! let me pass.' Frank stood firm. Again Ned besought him in vain. He then turned to leap aside. Frank cried, 'Beware! I shall fire;' and quick as thought Ned struck him a stunning blow. He fell utterly insensible. And what did that man do? Did he leap the ditch, and fly? No! he took my bleeding brother on his shoulders; he carried him to the nearest slave hut; roused the inmates; set him erect by the door; and, then, and not till then, made his escape. Time enough had elapsed before Frank could come to himself, and he carried to the house, and my father waked, for Ned to get clear off; the darkness, too, and the storm favored him. He was gone. And I do believe we were all glad. Frank never blamed him. How could he? In the same case would he not have done the same? Well two months passed away, when, early one morning, the overseer found Ned asleep under some bushes, and brought him to the house. I will tell you where he had been, afterwards; but see the cunning of the creature; a cunning and deceit that we sow in all slaves, and therefore ought to reap. He knelt to my father, and said 'Pardon, master! pardon! I have tried free bread, and it is not good. No friends for the poor slave among the free white folks, over the the river, and so I have come back to you, master. My father did not have him punished; but ordered him to be bound with ropes, and left in an empty room. The day passed,—two or three days, indeed—and Ned was still bound. Meanwhile, the overseer threatened him with being sent *down the river*. You know what that means, don't you? It means to sweat and starve, and die by inches in the sugar-fields of Louisiana. Ned caught the alarm. By connivance of some one, he got a knife; and, when all was still, cut his ropes, and cautiously made his way out of the house. It was a stormy night—his tracks were plain; but he could not help it. He ran to the neighboring plantation yonder, where his wife lived, and gave his peculiar whistle under her window. She was awake, and heard him. Poor soul! I dare say, she had hardly slept, from anxiety, for the two months after he ran away. She raised the window. 'Jump down!' whispered Ned. 'Jump down, just as you are. Wait not a second.' She jumped; and, catching her in his arms, they escaped together.

"Next morning, pursuit was made from both plantations; not that my father wished Ned to be taken, but our neighbor was not willing to lose the woman, who was a house servant, and very valuable. The pursuers, however, were deceived by the tracks, which were half buried up, and chilled and blinded by the storm, which was uncommonly severe, for this part of the world; and at night, gave up the hunt. We heard no more of them till last summer; when, traveling through Canada, whom should we find, as a servant at the hotel in Prescott, but this rascal Ned. At first, he was shy and grave, and affected perfect ignorance. But it was always a saying of my father's, 'If a nigger has sense enough to run off, and get safely out of the States, he must be a smart fellow, and has sense enough to take care of himself, and he shall be free and welcome; and Ned soon saw that there we were his friends, and told us his adventures. It seems, that when he first escaped, he made his way good to Canada; but, no sooner did he feel himself safe, than he thought of his wife, in slavery, so overcame him, that he instantly resolved to return, at all risks and free her, too. Night and day he traveled back, till he reached our plantation; when, utterly overcome with fatigue and hunger, he fell asleep and was taken.—Then, as I have told you, he 'played 'possom,' as the negroes say, till he he caught the hint of being sent away; when he again escaped. And now see how a kind Providence aided those poor creatures. Would you believe it? The men who pursued them came to the very barn, into which they had crept for concealment when the day broke; they trod, over and over again, upon their bodies, which were covered by the heaps of straw and hay; they cursed and swore, and vowed to take them, at the very ears of the victims; and yet they were kept safe. As soon as it was night, they set off again through the snow, and hid themselves a second time in the wood, half frozen and half famished. The third night, they reached the Ohio, by good fortune found a boat, paddled themselves over, and were safe. Friends forwarded them to Canada; and, when we saw them they were as happy as people could be, with every prospect of success. And now," said the beautiful girl, drawing herself up to her full height, and folding her arms, "I know not what you may think, for some of you northerners seem to me, with all deference, to have the spirit of slaves yourselves; but, Kentuckian as I am, and on this slave soil, I dare to say it, Ned is a hero—a hero, who, if he had lived in the good old days of Greece, would have had his deeds immortalized in the strains of some Homer."

The conversation of this spirited woman gave rise to some thoughts, which I will briefly state, for the benefit of those dull folks, who are too lazy to crack a nut and pick out the kernel.

1. *All* slaveholders are not insensible to the great outrages daily committed by slavery upon justice and affection; nor indifferent to the welfare of those whom they know to be brethren. There are pure-hearted men and women at the South, deserving our respect, our sympathy, counsel, aid, and prayers.

2. If a northern man relishes contempt and insult, he can find it, in any quantity and intensity, by professing to be an admirer of their "peculiar domestic institutions" at the South. Southerners rarely believe such professions, and are apt to think him who makes them, a hypocrite; or, if they suppose him a sincere, to despise him for a mean-spirited stupid booby.

3. If, even under slavery, the African race exhibits such heroic and lovely traits, would they not be noble men, if bound to their white fellow-freemen by the triple bond of gratitude, and mutual confidence, and generous emulation?

THE SUNNY SIDE.—How much more pleasant is it to the pure heart to do good—to kindle the more gentle and noble feelings of our nature, than by misrepresentations, hints of dark innuendos, to break in upon long-established friendship, and disturb the good feelings of years of intimacy. In all our associations, commend us to him who ever presents the sunny side of life's picture to our gaze; he who has always a "pleasant word to speak," and ever disposed to throw the mantle of oblivion over the foibles of erring man. Such a man would wear in our 'heart's core—aye, in our heart of hearts.' But from the mischief-maker, whose bosom is filled with a canker-worm which knows no pleasure except in that which torments others, "good Lord deliver us."

VALUE OF THE NEWSPAPER.—A newspaper is a school in a family worth *ten dollars a year*. Even the most barren paper brings something new. Children read or hear the contents, intelligence of the affairs of the world, and acquire useful knowledge of more importance to them in life than a present of fifty acres of land. Parents are not aware of the vast importance of a newspaper in a family of Children. We have made the remark before, and we repeat it, that take two families of children equally smart, and both going to the same school; let one of them have the free use of a newspaper, and let the other be deprived of the use of it, and it would excite astonishment to mark the difference between them. Full one-half, and an important half, of education, as it respects the business of the world, and the ability to rise and make one's self respectable in it—is derived from the newspapers. What parent would not wish his children respectable? Who would be willing to have his neighbor's children more intelligent than his own? and yet how trifling is the sum a paper costs! It is even in these hard times absolutely contemptible in amount, and no man ever felt it, except in its beneficial consequence, who paid the subscription regularly once a year.—*Exchange Paper.*

Friendship which flows from the heart, cannot be frozen by adversity.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Christian Father's present to his Family.

HOLIDAY GIFT FOR THE YEAR 1843.

A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE Hundred Dollars given for every one hundred copies sold!—Agents—responsible men—wanted in every town and village throughout the United States and British Provinces, to sell '*Sears' Bible Biography*,' the most splendidly illustrated and *Cheapest* work ever issued on the American Continent, containing several hundred Engravings, entirely new and original, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America Cost of preparing the work, $5000. This beautiful and important work contains upwards of 500 pages royal octavo, is printed from new stereotype plates, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered, and retails readily at the low price of $2 50 per volume The following extract is from a lengthy Review, written by the Rev. W. C Brownlee, D. D., and is only *one* out of several hundred recommendations, from the clergy and the press, that the work has already received.

New-York, August 6, 1842

"This is, beyond question, one of the most elegant books ever presented to our fellow citizens in this Republic. It ought to be in every Christian family for its innate value; and in every patriotic family as a splendid specimen of our progress in domestic manufactures, and the advancement of our artists and manufacturers in their rivalship with those of Europe. W. C. BROWNLEE"

A very liberal offer!—One Hundred Dollars will be given by the Publisher to every Agent who will undertake and sell *One Hundred Copies* of the above Work. He believes that there is scarcely a town or village in the Union, but that numbers may easily be disposed of.

⁂ Persons inclosing money, will be careful to pay the whole postage; and in ordering books will state, explicitly, how the books shall be sent to them

Also, in press, another *important, valuable*, and *cheap work*, in the course of publication, and will be ready for delivery early in October, 1842, complete in one volume royal octavo, containing about 600 pages of letter-press, and more than *five hundred* Engravings, elegantly bound in gilt; price only $2 50 per copy.

The Wonders of the World,
In Nature, Art, and Mind.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and illustrated by more than FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustration of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

For further particulars, please to address the subscriber, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS,
Publisher, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

The above will be found the most useful and popular work ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of, in all our cities and towns.

All Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Postmasters, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

To Publishers of Religious Newspapers in the United States.

Religious papers copying the above, entire, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it Six Months' insertion in their papers, shall receive a copy of each of the above works (subject to their order,) together with the well known and popular work, (in 3 vols.) entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and views in the Holy Land," forming an illustrated Commentary of the Old and New Testament, each volume containing 200 Scriptural Engravings, and 400 pages of interesting letter press descriptions, 8vo., substantially bound. Compiled from the Notes of the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $20 per copy.—September 24, 1842. 33m6

LOTS OF HATS & CAPS on hand—Fashionable and Old Fashioned, Bell Crowned and Low Crowned; and, to crown all, and not be out of Fashion, Cash and *most* kinds of *stuff* received in payment, by HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

L. W BLISS' Window Sash
L. Bliss' & Co " Blinds.
Holme's Sampson & Sailsbury Edged Tools consisting of Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes and Chisels, at Factory prices by J. N. ELMORE,
October 4. Manufacturers' Agent

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SUTTON & QUINBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be left with Geo. W. Sutton for settlement.

GEO. W. SUTTON,
WM. H. QUINBY.

De Ruyter, Sep. 14, 1842.

BOOTS BOOTS! SHOES! SHOES!!

AT the sign of the Mammoth Boot, manufactured invariably of leather tanned in "cold liquor." Please call.

De Ruyter Oct. 26 1842.

J. N. ELMORE

Has received his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain, figured and striped, just received and for sale very cheap at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, at the Book Store of HART, ACKLEY, & CO.
De Ruyter, May 11, 1842. 11v3tf

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either in accounts or note, are requested to call and settle immediately and save cost.
De Ruyter, June 20, 1842 JAMES M. LETTS.

"Hard times and money scarce,"

IS the general complaint, and economy is the object of every person.

GEO. W. SUTTON has just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to call, as we feel confident that our *Low Prices* and *Good Goods* must give general satisfaction.
Sept. 14 GEORGE W. SUTTON.

New Arrangement.

GEORGE W. SUTTON, having this day purchased the interest of W. H. QUINBY, in the Dry Goods and Shoe business, will continue the Trade and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes as usual at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, where he would solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.
Sept. 14. 1842.

How to make money,

IS the study of mankind and of the Yankee Nation in particular. The easiest and most practicable plan for accomplishing the desired end in these times is to "Save Money," which can be done by purchasing NEW GOODS, instead of the trashy accumulations of many shops and many years. The place to do this, is at ELMORE'S whose stock of NEW GOODS is nearly equal to all the rest received in this village and who is daily dispensing great bargains to "*Fortune's Favorites.*
May 30.

Of Drugs and Medicines,

THE subscriber keeps a much larger stock and sells much lower than those who advertise two columns.
May 30. J. N. ELMORE.

4 CASES, Superior quality, fashionable Hats just received, and for sale low at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens of De Ruyter and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the second story of S. G. Walker's store Farmer's Exchange, where he may at all times be found, and where those who are pleased to favor him with a call may have their garments made as well as at any establishment west of New York City.

N. B. Garments cut and warranted if made by competent workmen. New York Spring and Summer Fashions just received by W. P. GUEST.
De Ruyter, April 25th, 1842.

CASH paid for Sheep and Lamb's Pelts with the Wool on. HART, ACKLEY & CO.
October 4, 1842.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and *six hundred* other things, for sale by 11tf
May 11. HART, ACKLEY, & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

JUSTICES Blanks, Personal Mgtgages, &c just printed and for sale at this office.
De Ruyter, April 20, 1842.

TEAS, SUGARS.

CALL and see how cheap they are selling them at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Oct 11.

500 PAIRS Boots and Shoes for sale at the
May 30. STONE STORE.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW-YORK.

Adams—Chas. Potter A. G. Green, Job Spencer
Alfred—James R. Irish, Maxson Greene, Oran Vincent, Samuel Russell P. M.
Berlin—John Whitford.
Brookfield—Andrew Babcock, Silas Bailey, Adin Burdick, Samuel B. Crandall.
Bolivar—Rowse Babcock, J. L. Scott.
Clarence—Nathan V. Hull.
Clear Creek—Abel Saunders.
Durhamville—Dea. Joseph Potter.
Edmeston—Dea. Ephraim Maxson.
East Rodman—Chester Greene.
Friendship—Zuriel Campbell, Samuel E. Lanphear.
Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Dea. E. P. Crandall, Sheffield B. Main, H. P. Greene.
Hounsfield—Charles West.
Independence—John P. Livermore.
Lincklaen—Sebeus M. Burdick, Dea. Wm. G. Crandall.
Leonardsville—Dennis Hardin,
New York City—Paul Stillman
Newport—Daniel Truman
New London—Charles M. Lewis.
Otselic—Dea. Silas Church
Petersburgh—George Crandall.
Preston—Dea. Clark Rogers
Persia—Dea. Hosea Whitford
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence Co.—Geo P. Burdick.
Sacket's Harbor—Joel Greene.
Scott—Ezekiel G. Potter, James Hubbard, Hiram Babcock.
Schenectady—Abel Ward.
South Branch—Rowland T. Greene
Truxton—Russel G. Burdick.
Unadilla Forks—Welcome Stillman, William B. Maxson.
Verona—Oscar Williams
Watson—Ezra Whitford
West Clarksville—Clarke Saunders.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Westerly—Alex. Campbell, Sanford P. Stillman.
Hopkinton—Joseph Speer jr., Jacob D. Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Waterford—Lester T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson.
Mystic Bridge—T. S. Greenman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plainfield—Thomas S. Alberti
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth, Azor Estee.
Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Thos. B. Brown.
Meadville—Dea. Lewis Dunham.
New Geneva—B. F. Bond.
Coudersport—J. A. R. Greenman
Clifford—Zebediah Burdick.
Sharon Centre—Isaac W. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond.
Elk Creek—Thos. B. Bond.
New Salem—Jepthah F. Randolph.
Lewisport—Joseph Jeffrey
Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO.

Bloomfield.—Charles Clarke.
Northampton.—Simeon Babcock, B. C Church.
Port Jefferson.—Lewis A. Davis
Jackson.—Davis Loofbourrow.
Butlerville—G. N Swinney.
Kingsville—Julius M. Todd.

MICHIGAN.

Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

WISKONSAN.

Milton, Rock Co—Joseph Goodrich, P. M. Stillman Coon.

IOWA.

Fredonia, Louisa Co—M. Wheelock.

ILLINOIS.

Trivolia, Peoria Co—James Dunham.

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